THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 78

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Manchoukuo Hails Emperor

Sad China Points at Japan

New Deal Draws Roses-Rocks

Britain Won't Hear Marchers

Vets Lobby Carries Congress

Birds Pipe for Snow Relief

THE Empire of Manchoukuo projects itself into existence, though officially acknowledged by no eyes except its own and those of directing Japan. Henry Pu Yi, of royal Manchu descent and once Chinese Emperor, begins the ceremonies which end with his enthronement as Emperor Kang Teh. He secretes himself in the palace in Hsinking for fasting and purification rites, while many dignitaries, mostly Japanese, rehearse the pompous show in a dust storm in below zero weather. The program sees Henry Pu Yi ride five miles to the Throne of Heaven, where he makes his peace in Chou Dynasty rites 3000 years old, in a crimson, armored American motorcar. Soldiers guard every avenue, Chinese vengeance on Pu Yi being feared. The Empress remains in seclusion. The royal legend cries: "Majesty, live forever and rule like the sun and moon" —But Tokyo may fitly offer suggestions as the original Rising Sun!

¶ China reiterates its declaration of no recognition for the new Empire of Manchoukuo. The Nanking Foreign Office prepares a statement "for the information of the world" which says that "the bogus Administration in Manchuria is merely a puppet of the Japanese military, and China cannot recognize such an illegal institution"—But of course China will have to reckon with the new Empire just the same.

¶ The Roosevelt New Deal is boosted and banged by two eminent Americans. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, tells Cleveland President Roosevelt is "our greatest living educator because he has made the nation think." John W. Davis of New York, Wall Street attorney and Democratic presidential candidate in 1924, declares the Administration's proposed regimentation threatens the personal liberty which is Americans' most precious possession. The law of supply and demand cannot be thwarted by price-fixing—"Those who bite on that rock are sure to break their teeth."

¶ Vienna sees the "armistice" expire without the expected outburst by the Nazis, whom the Government declines to recognize. Prince Starhemberg declares complete accord exists between the Heimwehr and Chancellor Dollfuss. He wants the Hapsburgs returned and Otto's restoration to the throne held in abeyance. This talk troubles Czechoslovakia, which may side with Germany as against Otto and revision of treaties. Premier Mussolini has been for Dollfuss, not Otto—But Dollfuss is a little giant who has shriveled.

¶ London sees the Commons, in bitter midnight debate, sustain Prime Minister MacDonald in refusing to hear the grievances of the 2000 "hunger marchers." A motion challenging refusal loses, 270 to 52. The Government disapproves the marchers because they are "organized by a body notorious in its efforts to spread unconstitutional agitation and propaganda." Perhaps a woman's wit is needed. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in informal, sympathetic conversations, pacified last year's "hunger marchers" on Washington—But alas, there is no Mrs. MacDonald.

¶ Washington sees the veterans' lobby swing back to full former power. Against the President's wish, the House votes millions to the veterans and the Senate piles on generosity until the savings of the Economy Act vanish. Only the crack of a veto may stop the stampede ahead of fall elections. The man in the street badly needs a lobby—The bonus distribution ought fairly to include all good voters.

¶ Moscow makes formal protest to Japan through Ambassador Ota that Japanese military planes have again flown over Soviet territory at the Manchoukuo frontier. At the same time Russia makes specific denial that Soviet airplanes have at any time flown over any part of Manchoukuo or Korea, as announced recently by Tokyo. Charge and countercharge indicate a Far Eastern atmosphere grayer and thicker than it really is—As long as Russia and Japan confine their high flying mainly to the diplomatic stratosphere there will be peace.

¶ Boston humanitarians appeal to the people to feed the wild birds while their natural food is sheathed under snow and ice. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts can do a mighty good turn for a feathered friend. Grain, stale bread and meat scraps are recommended. For song birds tie the food to tree limbs out of reach of cats and dogs. Singers must dine in peace. For quail and pheasants sprinkle food on hedgerows or fences. Mix small gravel with the food put out—What use a bird banquet without the artificial teeth even the best bird needs to tuck it away?

Parley With Hitlerites Barred By Von Starhemberg, Speaking For Austria's New Triumvirate

Nation Tense at End of Nazi 'Armistice' Set by Habicht

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 28—Amid the state of tension in Austria resulting from the expiration of the ultimatum recently issued by National Socialists to the Vienna Government, Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, has given assurances of the complete accord exisiting between the Heimwehr and Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss.

Disturbances were thought probable in consequence of a speech broadcast from Munich Feb. 19 by Herr Theodore Habicht, leader of the Austrian National Socialists, now in Germany, threatening renewal of the "fight" unless Dr. Dollfuss took National Socialists into the Government. But although the Chancellor ignored the warning, no outbreak has so far happened.

In an interview with a group of newspapermen here the Heimwehr chief sought to dispel the widely held impression that there is a widening rift between the chancellor and his embarrassingly powerful supporters.

Prince von Starhemberg stated categorically that the Heimwehr and Dr. Dollfuss will work together "till the end."

No Hitler Parley

"The Heimwehr," he went on, "will never carry on negotiations with German Hitlerites, especially not with Habicht. The Heimwehr stands for close political and economic cooperation with Hungary and favors restoration of the civil rights of the Hapsburg dynasty.

"The Heimwehr, moreover, is determined to begin immediate introduction of Austrian Fascism here," he added.

It is only five years since Prince von Starhemberg formed a small group of armed Right Wing revolutionists for the purpose of forcibly combating Marxism and annihilating democracy. Although his organization admittedly has never comprised more than a small minority of the people here he has overcome all opponents and made the Heimwehr the dominant factor in the country. He himself is a member of the triumvirate now governing Austria and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Waits in Belgium

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Archduke Otto

He's Been Studying for His Doctor's Degree at Louvain University.

Radio News Cut To Tabloid Size From March 1

Will Be Confined to Two Five-Minute Radiocasts Each Day

Monitor Unaffected

Commentative Talks Under Press—Air Agreement Will Be Continued

As newspapers radiocasting their news over local Boston stations and other radio stations in the country began today to sign off permanently, thousands of puzzled listeners to whom tuning into the news had become almost a rite communicated their puzzlement by floods of telephone calls to the newspapers in question with a large "Why?"

This "why" is the new press-radio agreement whereby radio stations over the country will now be given two five-minute radiocasts each day, one at 9:30 a. m. and the other at 9 p. m., local time. These five minute periods will be arranged jointly by the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service, the three great news agencies, which will deliver each of their daily news reports to the headquarters of the National and Columbia radiocasting chains.

The chains in turn, working in collaboration, will prepare the two daily five-minute radiocasts from this report.

Monitor Not Affected

Independent stations in harmony with this agreement will be able to secure the news by telegraph at press rates.

This radio-press pact affects those newspapers which have been merely bulletinizing the news, that is, reading it as it comes to them without interpretation. Radiocasts of a commentative type in which the news is editorialized or colored by the speaker's background or which have been purely interpretive of events are unaffected.

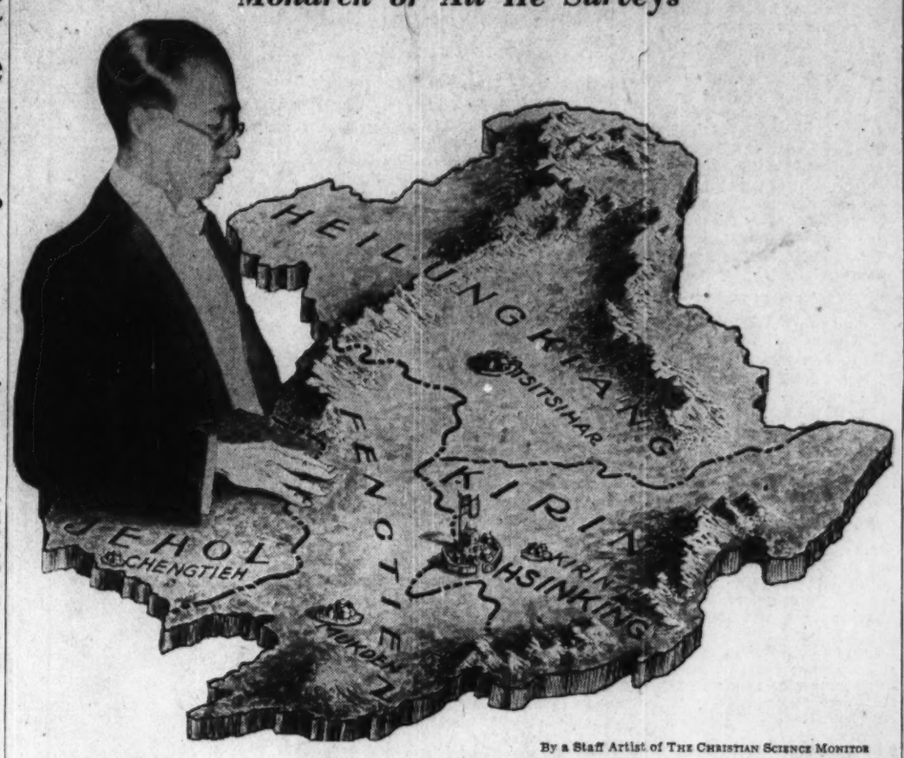
The Christian Science Monitor's daily program "The Monitor Views the News" is of the latter type and will continue on Station WBZ in Boston as usual except that in harmony with the general agreement it will use none of the news which it receives from the press organizations. The programs at noon and 5:15 p. m., Eastern Standard time, will go on as usual on March 1, the day in which the press-radio pact goes into effect.

Boston Dailies Discontinue

In Boston, the Globe, the Herald-Traveler, the American and the Record have discontinued their news radiocasts and will let their public depend upon the new national network news radiocasts for news. So far as can be learned none of these papers contemplates programs of a news or commentative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

'Monarch of All He Surveys'



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kang Teh, Manchoukuo's Emperor

Under the Rule of the Former Pu Yi Come the Three Northern Provinces of Manchuria and Jehol, Adjoining the Great Chinese Wall.

Public Schools Asked to Fight Against Crime

Appeal Made at Cleveland To Educators' Meeting By Senator Copeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28—Complete reorganization of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association "to provide more effective and aggressive leadership" is forecast in resolutions which a committee headed by Mr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools, Houston, Texas, is preparing to bring to the convention today.

Since Mr. Oberholtzer is the new president of the department discussions in his committee on the changes which should take place in the association have added importance. The committee is discussing a possible five-year plan beginning with a one-year study leading toward recommendations for changes in the objectives, functions and structure of the organization.

The committee is also planning resolutions on the functional relations of the schools, well-trained boards of education, and the superintendents of schools as professional executives, with the duties of both defined by state law.

Its conclusions for an adequate educational program involve lengthening the school year in many communities, raising the qualifications of teachers, and of professional standards, making supervision more adequate, eliminating partisan political elections and appointments, and expanding the field of secondary education to be open to all.

Revision of Curriculums

Members of the committee favor coöperation by educators with those who would set up a program of relief for maladjustments in the socio-economic world and asking President Roosevelt to create a national council on social economic planning. The retention of far too many traditional subjects in school programs is laid to the determination of communities to educate their young people as their fathers were and revision of the curriculums especially with reference to social and economic problems is advised.

The committee has favorably discussed setting up a commission to study the most desirable organization for the public school system, expressing at the same time belief that the junior high school and the junior college have been developed sufficiently to become an integral part of secondary education.

The report calls upon all citizens to coöperate in the attempt to find new revenues sufficient to support education and upon the Federal

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Emperor Kang Teh Brings Ancient Manchu Dynasty To New Northern Throne

Empire of Manchoukuo Comes Into Being at Rites in Hsinking—Pu Yi Gets New Name—Chinese Concerned at Japanese Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun) Manchuria, Thursday, March 1—With ceremonies carefully observing the traditions of the Manchu court in China, 28-year-old Pu Yi, last of the imperial line in China, is today placed upon a new throne in the newly-formed monarchy of Manchoukuo. After 22 years as a "plain citizen," Pu Yi today mounts another "dragon throne" as Emperor Kang Teh.

This day was a triumph for the small group of Manchu courtiers who remained loyal to Pu Yi during his long period of "citizenship" and joined him in Manchuria after the Japanese had persuaded him to become "Chief Executive" of the Republic of Manchoukuo two years ago. It was equally a triumph for a small group of Japanese, headed by Major-General Doihara, who have persisted since the autumn of 1931 in their efforts to form a monarchy in Manchuria with Pu Yi as emperor.

Today's ceremonies revive concern in China regarding Japanese intentions. Many Chinese believe that efforts will be made to extend the rule of the new emperor to large sections of North China and that Pu Yi may yet return to Peiping and to the throne in the Forbidden City from which he was driven in February, 1912.

One Japanese group has openly approved such a scheme, but other groups have vigorously opposed it. The outcome of the conflict in Japan will decide this question, since China is in no position to oppose any extension of Manchoukuo's boundaries the Japanese may decide to make.

The Japanese scheme to set up a monarchy in Manchuria became apparent a few weeks after the occupation of Mukden in September, 1931. Several Japanese informed the writer in November, 1931, during a visit to Mukden, that Pu Yi soon would be placed on a new throne. There was a strong difference of opinion among the Japanese on this question, and a compromise finally was worked out to make Pu Yi the Chief Executive of a republic. But the monarchist group persisted, and today marked their final triumph.

Chinese republican leaders must share with Japanese monarchists the responsibility for the fact that Pu Yi today mounts a new throne. The young Manchu emperor sympathized with republican ideals. In interviews with the writer and other correspondents at Tientsin he repeatedly declared his conviction that the day of monarchs had ended. But Chinese leaders ignored his offers to work for republican China, violated the abdication agreement which they signed with him, drove him and his family from their quarters in Peiping's Forbidden City, and compelled him to seek refuge with the Japanese in Tientsin.

Young Ruler Intelligent

The young Emperor is a well-educated and intelligent man. It is not likely that the young Emperor regards himself in any sense as a "Japanese puppet," but feels that he can really serve a useful purpose in providing for his own people, the Manchus, in this new monarchy.

Japanese advisers have the final decision in every important question at the new court. But Pu Yi probably will work with the Japanese without friction. He has reason to be genuinely grateful to the Japanese for saving his life when Chinese militarists drove him from the Forbidden City, and for protecting him during

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Roosevelt Issues New Relief Plan

Attack on Three Fronts Feature of His Regimented Program

Based Upon Work Done Last Year

Problem Approached From Rural, Urban and General Standpoints

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—President Roosevelt today disclosed the Administration's full program for relief of unemployment, based on its year's experience. He thus sent a message to more people than he could have done on almost any other subject, for in the whole nation there is not a community and scarcely a home which is not struggling to help itself or others toward a common humane objective.

His words fell into a political bedlam. The Senate was making hash of his economy program. The airmail wrangle continued. Partisan bickerings on a dozen subjects concentrated the attention of most politicians. Various national leaders pointed with alarm to the degree of regimentation which Secretary Wallace warns will be required in any prospective method of recovery. Stock market spokesmen fought to cut down the amount of government control imposed under the pending bill.

In this turmoil it seemed refreshing to some observers to hear fundamental and constructive talk again about the problems which must be tackled to relieve the nation's obvious human dilemma. Here is the plan:

Broad Basis: Learning from experience, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins and his associates under President Roosevelt divide those needing relief into three sharply distinct groups—rural families "stranded populations" where the sole industry has permanently collapsed, and urban unemployed. Widely different methods of relief will henceforth be applied to these groups. That is the main point of novelty in today's plans. But the essential fact is that the Administration aims to let no family remain in distress another winter. Mere hope, and "sturdy individualism" are no longer to be trusted. It is from now on everybody's problem.

Rural Families: These people, said the President, must be placed "into a relationship with the soil that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy." They do not primarily need money, but self-support through raising diversified crops sufficient to maintain the family. Methods of help include building or rebuilding to provide adequate farm houses, provision of seed or stock not for commercial purposes but for self-supprt, and opportunities to earn modest cash incomes.

Sweeping changes from commercial farming, with dependence upon a single cash crop, to raising of crops needed by the farmers themselves, may need to be applied in many parts of the country. And little jobs on highways, in national and state parks and forests and other public work will be given to those who need a few dollars annually to eke out the produce of the soil.

Stranded communities: From 300,000 to 500,000 families are concentrated in groups where there is no reasonable hope of employment ever returning. Coal mines have run out, single industries have collapsed for good, etc. Such groups have to be transplanted in some instances, in others self-support through agriculture can be afforded, in others new industries can be set up. This is the problem of the Subsistence Homesteads Division.

Small tracts of land and adequate housing are first being furnished, then comes the question of new industries. Mrs. Roosevelt herself has been the mainspring of this movement, supported by the most thoughtful social workers, and the subject was recently discussed very fully in a special series of The Christian Science Monitor, which attracted general interest. Now President Roosevelt himself gives the program another boost.

City and Suburban: Many of these are looking for regular jobs, and need help during the balance of their period of enforced idleness. The Government has been meeting the emergency through the Civil Works program. Future relief in cash or in kind is not considered adequate. The United States has chosen to give work itself, instead of money pittances. Work programs which would not normally be undertaken by public bodies, but which are outside the field of private industry, will be projected and prosecuted near industrial communities. Labor will be expected only from those who are able to give adequate return for the money they get.

Work will be given only to one member in each family, and necessity must be proved. During the CWA it was impossible because of extreme urgency to prove need. The appli-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

[The full text of the White House's new relief plan will be found on Page 15.]

Tax Appeal Board Mansfield's Plan To Lighten Burden

Group Would Also Help in Collecting Millions of Back Taxes

Mayor Mansfield promises action to lighten the tax load of the real estate owner. A special tax appeal board will be set up, he told the Boston Real Estate Exchange last night, to deal directly with property owners in an effort to set fair valuations. The board, he said, also will assist in collecting at least part of the $25,000,000 owed in back city taxes.

"I realize that the tax burden must be lightened," the Mayor declared. "We must get additional means of revenue. But the only way we can justly satisfy everyone is by avoiding quarrels and by coöperating."

The proposed board will be made up of the corporation counsel of the city, the assessors, and other interested city officials. When abatement petitions are justified, the Mayor explained, and a reduction is advisable, a sliding scale will be used until the correct level is reached.

Army Gives Pilots Mail Jobs Chance

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Air mail pilots who have lost their jobs by reason of the cancellation of commercial air mail contracts last night were offered the chance to fly for the army, now engaged in transporting the air mail.

In a statement issued by Lieut.-Col. Horace M. Hickam, commanding the central air mail zone for the army with headquarters here, the offer was announced as emanating "in conformity with the policy of the President of the United States." Colonel Hickam's statement said in part:

"Applications for extended active duty by officers of the reserve corps in connection with the flying of air mail, when received at these headquarters, will be forwarded to the chief of the air corps, recommending favorable consideration, giving first priority to experienced mail pilots who have lost their jobs since Feb. 1; secondly, to those with recent air mail experience, and third, priority to others in the order of experience."

Shortage of Water in Quebec

QUEBEC, Feb. 28 (AP)—The City of Quebec is facing a serious problem as the result of a threatened water shortage, according to city engineers. The level of the water behind the aqueduct dam is now 32 inches below normal, Mr. J. A. Tremblay, city waterworks engineer, stated Feb. 26.

Consumer's Side Runs Into Snags Under New Deal

Opposition of Business to Food and Drug Statute Delays Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—That the transition from a producer economy to a consumer economy, contemplated by the New Deal, will not be accomplished without sharp and powerful outcries from business is illustrated in the hearings on the proposed new food and drugs law now being held before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The original draft of the law, conceived in the thoughts of Columbia University professors and considered airtight in favor of the consumer, has already been softened in many respects not only to meet legitimate objection, but to conciliate opposition among publishers and other business men to the establishment of genuine consumer standards and vigorous requirements for truth in advertising.

Opposition still continues from many interests. In nine hours of hearing during the last two days only 25 minutes has been devoted to the consumer's side of the question. The consumer's champions have been representatives of large women's organizations who point out that between 85 and 90 per cent of the consumers are women.

Backed by a statement from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt that "All goods sold to the public should be labeled as to grade and quantity." Miss Alice Edwards, representing the American Home Economics Association, led the women's movement for reinstatement in the bill of the provision allowing grading of foods. The revised Copeland bill provides for the setting up of only "one objectively determinable minimum standard of quality" for food.

"The limitation to one standard for food entirely eliminates the possibility of grading foods," Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, a spokesman for the National League of Women Voters, told the committee. "It will give the housewife the assurance that she is buying peas or jelly of a minimum standard, but it will not give her assistance in distinguishing between the various grades of canned peas or preserved fruit," she pointed out.

In reply Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York said experience in the grading of milk in New York had demonstrated the housewife's lack of ability to use such standards properly. While grade A and B milk were practically the same, every housewife thought she had to pay the higher price and get the best milk, he said.

A procession of witnesses followed one another to the stand to fight administrative provisions of the bill which they said would interfere with their business.

Motorists to Wear Tech Thinking Cap For Traffic Survey

At Harvard, an electrical "tongue" and a mechanical "nose" were developed recently. Not to be outdone engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have brought forth an electrical "thinking machine" for their immediate use to record the thought and muscular responses of an automobile driver when called upon to stop his car in an emergency.

The new instrument will be used in the Massachusetts highway accident survey now in progress under the direction of M. I. T. It is the intention of one branch of the study to devote considerable research in the factors which affect the driver's control of the car, measuring the mental, muscular, mechanical and electrical processes called into play when a car is brought to a stop. Taxi and truck drivers, chauffeurs of private cars and owner-drivers will be tested with the new instrument.

Announcement is also made that engineers engaged in the accident survey will seek opinions and helpful suggestions of Massachusetts automobile drivers. Questionnaires will be distributed to determine what information would be most interesting to motorists as well as highway experts.

They will be asked what they consider the best methods of traffic control; opinions on the direction of traffic by lights and by police officers at city street intersections; effectiveness of "stop before entering" signs, blinkers, and automatic traffic lights on through highways. Are there enough or too many warnings at intersections, curves, and school zones? What highway locations are particular danger spots?

Dutch to Be Settled On Ontario Marshland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Arrangements will be soon completed for the settlement of 20 families from Holland in the Holland marsh area in Ontario, it has been learned. Several Dutch families are already settled in this territory near the Holland river, a few miles north of Toronto, and are said to be making a satisfactory living by growing vegetables on this reclaimed land.

Sugar Beet Group Seeks Protection For Its Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 28—More assurance that their industry is not threatened by enforced reduction in acreage and lowered tariff walls is demanded by the sugar beet industries, whose industry is probably the most essential in the Rocky Mountain region.

Growers and refiners are still much excited over recent threats from Washington suggesting the industry should be eliminated as one of high cost as compared to the Cuban industry. The President's assurance of protection disposed of the question all too quickly, they feel, and want to talk some more about it.

They admit sugar-beet growing here is more expensive when compared to sugar-cane growing in tropical climates with cheap labor, but assert it is highly productive of income and employment for a large section of the country. They declare beet competition keeps cane-sugar prices down, keeps the irrigated land from competing with other farm production and a domestic source of sugar would be highly important in national emergency.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15

Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

News of Sports—Page 14

Features

Events Tonight 4

Radio Time-Table 4

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 9

The Home Forum 11

Supply [With Polish Translation]

Daily Features 17

Editorials 18

Things Present

In these days of over-production and under-consumption, of surplus and starvation, perhaps the world should look into the teachings and practices of the Master Economist. Read the first editorial.

With a change of rulers, Belgium is very much in the world's news. The Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section is privileged to present an important article on the nation's affairs, by the Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans. Twin articles in the section appraise Roosevelt's first year in domestic and foreign ventures. And don't overlook "Hitler Marches On."

Would you like to know a simple trick to keep snow from adhering to the snow shovel? And to keep pies from running over? See "Kitchen Kinks" on the Women's Activities page. Also, your attention is invited to "Dining in Public Places." It will help you to decide on who should do the ordering, what should be done about tipping, etc.

One of the workers in the Monitor composing room painted the picture which is reproduced on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and a continuation of "With the Inventors."

In Coming Monitors:

How to Look Your Best

HERE is a series that will be pasted on the walls of many a boudoir. Every woman desires to make the most of her good points. Perhaps she has not explored certain color combinations; perhaps there are styles that would provide a more harmonious effect. The articles will appear weekly on the Women's Activities page, beginning Wednesday, March 7.

You and the Law

HOW would you go about getting a habeas corpus? What are the steps to avoid foreclosure? What should you do if you have been invited to "tell it to the judge," but you have to be out of town? Two lawyers have taken the snarls out of most of the legal tangles confronting the average citizen, and their articles will appear weekly on the Progress in Education page, beginning Saturday, March 3.

Indicted Men In Lynn Murder Case Are Freed

Confession of Faber Results in Court Order for 'Not Guilty' Verdict

A dramatic victory for justice brought the Lynn theater murder trial to an abrupt ending last night and gave two weary defendants their rightful freedom.

On the eve of final arguments in the State case's against Clement Molway and Louis Berrett, Boston taxi drivers charged with the murder of a theater employee in a Lynn holdup Jan. 2, Abraham Faber, of Boston, confessed partner in the Needham bank murders, acknowledged his guilt of the crime for which two innocent men admittedly stood on the verge of conviction.

The foreman of the jury that had listened to the relentless arguments of the prosecution and had seen eight accusing fingers pointed at the two defendants admitted that the men on trial for their lives in the Salem Superior Court had come close to the shadow of a verdict of first degree murder.

Eye witnesses to the Lynn theater holdup who had testified that Molway and Berrett were the men who had committed the murder and robbery swarmed around the free men to offer apologies which they knew were futile for the two men who had been victimized by the most amazing example of mistaken identities in the annals of the Massachusetts courts.

All of the eight witnesses had been taken to Dedham jail to identify the confessor Abraham Faber as one of the murderers. But only two were subjected to the ordeal of taking the stand and admitting their mistaken accusations. That was enough to impel Judge Thomas J. Hammond to order a speedy acquittal.

District Attorney Hugh Cregg, harsh and forceful in his prosecution that hinged on the statements of eight eye witnesses, turned with equal vigor to an untangling of the web of evidence he had woven about the two defendants when the first suspicion of mistaken identity presented itself.

He said in part to the court. "On Sunday night I received word that three individuals believed to be responsible for the Needham matter had been arrested. In view of the testimony to which I have referred it seemed to me that for the interest of truth and justice, I should examine into the situation for the purpose of shedding any light on this case."

Faber's confession was the climax in a chain of disclosures that established the innocence of Molway and Berrett beyond any doubt. Attorney Cregg reversed his ground with all haste.

Truth and justice prevailed. Jurors and witnesses and the public as a whole shuddered at the proximity of the shadow of conviction that had hung over the defendants.

Those seemingly least touched by the experience were Berrett and Molway. They came out smiling and shaking hands and accepting apologies with real grace.

A juicy steak swamped with mushroom sauce was Molway's homecoming banquet last night. "What a meal!" he exclaimed as his mother plied back and forth with steaming hot biscuits and other good cooking. He shook hands with his friends and thumped the piano.

Congratulation of Judge

Just a few hours before, the two men had heard Judge Hammnod say:

"In my congratulation to you I include your respective families, for undoubtedly the relief from suspense that comes to them in fully as great as, if not greater, than the relief that comes to you. For you throughout this trial was the consolation that comes with the absolute knowledge of your innocence."

In an aftermath of sober recollection, Molway said, "I had a feeling right along that something would turn up. I always thought there was a God, but now I believe in Him more than ever. If a man deserves a break, he'll get it. I never lost faith."

The court lamented the glaring lack of any means whereby the State could reimburse them for an experience in mistaken identity that might have made them the tortured victims of a ruthless form of murder.

But the freedom restored by an unfailing faith in divine justice was all the "break" a couple of ambitious taxi drivers needed as they set out today in search of jobs.

The arrest of the two taxi drivers resulted from identification of photographs furnished by police. All rogue's gallery photographs as well as those of Boston taxi drivers were submitted to the Lynn murder witnesses for scrutiny. They picked the photographs of Molway and Berrett, certain that these were the men who committed the crime. Authorities admit that Molway and Berrett resemble two of the men actually involved in the murder.

Yachts to Find Paris, Far From Sea, Is Port

Special from Monitor Bureau
Paris

PARIS is to have a yachting port. A decree recently signed by President Lebrun grants the concession for operating such a port to the Touring Club de France.

The new port is to be situated in the center of Paris on the right bank of the Seine, between the Pont de la Concorde and the Pont Alexandre III. According to the terms of the decree, it is to be equipped with all apparatus necessary to insure its security, permanence and efficiency. It will provide garage for motorboats, yachts, sailing boats and canoes.

Bank Messenger Shot

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28 (AP)—A woman and two men were questioned for hours today in a $207,294 robbery in which an unarmed and unresisting bank messenger was shot. Detective Chief T. J. Higgins said witnesses had identified one of the men. Bank officials said only $3900 of the loot is readily convertible. The rest is registered or non-negotiable bonds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Czechs Friendlier About Reich Pact Because of Austria

War Would Follow Fall of Republic, Many Believe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAHA (Prague), Czechoslovakia, Feb. 28—A German-Czechoslovak pact on the lines of the one recently signed between Germany and Poland is being seriously considered, according to informed circles here today.

Lidinove Noviny, the organ standing close to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes, says, "We reject fundamentally no negotiations which could result in the improvement of international relations and the strengthening of European peace.

"We should not reject a proposal from Berlin but we should maintain loyally all our responsibilities included in the Little Entente pact, our unshakable alliance with France and our loyalty to the basic principles of the League of Nations."

Austria's Doing It

That Czechoslovakia should now turn a friendlier ear to Berlin proposals is stated to be due to events in Austria. Like the other two Little Entente states, Roumania and Yugoslavia, this country is apprehensive about propaganda for the monarchist restoration in Austria. Meetings like that at Sophien Hall in Vienna, Monday night, where many prominent legitimists openly advocated the Hapsburg restoration, was given much prominence here.

Czechoslovakians believe the destruction of Austrian Socialists is intended to be a prelude to the destruction of the Austrian republic, in the interests of an Italian and Vatican policy. If this is to be brought about by restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria or Hungary, then it means war, in the opinion of the Czechs, since it implies revision of peace treaties, especially the struggle for restoration of Greater Hungary to pre-war frontiers. This would include Slovakia, Transylvania and Croatia, now part of succession states.

Shakes Little Entente

It is growing daily more evident that if France were to decide that the Hapsburg restoration is the lesser of two evils, the other being the Austro-German Anschluss in some political or economic unity, then the Little Entente alliance with France would lose much of its practical importance. The Little Entente would then be obliged to consider seriously the economic advantages Germany can offer, especially to Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Germany's recent ban upon flying Czechoslovak flags, banners and standards because of this country's refusal to allow the Kahenkreutz or Swastika to be flown privately among Germans here, is not taken too seriously. The flag question is due to a minority and the question of sovereignty is naturally complicated in Czechoslovakia, but it is anticipated a compromise agreeable to both countries will soon be found.

Starhemberg Speaks For Austrian Trio

(Continued from Page 1)

is in position to speak as though he were dictator. He professes a most uncompromising absolutist creed, scorning every sort of democracy, which he regards as another word for corruption.

Today he told the press the new Austrian Constitution will exclude every possibility of popular or mass movement. He will allow no agitator to influence the people's opinion, and he said on another occasion there will be no parties in Austria.

May Last Years

The transitional period to the new Constitution may last for years, for a whole generation in fact, Prince von Starhemberg declares. Meantime his group hopes to exercise unlimited control over the country.

All political organizations have been outlawed or are being dissolved. The press is shackled, criticism prohibited and all provisional diets which have not already been eliminated will disappear within a few days. The triumvirate, however, promises to exercise enlightened and benevolent methods of autocratic rule.

Questioned whether the future head of the state shall be called President, Regent or Kaiser, Prince von Starhemberg replied "the matter is for the moment of very small importance." He said the Hapsburgs should be permitted to return here as citizens, but for international reasons he plans to hold the question of the restoration of Otto to the throne in abeyance.

He asserted the New Austria will be Christian but not based on the theory of race superiority. Social justice, he promised, will be established.

The Prince laid much emphasis on this matter of social justice, and emphatically denied that he is reactionary.

He declared there can be no negotiations whatsoever with the National Socialist Party, but only between the Vienna Governments, relative to methods of guaranteeing the absolute independence of Austria.

Prince von Starhemberg said he anticipates no more violence, because it is unnecessary. "The times are on his side," he said. He and his colleagues have control of all state, all district, all municipal jobs, and can exercise pressure on all private enterprise. Thus, anyone wanting employment, favors, privileges, even security, must acquiesce in the Heimwehr rule.

At present there is no authority above the will of the Triumvirate. Democratic safeguards for the moment have been swept away and Prince von Starhemberg, as the dominant one of the three, wields power that even kings have rarely dreamed of.

"Just follow the crowd. They are all going there," said an amiable policeman to the Monitor correspondent who asked him where the Royalist meeting was being held.

Indeed one of Vienna's largest halls was altogether insufficient to hold the great audience of enthusiastic middle-class people who gathered to cheer the Royalist societies Monday night as they urged restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty. This demonstration of Royalists is the first political meeting held in Austria since the crushing of the Marxists. It is regarded in a way as setting the pace for new political developments here.

Chancellor Dollfuss sent greetings and expressed regret that he was unable to be present. He was represented by his private secretary, Herr Otto Kemptner, who was one of the chief speakers. The Finance Minister was also represented by a distinguished delegate.

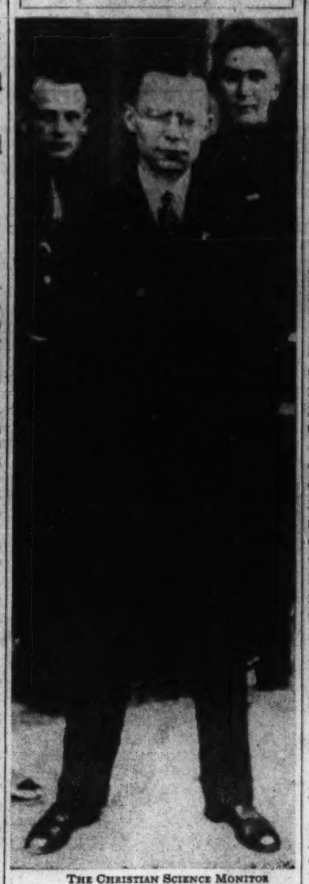
The Minister of Justice is known to be an out-and-out advocate of restoration of the Hapsburgs.

Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, who is head of the Heimwehr, was at the meeting and clearly enjoyed being frequently cheered by the audience.

Backed by Government

Thus it is plain that this demonstration, arranged by two active Royalist societies, had the approval of all the leading members of the Austrian Government, as well as the Heimwehr. Their attendance at such a meeting, at the earliest opportunity after destroying the principal anti-Royalist Party in the country, is taken here as their reply to the ultimatum issued a few days ago by German National Socialists through Herr Theodore Habicht, giving the Government a week to come to an understanding with the party. Dr. Dollfuss and his colleagues have in fact answered by playing off Hapsburg against Hitler.

Sent Ultimatum



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wide World

Theodore Habicht

State Inspector of the National Socialist Party in Austria, Who Gave Dr. Dollfuss Eight Days to Reconsider His Drastic Action Toward Socialists.

Fails to Protect Children

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Rejection yesterday by the Virginia Senate of a resolution for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment keeps at 20 the number of states that have ratified. The latest state to ratify was Pennsylvania which acted in December, 1933. Ratification by 36 states is necessary before the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution.

Two Blue Eagles Taken At Boston By NRA Officials

First Step Toward Real Code Enforcement, Regional Board Head Says

The law enforcement plane of the National Recovery Administration swooped over Massachusetts today, took away Blue Eagles of two cleaning and dyeing companies for NRA code violations and left, after a federal grand jury in Boston returned indictments for an alleged CWA fraud and for an alleged infraction of the petroleum industry code fraud.

In two telegrams today Mr. P. A. O'Connell, state NRA compliance director, told Mr. John Swope, chief field section, NRA compliance division at Washington, that he had ordered H. J. Shea, Inc., Vogue Cleaners of Cambridge and the Peter Pan Cleaners of Cambridge to surrender their NRA insignia to their respective postmasters immediately.

The Blue Eagles were ordered removed on the grounds that the companies were violating the code for the cleaning and dyeing trade by selling cleaning and dyeing services at less than the prices established for the trade. In addition, it was stated in the telegrams, that the cases were being referred to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Ralph K. Oxton, chairman of the New England regional administrative board for the cleaning and dyeing trade, declared today that this action is the first step toward real code enforcement, and "we hope for the cleaning up of a deplorable condition which has existed in Boston for the last two months."

Mr. Oxton said that similar federal action is already under way against firms in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other key cities of the United States, including Boston. He said the cleaning and dyeing companies in Boston who have been willfully violating price provisions of the code, have had a demoralizing effect on the industry as a whole. Cleaners, he said, who were obeying code provisions were unable to meet the cut-price competition and have suffered because of lack of public support in patronizing cleaners living up to code provisions.

The Federal Grand Jury CWA indictment, the only one since the CWA investigation of alleged fraud in the administration, began in Boston, charges Mr. Edward A. Cannon of Lynn, with forging an indorsement on a Government CWA check and with making false and fraudulent representations to Mayor Fred J. Manning of Lynn, certifying officer of the CWA in that city.

Only $26 is involved in the indictment. This and the fact that only one indictment has been procured by the Government today substantiates the belief by many that the accounts of "colossal graft and fraud" in the CWA in Massachusetts are merely puffs of smoke behind which no real fire could be found.

Mr. Harold I. McClaren of Adams, Mass., is charged in an indictment with violation of the petroleum code under the NRA. This is the second oil code indictment issued by a Federal Grand Jury here.

Otto Hears Austrians Calling

* * *

Royalist Demonstration in Vienna Clears Straight Path Toward Old Hapsburg Throne

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Talk of monarchy has revived in earnest in hard-pressed little Austria. It centers upon young Archduke Otto, whose name has been behind countless rumors during the last 10 days. Otto is busy working on his doctor's degree in political sciences at Louvain University, Belgium. And so far he appears unconcerned.

Otto was only six when his father Emperor Charles VI with Empress Zita were compelled by the victorious allies to leave the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1918 and only nine when the royal couple staged a "Putsch" for their return. The Putsch was soon over. The two landed by airplane on the estate of a loyalist in West Hungary and started for Budapest by train, amid popular cheers. Almost at the gates of Budapest, they were stopped, put on a British gunboat and sent off to Madeira, where Charles soon after passed on.

Zita, with the young Otto went to Lequeitio, near Santander, in Spain, renting a palace. But the Spanish court, which gave them protection was itself in difficulties, and Zita moved on to the Château of Steenockerzeel, seven miles from Brussels, from which Otto, who had grown up an unusually bright youth, could attend the Louvain University, with no impairment of the dignity of a family that never forgot that it was royal. Besides, near by lived Zita's brother who had married the Duchess of Luxembourg.

Otto has had both Hungarian and Austrian tutors, for either or both thrones might some day call him. He speaks German at home and is also fluent in English, French and Hungarian. Zita has ordered the education of all her eight children with a view to brighter days in future.

Against Otto's accession to the Hungarian throne are mainly the former allies, in particular the Little Entente, for change in Hungary would mean revision of treaties. When Otto became 16 years old, and of age, by Hungarian law, there were expectations of unrest, but nothing happened. Today the Gömbös Administration with its emphasis on a united Hungary, looks askance at a change that might divide the nation and start trouble abroad.

Against accession in Austria there was similar opposition abroad and strong opposition from the Socialists, then in control in Vienna.

Foreign relations are as difficult as they are ever likely to be. A monarchist move could scarcely make them worse. Legitimists have raised the banner of monarchy. They call for Otto, who is now 21.

The question may indeed be Hitler or Hapsburg.

Rumors of Restoration Called Bluff in France

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—France thinks that Austrian rumors of the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty to the throne in that nation are merely myths and bluffs.

Furthermore, the man in the street thinks that French troops will not march into Austria, even though Italy and Czechoslovakia send armies there.

The Foreign Office asserted today that the Cabinet of Premier Gaston Doumergeue is solidly behind the French policy of opposition to the Archduke Otto, claimant to the Austrian throne.

Austria and Hungary, it is insisted, are bound by the pledge of 1921 to outlaw the Hapsburgs and consult the great powers, if they ever wish to have a king again.

Talk of restoration of a monarchy, it is believed, has been generated partly for domestic political reasons.

Premier Mussolini of Italy has opposed the ascendancy of Archduke Otto and has sought solution of Austria's difficulties through wide tariff adjustments between Austria, Hungary, and Italy. These adjustments were initiated years ago in a series of treaties.

Il Duce is said to be opposed even to an economic union of Austria and Hungary.

Quick Jury Action Is Taken In Faber-Millens Arrests

Norfolk County Grand Jury Acts on Needham Bank Charges

The Norfolk County Grand Jury convened in special session today to start indictment proceedings against the three men charged with participation in the Needham bank robbery.

The evidence which Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, district attorney of Norfolk County, presented to them was the signed confession of Abraham Faber of Boston that he and the two Millen brothers under arrest in New York held up the Needham bank, and murdered two patrolmen.

The document also contains confession of guilt in the Paramount Theater holdup and murder in Lynn, for which two innocent men have been on trial for their lives; the Palace Theater holdup in Worcester and the murder of E. W. Clark, sporting goods salesman, in Fitchburg.

The two Millens, Murton and Irving, are being held in the Tombs, New York, pending extradition proceedings. They will be granted a hearing Monday.

Possibility of linking the Millen gang with the Brookline and Wellaston bank robberies and other crimes through questioning of Faber has been frustrated temporarily by the intercedence of counsel for Faber who forbids his client from further confession.

Lieut. Joseph Ferrari of the Massachusetts State Police obtained the confession from Faber which implicates his gang with the Needham, Lynn, Fitchburg and Worcester crimes. Lieutenant Ferrari, together with Lieut. John F. Stokes, state police detectives, have played a major part in the solution of these crimes.

Lieutenant Stokes is in Washington seeking information concerning the money stolen from the Needham bank. That, together with machine guns and other weapons used in the Needham robbery, were left in Washington by the gang, according to Faber's confession.

Word from the state police headquarters today indicated that Lieutenant Stokes was having some difficulty in establishing his authority to search bank repositories there in order to locate the concealed loot.

G. C. Murphy Co. Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—G. C. Murphy Company had 1933 net income of $1,335,294 compared with $646,888 in 1933.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

PYROIL
SIMPLY ADD TO GAS AND OIL

INCREASES MILEAGE

Protect your car with Pyroil against winter damage—metal-to-metal clash during "warming-up" period. Pyroil establishes a frictionproof, wear-proof, self-lubricating surface, upon all frictional metal which provides safe lubrication until cold oil and grease circulate thoroughly. Promotes easy starting. Saves battery drain.

PYROIL also gives constant motor head lubrication that no motor heat or cold can destroy.

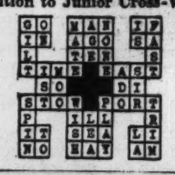
Frees valves, aids ringseal. Increases mileage, power. Saves far more than its cost. (Simply add by the ounce to oil and gas.)

FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 324 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted lithographed cans (factory-sealed) and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label. Not sold under any other name

Pres.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



PEOPLE JUDGE a woman's age by her hands . . . don't let *yours* get old and work-worn! Dishwashing with harsh soaps will age them *so* quickly.

That's why clever women use Lux for dishes. Lux has *none* of the harmful alkali ordinary soaps often contain. Its gentle suds protect the natural oils, leave hands smoothly white and young. Lux for all your dishes costs less than 1¢ a day.

LUX

—prevents humiliating DISHPAN hands

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

89TH ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1933

To the Policy-holders and the Public:—

The service of a life insurance company is measured, largely, by its returns to policy-holders and beneficiaries. By this standard the New York Life accomplished more in 1933 than in any other year since it began business in 1845.

In this year of stress, in addition to making many policy loans, the Company paid the enormous sum of $255,977,483 to policy-holders, beneficiaries, and annuitants.

It closed the year with Assets amounting to $2,010,943,112, the largest in its history, valued as prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. The Company's total Liabilities were $1,896,651,321.

Its surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $114,291,791.

In the interest of conservatism, the Company voluntarily set up in its liabilities two special contingency reserves as follows: $21,014,507, which is the difference between December 31, 1933 market quotations and the values carried in Assets of stocks, and of bonds in default, bonds of companies in receivership, and bonds which for any reason are not carried in Assets at amortized value; and $7,500,000 for deferred mortgage interest collections, which are larger than normal due to the general economic situation.

The Company also set aside a reserve of $48,038,244 for apportionment of dividends during 1934, a sum sufficient to provide the same regular annual dividend on each individual policy as was paid in 1933, except on term insurance policies.

Of special interest was the increased demand for annuities. Many men and women, desiring to secure a fixed income for life and relief from investment worries, placed their capital in annuities providing a guaranteed life income. The total so invested was $20,662,386, a larger amount than in any other single year.

The total insurance in force represented by 2,672,876 policies was $6,869,268,269. The total new paid for insurance was $378,669,800.

The following table shows the diversification of the Company's Assets as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New York and valued as stated above:

		Per Cent
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$30,943,412.43	1.54
United States Gov't. Bonds	98,164,386.21	4.88
State, County, Municipal Bonds	154,913,244.26	7.70
Public Utility Bonds	154,483,453.00	7.68
Industrial and Other Bonds	18,598,126.14	.93
Railroad Bonds	360,293,658.42	17.92
Canadian Bonds	39,957,188.69	1.99
Foreign Bonds	2,064,448.32	.10
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	67,923,705.64	3.38
Real Estate (*Including Home Office*)	72,477,359.29	3.60
First Mortgages, City Properties	495,297,998.40	24.63
First Mortgages, Farms	17,353,431.95	.86
Policy Loans	413,873,648.41	20.58
Interest & Rents Due & Accrued	41,269,429.08	2.05
Other Assets	43,329,621.78	2.16
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,010,943,112.02	100%

Further information about the Company will be furnished upon request to its Home Office at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, or to any of its Branch Offices throughout the United States and Canada.

Thomas A. Buckner
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JOHN E. ANDRUS, *Manufacturer, Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y.*
JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, *President, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*
NATHANIEL F. AYER, *Treasurer, Cabot Mfg. Co. (Textiles), Boston, Mass.*
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Chairman of Board, Bliss, Fabyan & Company*
HENRY BRUÈRE, *President, Bowery Savings Bank*
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, *Chairman of Board, New York Trust Company*
THOMAS A. BUCKNER, *President*
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *President, Columbia University*
CHARLES A. CANNON, *Chairman of Board, Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis, N. C.*
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *President, Consolidated Gas Co.*
WILLIAM H. DANFORTH, *Chairman of Board, Ralston-Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.*
ROBERT E. DOWLING, *President, City Investing Co.*
JAMES G. HARBORD, *Chairman of Board, Radio Corporation of America*
CHARLES D. HILLES, *Resident Manager, New York State Employers' Liability Assurance Corp.*
HALE HOLDEN, *Chairman of Board, Southern Pacific Company*
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Jr., *Hughes, Schurman & Dwight*
ALBA B. JOHNSON, *Retired, Philadelphia, Pa.*
PERCY H. JOHNSTON, *President, Chemical Bank & Trust Company*
WILLARD V. KING, *Retired*
GERRISH H. MILLIKEN, *Deering, Milliken & Co.*
FRANK PRESBREY, *Chairman of Board, Frank Presbrey Co., Advertising*
ALFRED E. SMITH, *Former Governor, State of New York*
J. BARSTOW SMULL, *Vice-President, J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc.*
PERCY S. STRAUS, *President, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.*
RIDLEY WATTS, *Director, Chemical Bank & Trust Company*

Enthronement of Manchoukuo Emperor Directs World Attention on Far East

Manchoukuo's Progress Shown In Building of Capital City And Air and Rail Extensions

Houses Spring Up Like Mushrooms in Hsinking Where Emperor Will Sit—Monetary System Unified With Bank's Notes Based on Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—The State of Manchuokuo enters the third year of its existence today (March 1). A survey of the achievements which have been made during the first two years of government under the Chief Executive, Mr. Henry Pu Yi, shows remarkable changes.

The most interesting progress has been made in the construction of Hsinking, where houses seem to have sprung up like mushrooms. In place of the small Chinese town that existed before Manchoukuo was established there is now a huge city with magnificent wide streets, well paved and well lighted—certainly fit to be the residence of an Emperor.

There is every appearance of great future prosperity for the country, although the understanding between Japanese and Manchurians is not so close as might have been expected. The Commander of the Kwangtung Army, Lieut. Gen. Hishikari, during an interview which he gave to Harbin correspondents, expressed the opinion that it would be advisable for the local people to become better acquainted with the Japanese and their ideas, which were not to develop Manchuria for itself, but for the benefit of the entire population.

Drop in Bean Prices

At present the extraordinary absence of purchasers in foreign markets for the chief products of Manchuria, namely the soya bean, has brought depression upon the commercial section of the population. The peasants cannot sell their crops and have no money to make purchases.

Two years ago the price of beans stood at considerably more than double their price today, so that the purchasing power of the country must have been reduced by a half.

Probably the greatest achievement is the unification of the monetary system. During the years that the Changs controlled Manchuria the fluctuations in the local dollar currency were many. In some cases the paper notes became of no value—such as the Mukden currency, known as fing-pao.

The new state has a central bank, the notes of which are now of higher value than Japanese yen. These notes are based on silver currency. As silver has now risen in price, Manchoukuo notes are quoted at 14 per cent above the Japanese yen.

Metal coinage has been introduced, this being very superior to the dirty small notes which were in use before, and which became so torn and dilapidated that in many cases they had to be thrown away. The new coinage is very similar to that of Japanese, the only difference being that the Japanese small coins have a hole in the center, while Manchoukuo coins are solid.

Air Communication Advanced

Another great achievement is that of aerial communication. This has been enormously improved. Aeroplane services are now in constant use all over the country, making it possible to visit spots which lay far off the beaten track without roads of any kind.

There is an excellent air-mail service. If the situation between China and Manchoukuo could be settled there is no doubt that there would be a fast mail service from the south of China to northern Manchuria. The passenger air service is not at all expensive. The journey from Harbin to Hsinking costs no more than traveling first class by rail.

The Government has laid down a large program for construction of a network of modern roads extending for 60,000 kilometers, and of these more than 2000 kilometers have already been constructed.

Considerable progress has been made in railway construction, the most important new line being that between Harbin and Lafa-tun, which has brought Harbin in direct communication with the Korean seacoast, thus shortening the journey from Northern Manchuria to Japan. This line has opened up new country, where many immigrants are likely to be settled.

One great hindrance to business is the fact that bandits have not yet been exterminated. Though many expeditions had been sent out against them, there still seem to be plenty of groups about in the hills and forests ready to come out at every opportunity. The recent railway accident on the Chinese Eastern Railway shows the boldness of these bandits or insurgents, and makes it difficult for merchants to carry on their business.

The formation of an Empire with an Emperor who is direct descendant of the old Manchu Dynasty, should considerably assist in bringing about peace and prosperity.

THE FAVORITE NEW YORK HOTEL
OF
★ Business Men
★ Young People
★ and Families
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVE., 49th TO 50th STS., N. Y. C.
800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50; double, $3.50.

"I am a WATCHMAN"

I'M A TELEPHONE, to be sure, but that's just another way of saying I'm an A-Number-One watchman.

Emergencies happen, you know, in even the best regulated families. There are such things as unwelcome prowlers, sudden illnesses, and fires.

Now, let us hope no such things will happen in your home. But in case they did, it would be mighty convenient to have me around—especially if it were the middle of the night.

And it costs so little to get me—I'll come for 10 cents a day or even less.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Monarchy Returns to Power in the Land of Manchu Dynasties

Dramatic Chapters Written in Far Eastern History

Upper Left—Scene During Inauguration of Henry Pu Yi, As First President of Manchuria. Lower—When He Was "Boy Emperor" of China With His Father, Prince Chun, the Regent. Right—Princess Elizabeth, Who Shares Royal Honors in Manchoukuo With Her Husband, Emperor Kang Teh, the Former Henry Pu Yi.

Ascends Throne for Third Time

★ ★ ★

One Reign of Manchu 'Boy Emperor' Toppled by Revolt After Seven Days

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun) Manchuria—Henry Pu Yi enjoys a unique experience. For the third time in his brief career of 28 years he is ascending a throne—and that despite the fact that he was not by birth heir to any throne at all. With the new Manchu throne he gets a new name, Kang Teh.

When he was born in February, 1906, the occupant of the Dragon Throne in Peking was Pu Yi's uncle, Kwang Hsu, a well-meaning young man, who made one attempt to introduce administrative reforms and in consequence was promptly kept under lock and key in his palace by his grim and powerful aunt, the Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi. In 1908 Tsu Hsi passed on, and also, almost at the same moment, the imprisoned Emperor—in rather mysterious circumstances.

Pu Yi's father, Prince Chun, had married the daughter of one of Empress Tsu Hsi's favorite generals, and when the throne fell vacant, the two-year old Pu Yi was selected to fill the vacancy.

Dynasty at End of Tether

The Manchu dynasty, however, was at the end of its tether. The stern, warlike race from the northern Manchurian plains had lost much of its mettle in the luxury of Peking court life. The Sun Yat-sen revolution surged up and after but four years of a troubled reign, the little Emperor Hsuan Tung, as Pu Yi was known, abdicated under the guidance of the young Empress Dowager.

Pu Yi was to remain in the palace with $4,000,000 a year silver to live on and various religious rites and other offices to perform although resigning all political authority.

Five years later, in 1917, came a monarchist revolt under Gen. Chang Hsun and the philosopher Kang Yu-wei. The five-barred flag of the republic was hauled down and the red dragon of the monarchy unfurled once more. But the second reign only lasted seven days. Then Pu Yi went back to his seclusion in the palace and his yearly stipend. In 12 years he is said to have only left the palace three times.

In 1922 he married the beautiful young Manchu Princess, Kuo Shia-si. Then, two years later, came the blow that brought a new outlook to his career. Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, took possession of Peking, declared Pu Yi a private citizen, cut down his subsidy by seven-eighths, and sacked the palace.

Sheltered by Japanese

Pu Yi and his young wife fled under cover of a sandstorm, knocked at the door of the Japanese legation and were there given shelter for three months, after which they moved on to the Japanese legation in Tientsin. Pu Yi would have gone farther afield to Europe had not the Chinese authorities placed difficulties in his path.

But through his English tutor, Mr. (now Sir Reginald) Johnston, he became an enthusiast for Western thought. Two American women tutors were provided for his young wife. Pu Yi's admiration for Henry VIII is said to have caused him to take the name Henry, and he gave his wife the name Elizabeth.

Uneventful years passed at Tientsin until 1931, when the young ex-emperor, grown into a serious, dignified though liberal-minded young man, with a few loyal veterans still in attendance to remind him of regal days, saw fighting break out in his native Manchuria. He disappeared from the legation and was next heard of in Manchuria, where on March 9, 1932, he was sworn in as president of the State of Manchoukuo, nine days after the state had been proclaimed. Today he makes his third ascent of a throne as Emperor of the Manchus.

Emperor Kang Takes Seat on New Throne

(Continued from Page 1)

seven years in the Japanese concession at Tientsin.

Military ascendancy has gne further in Manchoukuo than in Japan proper. In the new state which it has been so largely instrumental in establishing, the Japanese Army not only dominates but actually directs the Government. Small effort is now made to conceal this fact.

Discussing the reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway this winter, the semi-official Manchuria Daily News points out that "the authority to direct and supervise the economic program for Manchuria shall be invested in the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army," and adds that "the supervising power over the S. M. R. company shall be transferred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army from the Japanese Minister of Colonies."

Through this move the Japanese Army in Manchuria will add economic control to its previous military and political control. This last move undoubtedly has aroused considerable alarm among Japanese financiers and industrial leaders, who are by no means certain that army leaders are fitted by training or character to guide the economic development of Manchuria.

Officials here offer convincing evidence that the military phase of Manchoukuo's formation is now in its final phases, unless the Japanese Army decides to extend Manchoukuo's boundaries into the Amur and Maritime Provinces of Siberia. Military activities this winter have been so much reduced that army leaders have been able to devote their principal attention to political and economic problems.

Politically, the army supports the new monarchy.

An even more important political development is military insistence upon retrocession to Manchoukuo of the South Manchuria Railway zone, upon drastic curtailment of the powers of the Japanese Government in the Kwangtung Leased Territory, and upon abolition of the extra-territorial system in Manchoukuo so far as Japanese are concerned. These moves are designed to make it impossible for any future Japanese government to submit to pressure for modification of the status of this "independent" state. At the same time, they consolidate military supremacy.

Railway Well Equipped

The South Manchuria Railway was organized after the Russo-Japanese war as the Japanese Government's organ for economic and political penetration into Manchuria. This remarkably efficient organization was admirably equipped to take over and direct the economic and industrial development of all Manchuria after the establishment of Manchoukuo. Its large and competent staff included experts in mining, agriculture, manufacturing, port and power development, as well as in the construction and management of railways.

For two years the S. M. R. has directed Manchoukuo's economic and industrial development. But this arrangement has not satisfied the army, and the reorganization scheme openly provides for transfer of control of almost all economic enterprises except railways to the army itself. The next few months are likely to provide an answer to the question of what the army's economic program will be. This program is of great importance to Japan because it will decide whether Manchuria will produce promptly substantial revenues for Japan or become an actual burden upon the Japanese budget.

"If Manchuria is developed on sound economic principles as a strictly business proposition, it can be made a 'gold mine,'" declared one of the shrewdest neutral observers here. "But if it is developed merely to assure Japanese independence in basic raw materials, it is likely to cost the Japanese more than they can get out of it."

During the last two years the Japanese have shown that they hope to get from Manchoukuo and adjacent areas in Mongolia four basic raw materials—iron, oil, cotton and wool. Economic research has been concentrated upon developing these possibilities. But there are strong indications that the Japanese cannot produce any one of these raw materials as cheaply in Manchuria as they can buy them in world markets.

The Anshan iron mines have been operated at a loss by the South Manchuria Railway for years, because of the low grade of ore. Oil reserves are so meager that production costs far exceed those elsewhere. Experiments with sheep raising in Mongolia and Jehol already have revealed that production costs exceed those in more favored places. "Of course, cotton can be grown in Manchuria, just as it could be grown in New York State," said one observer. "But it is economically unsound to attempt to grow cotton in such a climate."

It is logical to assume that military control in Manchoukuo may mean an emphasis upon strategic objectives in economic development which would affect the construction of new railways and highways as well as the exploitation of crops and raw materials. This emphasis might well delay indefinitely the development of Manchoukuo as a revenue-producing area.

Rich Returns Expected

But heavy budget deficits in Japan have been accepted cheerfully upon the assumption that the acquisition of Manchuria, for which such deficits have been largely incurred, would quickly yield rich returns.

Impartial economists are now agreed that such returns are possible, only if Manchuria is developed "for revenue only," and not to afford Japan a source of raw materials in case a war should cut it off from world markets.

The danger to Japan of increasing army control in Manchoukuo lies in the prospect that army leaders, absorbed in schemes for attaining strategic security, may overlook the need for substantial and prompt revenues from this region. If such revenues, anticipated as relief from the strain upon the Japanese budget, are not forthcoming, the financial and economic stability of the Empire will be threatened.

Come to the POCONOS for Winter Sports

Snow-time is play-time in the Poconos. Now is the time to get out in the deep white drifts and enjoy yourself! Sleating, skiing, snow-shoeing, tobogganing... bobsled parties... roaring log fires... dancing in the evening, delicious food, and sound sleep in comfortable beds. What a week-end! So convenient... and so economical. Come now... railroad and hotel rates were never lower.

Week-End Fares From New York Round Trip . . . $4.35 to $4.70

Conditions are now perfect for winter sports at these hotels:

SKYTOP LODGE
POCONO MANOR INN
THE INN AT BUCK HILL FALLS

Phone or write for hotel rates and literature, to

Lackawanna Railroad — TOUR OFFICE
90 WEST ST., NEW YORK
Phone: BArclay 7-2500

LACKAWANNA

Drys Plan to Oppose Both Major Parties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Mr. Edward E. Blake of Chicago, national chairman of the Prohibition Party, said in an address yesterday that since the drys were made "political orphans in 1932" a program for establishment of a national dry party was finding ready response.

"We are setting up organizations in every state," Mr. Blake said. "There will be many state tickets in the field this year, and scores of congressional and legislative candidates on the prohibition ticket.

"There is an awakening in progress among the drys who now realize the Eighteenth Amendment never had a chance because its enforcement was left in the hands of political parties which never believed in prohibition, had no intention of enforcing it and betrayed it at the first opportunity. Thinking drys are through with both major parties."

King George Gives Books To Library for Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—King George has given the jobless of Britain a library of 270 books as a contribution toward the scheme of "A million books for the workless" which was recently inaugurated here by the British Institute of Adult Education.

The books from the King, which bring the total collected to date to just over 125,000, are half practical handbooks and half general literature. Among the practical handbooks are works on furniture repairing, soldering, sign-writing, fruit growing, clock repairing, toy making and interior decorating.

ARNOLD TOURS
236 Clarendon Street, Boston Hep. 0980
BERMUDA $70 JAMAICA $95
Week End $45 HONDURAS
Free Selection Easter Cruise Folders.
8 Weeks W. Indies and S. America, Mar. 26, $175
EUROPE and MEDITERRANEAN
ALSO VAGABOND CRUISE FOLDERS

Edna May's MARMALADE
ORANGE GRAPEFRUIT
(Only CANE SUGAR and FRESH FRUIT used in this Home-Made Product.)
3½ oz. jars—1.50 per doz. (1 and 2 doz.)
11 oz. jars—3.00 per doz. (to Case)
Prepaid East of Mississippi River.
EDNA MAY
STEWART STATION RICHMOND, VA.

No longer are
Children's Shoes
a problem

Years of experience have enabled the Coward organization to offer you a variety of lasts and a shoe fitting service that solve entirely the problem of children's shoes.

Comfort

Coward Children's Shoes are made first and foremost for the child's comfort. We build children's shoes for children, and not for small adult feet, and that means firm protection, yet amazing flexibility.

Wear

We have known many active children who outgrew rather than outwore Coward Shoes. Just as fine workmanship and materials go into our children's shoes as go into the adult shoes.

Price

The first cost is surprisingly low. The second cost, wear and comfort, gives you full values and running over for the price.

Monitor readers, we invite you to come in and learn how well we are able to supply you with entirely suitable children's shoes at reasonable prices.

The Coward Shoe
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
30 West Street, Near Tremont, Boston
37 West 47th Street, New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th St., N.Y.
270 Greenwich Street, New York
Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn

Russia and Japan Exchange Protest On Border Flying

But Spokesman for Tokyo Disclaims Likelihood of Armed Outbreak

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Government today charged that Japanese military planes again have flown over Soviet territory near the Manchoukuo frontier.

They lodged a formal protest with Ambassador Ota of Japan on the matter, saying that a "few" Japanese planes penetrated 10 kilometers into Soviet territory in the region of Pogronichnaya and Iman several days ago.

At the same time the Soviet Government officially denied that any Soviet airplanes had flown over any part of Korea or Manchoukuo as charged by Tokyo. The Government also denied that Soviet soldiers had shot down any Japanese airplanes.

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A strong protest against alleged Soviet airplane flights over Manchuria and Korea will be made at Moscow immediately by the Japanese Government, the Foreign Office announced today.

The announcement by the Foreign Office came at a time when the War Office was denying reports that a Japanese military craft had been shot down near the Manchoukuo-Soviet border Feb. 17.

It was stated a Japanese civilian airplane carrying a military observer was fired upon while flying over the Amur River, which is supposedly the boundary between the two countries.

Instructions to make a protest concerning two alleged Soviet flights on Feb. 23 and 25 will be telegraphed to Ambassador Ota during the day, said a Foreign Office spokesman.

He added that the protest will, as usual in such matters, include a warning and a demand for guarantees against recurrence of the incident protested.

Previously the Soviet had charged that Japanese planes flew over Iman during the Japanese army's recent anti-bandit operations in Eastern Kirin.

A high Japanese official told the Associated Press today that despite exchanges of protests over incidents along the Manchoukuo-Soviet border, "the world need not be afraid that Russia and Japan are on the verge of war."

"All of these protests and the noisy fuss are a good sign that the danger of war is far away," the official said. "When both sides are silent, look out."

Beautiful
AT A DISTANCE...YES..

...but close up she's got a "cheap" soap complexion!

35¢ a cake

AT THE other end of the room she's stunning. But to look at her up close is like standing too near an oil painting.

If you're expert in the ritual of facial care, you feel the urge to drop a cake of Roger & Gallet Soap in her hand bag with a little note telling her it's just as economical as the other kind.

Of course, one pays slightly more for Roger & Gallet than for ordinary brands but in the end it's really no extravagance. For Roger & Gallet is solid, hard, dry soap throughout and never gets soft or "squashy." It wears away so slowly you scarcely notice the shrinkage.

Hence at no greater expense you can always be sure of using soap that contains only the purest ingredients...the blandest edible fats that are kneaded and re-kneaded into soap of velvet-like texture — marvelously gentle in its cleansing action.

Seven delightful scents
Violettes · Carnation · Sandalwood
Feu Follet · Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade
Pavots d'Argent

Exquisitely scented, it is truly one of the luxuries that every woman's skin deserves and which every woman can easily afford. At all the better shops, drug and department stores.

ROGER & GALLET
500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. and
62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France

ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

'Old Sol' To Join Street Cleaners, Weather Man Says

Exit of Boston's Cold Due Tonight After Series of Records

With Jack Frost theoretically planning to whisk out of New England late tonight or tomorrow on his chariots of ice and snow, city officials are hopeful of enlisting the services again of the cheapest and most effective street-cleaner of them all—Old Sol.

Today, the face of this veteran of countless wintry campaigns held a warmth in Boston that in spite of the clinging cold atmosphere evoked a boisterous welcome from the turned-down mouths of storm-tossed motorists, some of whom had just pulled their cars out of the drifts and snow-blocked garages.

If he goes, as the weatherman promises, Jack Frost will leave behind him a record of cold-cut performances astounding the old-timers, even for February. This has been the coldest February in the history of the local weather bureau. But the bureau finds the average temperature for the month was 11.4 degrees below normal, fluttering around 17.4.

And just to make the Bostonian feel colder, the weather man today tells him that the thermometer has fallen shy of freezing for 26 consecutive days. How he happened to say anything about rain is still a puzzle; nevertheless, he added that Boston had a 4.45 inch rainfall in February—believe it or not.

The average Boston temperature for three months has been 15.4 degrees below normal. For February there has been a 32.9-in. snow fall, the deepest since 1893 when the register showed 35.3.

But Jack Frost is not without friends in Greater Boston. Since commuters started to pour their dimes and nickles more freely into the coffers of bus and Elevated lines, sporting goods firms began to rid their shelves of snowshoes and skis. Warehouses shrunk to the demands of old-fashioned ear muffs; business has become an ally of old Frosty.

And only today a young man who had been out of work for some time spurted into the Monitor news room to shout the glad news that he had made $25 since the last snow deluge shoveling for the city.

So the weatherman doesn't get all the credit he thinks he deserved by prognosticating higher temperatures for tonight and tomorrow. Besides, there is a catch in the weatherman's statement. He says the warmer weather will be followed by cloudiness and he doesn't know if this means snow or rain.

And was Jack Frost's usually cold face red when he heard how the waters of Roxbury Canal, as they call it, had been blocked by snow dumped there from the streets of down-town Boston?

Coal barges couldn't get to their unloading stands for two days, threatening a coal shortage. But the Federal Government stepped in to stop the city dumping just in time after six tug-boats and a fire boat had spent two days breaking down the bulwarks of ice and snow. A friendly high tide helped to wash it out to sea.

"But let me tell you," said one old-timer, shaking his finger under the reporter's nose, "it's a tough winter when commuters are met at their home-town railroad stations with skis and snowshoes."

Moratorium on Mortgages Sought in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A powerful move to secure a general moratorium on mortgage payments was launched here by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, representing every town and village in the province.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins
MAR. 10

Nu Bone Presents
Nu-Lines In Corsetry

A perfectly smooth foundation is the one thing that puts the 1934 frock at its best. "Nulines" is the ultra-smart semi-custom foundation which does exactly that for figures (medium or stout) that require medium control. A smooth contour is assured because stays are concealed in panels. A garment well designed to flatten the diaphragm and flatter the figure! $9.95 and up. Sizes 36 to 46.

NU BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 750, Little Bldg., Han. 1613
BOSTON, MASS.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG. WORCESTER, MASS.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Folk music.....	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Pu-Yi Coronation....	"Little Women"...	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	The Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler...	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	mixed chorus.....	Gene and Glenn...	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel....	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Bachelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Rafter S. Riders.....	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist.....
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions..
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Tabloid operetta...	soloists; orch.....	9: Orchestra.....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, "Taxation".
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Lace": musical...	Alex. Woollcott....	Vocal program....
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Special sports
9:45	tenor; orchestra.....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen.	program from
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; sc-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Miami Beach,
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	Dick Powell.....	Florida .....
10:30	Local dance music....	Stradivarius Q'tet.	Special musical an-	Reports; news.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Eddie Peabody	niversary program	CBS music.....
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Reports; news....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	Studio speaker....	Local dance music.	News Service.....
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs.....	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Local dance music.
11:45	NBC dance music....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Local dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

7:16 WNAC, Yankee Network News Service.
8:00 WAAB, Yankee Network News Service.
11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:21 WNAC, Yankee Network News Service.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
12:30 WAAB, Addresses from National Education Association convention.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: The Story of Pinocchio.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music": narrator and vocal soloists.
3:01 WAAB, Yankee Network News Service.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, Address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Campfire Girls.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WNAC, Yankee Network News Service.

Dinner and After

7:01 WAAB, Yankee Network News Service.
7:30 WBZ, "Romantic Melodies": vocal soloists and string orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light": dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra and guest soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Voice of America": Pola Negri; soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WAAB, "Model League of Nations," Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Harvard Law School.
9:15 WNAC, Pray and Bragglotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Al Williams, speed flier.
9:46 WAAB, Yankee Network News Service.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Evils of the State Sales Tax," speakers' program.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WAAB, "A Republican Looks at the First Year," Representative Hamilton Fish Jr.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 WNAC, Yankee Network News Service.

Radio News to Be Cut To Tabloid Size Mar. 1

(Continued from Page 1)

nature. The American has long run a feature program based on its women's page activities and this will continue.

The Yankee Network, John Shepard III, president, in lieu of former news periods radiocast over its lines by the Herald-Traveler, the American and the Record, has set up a news agency of its own, the Yankee Network News Service, in charge of Mr. Richard D. Grant, formerly of the Boston Transcript.

Radiocasts of news by the Yankee Network News Service are scheduled over WNAC at 7:15 a. m., 12:20, 6 and 11 p. m., and over WAAB at 8 a. m., 3, 7 and 9:45 p. m., eastern standard time. In addition, two periods will be radiocast to the Yankee network exclusive of Boston stations, for those stations whose program commitments prevent them from taking the other schedules. These periods will be radiocast at 1:30 and 6:30 p. m.

New Radio News Service Will Give Cream Daily

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—A new system of news radiocasting, designed to give radio stations the benefit of a carefully selected and edited résumé of the events of the day, and at the same time to protect newspapers from unauthorized use of their news, will go into effect throughout the United States tomorrow.

The plan, worked out by publishers, representatives of press associations and of radiocasting organizations, calls for two five-minute news radiocasts, at 9:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., standard time in the city in which the radiocasting station is located. Each radiocast will be for a period of five minutes and will consist of the cream of the news gathered by the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service, the three largest press associations.

Every broadcasting station in the country is eligible to participate in the dissemination of the news report under the plan worked out.

The Columbia Broadcasting System today set 10:30 a. m. and 11:15 p. m., eastern standard time, for the two broadcasts over its chain stations in the eastern and central time zones.

The National Broadcasting Company said that the same times had been selected tentatively for its stations similarly situated. Neither chain had made definite plans for the mountain and Pacific time zones, and it was indicated that the stations in these areas probably would make their own arrangements, either singly or in groups. Independent stations will fix the times of their own broadcasts within the limitations imposed.

Christian Science Period Given by Radio Chain

Mr. William Wallace Porter, Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York, will conduct the second Christian Science period in the Columbia Church of the Air from New York City on Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Porter will speak on the subject of "Christian Science—The Answer to Blind Force."

Several selections will be sung by Carrie S. Hirsch, accompanied by a string quartet.

Do You Approve and Enjoy Clean, Wholesome Food and Surroundings?
Then lunch and dine at
"The Gateway"
252 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Between Falmouth and Norway Streets
Open Daily 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 10 P. M.
The best in foods
No liquor dispensed
Lowest possible prices
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Grith Fyrd System Aids Britain's Idle To Get Rural Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMBERGATE, Eng.—A countryside community center for jobless from industrial towns is being erected here by the Grith Fyrd movement. Unemployed men buy building their settlement continue to draw their unemployment relief but keep only 2s. a week as pocket money, paying the remainder into a fund for running the center.

The Grith Fyrd, a movement whose name is adapted from two old English words, "grith" meaning peace, and "fyrd" the name which King Alfred applied to his citizen army, was founded to give workless men an opportunity of being participants in the back to the land movement.

The first camp was started in the New Forest about a year ago and is proving self-supporting.

It is hoped that similar camps will spread throughout the country. Besides making provision for the keeping of stock, a crafts hall is also to be erected at the new camp near here.

Poison Gas Power Held Magnified

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—People whose imagination has been held by the terrors of poison gas warfare received a welcome shock recently when Dr. F. A. Freeth, the chief research chemist of Imperial Chemical Industries, a firm which handles for industrial purposes thousands of tons of lethal gases yearly, gave reasons for thinking the perils of poison gas are being magnified out of all proportion by writers and speakers who have no real understanding of the problem.

Dr. Freeth maintained "categorically" that the only really useful military gas is "mustard gas" which "is not really a gas at all but a heavy oil." But mustard gas does not spread rapidly. And if it fell on wet porous soil it would decompose and would not travel far or fast. The "really killing gases," Dr. Freeth explained, are light and consequently easily dispersed by the molecular power of the atmosphere. This means that they cannot be used in warfare.

Dr. Freeth did not deny that gas warfare is dangerous.

Forty tons of poison gas, Lord Halsbury maintained in a press comment, in spite of all Dr. Freeth might say, would be enough to put a lethal layer 30 feet thick all over London.

Nursery Schools Engage Attention Of Research Group

Study to Determine Best Types of Teachers And Material Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28—Research into the education of very young children will engage some of the members of the American Educational Research Association during the coming year, it was made known here today at the annual convention of the organization.

With funds available in the emergency relief program for nursery schools, research workers will turn their attention to types of teachers and material equipment best qualified to serve.

Two problems stand out to the research worker, declared Mr. W. G. Carr, Research secretary of the National Education Association, the part which the state and Federal Government must play in paying the bills for education; and social education by which character, wholesome attitudes, and knowledge of the social and civic processes is inculcated.

Other surveys in which the association is interested include the Phi Delta Kappa nation-wide study of the contributions which schools should be making to the pressing problems facing the country, and the national survey of the education of teachers going forward by the United States Office of Education. The latter study will come out in a series of monographs dealing with how to balance supply and demand for teachers, prescribed study for prospective teachers, how much professional training teachers should have in contrast with general cultural and social training, and the education of Negro teachers.

Members of the association also are interested in the leaflet which the Civic Research Institute has issued for experimental use to teach children taxation and the National Education Association project to print several papers dealing with teaching the history of the American school to children. The American Council of Education also is contributing to fact-finding by pamphlets on the achievements of civilization such as the alphabet number and transportation.

Mr. Thomas C. Holy of Ohio State University, Columbus, has been elected president of the research group, whose convention here this week is its twentieth anniversary. Twenty years ago it was started with a membership of seven and today has 360 members.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Massachusetts

Chelsea: Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, 8 p. m., March 6.

Greenfield: Odd Fellows Hall, 31 Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer Street, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, South North Carolina Avenue and Boardwalk, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Freehold: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Haddonfield: Memorial High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 4.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., March 5. Radiocast.

Buffalo (Society): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Elmira: Southside High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., March 5.

Gloversville: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., March 4.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Pont Street and Middle Neck Road, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

North Carolina

Kinston: Grainger High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 4.

Butler: Butler Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 4.

South Carolina

Greenville: Library Hall, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., March 4.

Fee of $5 Lets Drug Stores Sell Alcohol But 'Dignified' Liquor Stores Pay $800

Drug stores may not be in the liquor business, but liquor package stores note that they are "doing pretty well" with alcohol. And the liquor package stores in Massachusetts, part of the great national system to promote what was called "true temperance" before repeal, object to such competition.

In fact, the liquor problem in this State appears to have settled down to a controversy between the drug stores, which sell alcohol in bulk, and the liquor package stores. Which one is to get the business—the business that was to diminish with prohibition gone; the business that was to be condoned, not for the purpose of profit but in order that "liberties" could be restored?

The Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs again heard some of the arguments yesterday. Drug stores are selling alcohol as a "medicine," one package store proponent declared. But in order to be sure the "medicine" isn't too "strong," he continued, they dilute it with water.

Drug stores must pay an annual fee of only $5 for the right to sell alcohol, while package stores are assessed a tax of from $800 to $1400 for the privilege of satisfying the drinkers' wants.

Minor problems accompanying the flood also are aired occasionally before the Legal Affairs Committee. How late should liquor drinking places remain open? Eleven o'clock is late enough on week days and not at all on Sundays, says Representative William C. Dolan. But, objects a Hotel Employees Association representative, this would only serve to revive the old "kitchen" barroom.

License bartenders, further urges Representative Dolan. It would add revenue, with a fee of $2 each, and would enable the State to weed out "unscrupulous" employees, he says. Such a plan, holds Mr. John J. Kearney, the Hotel Employees' representative, "is a cousin to the thought to license drinkers."

Record Cold for Feb. 28

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—A 59-year record for cold was shattered today when the temperature dropped to 7 degrees above zero at 3 a. m. The previous low for the date was 9 degrees above in 1875. The average temperature for Feb. 28 is 38 degrees.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Romance, family problems and tragedy seen through Chinese eyes—in an atmosphere of poetry. With Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). A play by J. B. Priestley in which conversation replaces action. With Beverly Bayne and Herbert Rawlinson. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles and Rosemary Ames. A movie which is well acted and directed and which has an idea behind it. On the stage Gregory Ratoff, of "Let's Fall in Love," "Sitting Pretty" and many other films and plays, appears in an amusing sketch. Meyer Davis presents his orchestra, three "Hill Billy" musicians and Etta Moten—who sang the Carioca in "Flying Down to Rio." 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night." An entertaining story of a newspaper man and the runaway granddaughter of a millionaire—with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Miriam Hopkins on the stage; revue, "In Dutch"; on the screen, "Bolero," with George Raft and Carole Lombard. 11:05 a. m., 1:44, 4:42, 7:40, 10:19.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—Will James' "Smoky." A horse story. Modern at 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Scollay at 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch." 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

STATE—"Nana," with Anna Sten, newly imported Russian star. 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe as deep sea divers in "No More Women." Fenway at 12:55, 2:34, 6:13, 8:52. Paramount at 10:13 a. m., 1:06, 3:59, 6:52, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"M." German film notable for beauty of workmanship and horrible nature of theme. Also "Mt. Everest Expedition," pictures taken high in the Himalayas. 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:30. Free German language class tonight at 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Hansel and Gretel in Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; "Hollywood on Parade"; Jimmy Gleason comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—First of new series of free lectures, "Regional French Architecture," by Dean William Emerson, of M. I. T. 16 Somerset Street, 1.

LAURENCE BINYON — Lectures on "The Spirit of Man in Asian Art." Fogg Museum, 8.

Y. M. C. A. YOUNG MEN'S FORUM—Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, of the Harvard School of Business, speaks on "What Is a 60 Cent Dollar?" 7:30.

"AMERICAN LAW AND CIVIL RIGHTS"—Lecture in this Ford Hall Forum Adult Education course, by James P. Roberts. Subject, "True Freedom." Room 358, Little Building, 8.

TOMORROW

QUOTA CLUB — Miss Hazel McKercher, secretary to Admiral Richard E. Byrd, will talk about the objectives of the expedition to Little America and the men chosen for the work. 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Boston Art Notes

Marguerite S. Pearson

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is a solo display of paintings by Miss Marguerite S. Pearson. The pictures divide between interiors, portraits and flower panels.

If anything has contributed at the Guild toward a domestic feeling emanating hospitality, it is the canvas which portrays the felicities of home life. A number of the members have made such portrayals, thus revealing the decoration of old homesteads hereabouts, the pastimes of the occupants, and the graciousness of the atmosphere. Is it the Bostonian affinity for the Dutch tradition given so freely to the subject of home life? Probably, for we have acknowledged a number of ideas from Holland, feeling somehow a consanguinity with it.

Yet our interiors differ. They do not have that Hollandish earthiness, that frank and delightful boastfulness of worldly possession. The sparkling orderliness of the Dutch housewife is manifest. The tables and cloths and mirrors and costumes are portrayed with utmost realism, the textures inviting the touch.

Bostonians handle the subject with more detachment, with greater politeness, and implied humility. There is no indication whatever of the mundane; there is no inventory of worldly wealth; no emphasis of goods. Even the mode of applying paint is more objective, articulating lightly and impressionistically. Miss Pearson is an able exponent. She paints young women wearing old-fashioned costumes, sitting at the spinning wheel, playing upon musical instruments. Both handling and subject matter are quaint, suited to the poetry and tempo of the 1900's.

The separate portraits are painted with more direct brush, and with concentration upon the traits of the sitter. The flower panels are ably composed. The happiest moments of the painter, however, are in the domestic depiction. D. A.

Radio Brings Police While Burglar Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—How efficient the police radio can be was illustrated here when a burglar was caught in the barber shop which he had broken into.

Speedy transmission of a police call to patrolmen in a radio-equipped automobile, after the intruder had set off a burglar alarm which sounded in the office of a protective agency brought about a quick capture. The report was on the air and was picked up by cruising patrol cars in all parts of the city. The nearest officers arrived to find the burglar in the shop, unaware that his presence was known.

Motorists Won This Case

After protests from motorists, Kansas City, Mo., authorities rescinded their ruling compelling Kansas City, Kan., automobilists to buy drivers' licenses of the Missouri city.

Gill Promises Effective Reply To Every Charge

Hurley's Report Containing 36 Items Finally Given to Public

The 104-page report of Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor, on the Norfolk Prison Colony, has finally arrived.

It contains a total of 36 specifications against Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the colony. Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, who added 12 charges to those contained in the Hurley report, summed up the findings as indicating "a lack of discipline and an inability to so control the actions of the staff as is consistent with the proper conduct of a penal institution."

Fraud in connection with the purchase of textbooks for the prison, criminal offense in the violation of civil service regulations, lack of competent control over the staff and inmates, and unwise selection of subordinates were charged by Mr. Hurley.

Mr. Gill commented on the report, praised Gov. Joseph B. Ely for his fairness, promised effective answers to every charge and said he agreed with Mr. Hurley that "my happiness will in no way be affected."

High Regard for Theory

In his report to the Governor Mr. Hurley expressed high regard for rehabilitative penology and the theory behind Norfolk, but declared unless a "rule of reason" is established at the prison, Norfolk will represent another "noble experiment."

His report was divided into sections which quite accurately represent the gist of his accusations. Thus there is a section dealing with the shortage in the inmates' accounts, a discussion of former Deputy Superintendent Thomas Moore Browne, discipline and sabotage at Norfolk and extraordinary liberties given the inmates.

Among the specific allegations are these: That Mr. Gill altered prisoners' records; that he was negligent in employing Mr. Browne and retaining him as assistant superintendent after he had acquired an unsavory reputation with the inmates; that Mr. Gill misrepresented damages at the prison in his report to the commissioner, and that he ignored civil service requirements in the promotion and hiring of assistants.

In addition it was alleged that inmates used prison lumber for their own personal use; that inmates were permitted to ride to neighboring towns in state cars to pursue private enterprises in the purchasing and selling of automobile parts; that inmates convicted of drunkenness were not properly disciplined; that prisoners were permitted the use of cameras with which they took pictures of the prison; that an inmate was permitted to make a speech in which he declared men who fought in the World War were fools; that Mr. Gill misused money belonging to inmates.

Purchase of Books

A great deal was made of specification 33, which alleged that Mr. Gill had purchased $850 worth of medical books, the description of which rendered to the State purchasing agent did not reveal that they were secondhand books. Consequently it was charged that an exorbitant price was paid for the books.

Friends of Mr. Gill view a great number of the charges as somewhat trifling, such as that dealing with an inmate's telephone call to California for which the State was reimbursed. Despite frequent appearance of the allegations of fraud and graft, the money involved in the charges, they say, all told, does not appear to be much in excess of $1000. Sources of the information do not appear in the published report, with the result that many of the accounts might have come from disgruntled prisoners or members of the staff. In general they deem the report as indicating a good illustration of the tail wagging the dog, for the accounts of what the report would contain, they assert, are far more imposing than the actual report.

Commissioner Dillon, they declare, appears to feel the most serious charges to be adduced are those of laxity of discipline and that the effort to make this report a startling exposé of serious abuses thus appears to have failed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer early tonight; increasing cloudiness and rising temperature late tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight probably in the middle 20's; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.

All New England States: Fair and not so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature, probably followed by snow at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	5	19	New Orleans	40	46
Bermuda	56	66	New York	10	20
Chicago	10	18	Norfolk, Va.	20	22
Denver	34	48	Philadelphia	10	12
Helena, Mont.	40	44	St. Louis	10	20
Jacksonville	50	50	St. Paul	14	28
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	48	64
Los Angeles	52	68	Washington	0	18
Miami, Fla.	72	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 28. B—Maximum Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:57 p. m., Thursday 12:06a.m. Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:02 p. m.

MARCH THE HOME
CURTAINS RUGS
DRAPES BLANKETS
CLEANSED, DYED AND MOTHPROOFED
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 36 West St., Han. 8122
BOSTON, 698 Beacon St., Ken. 3324
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0038
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 439
NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1720
AYER, 49-B Main St., Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1327

Boston Snapshots

Dog's Life—"Mr. and Mrs. John Jones and Dog." That is the kind of entry that may be found any day in the Hotel Kenmore register. Colyar Dodson, manager of the hotel, attended a dog show recently and experienced difficulty in finding living quarters for his own pedigreed pets. Returning to Boston he decided to do something about this situation. The result is that the Kenmore offers complete service for dogs—rooms, meals and "canine room service."

A special menu is printed for dogs. Here is an example: "Orange juice; milk, raw or cooked; shredded wheat; eggs, raw or cooked; meat, lean, raw or cooked; terrier food; whole wheat bread; Melba toast; liver; beef, raw or cooked." A footnote says: "We are pleased to present this special menu for dogs. Only selected fresh meats are used. Should you wish something not listed, call 'canine room service.'"

The first guests to register with their dogs were Gov. and Mrs. John H. Winant of New Hampshire.

Keep Home Fires Burning—For several days the wrecking operations at 56 Norway Street have been suspended by the weather. The last thing demolished was the ceiling above the first floor rooms. These rooms are still surrounded by their walls, however. In one of the walls a good fireplace remains—with the first several feet of chimney still above it. The cheery glow of firelight shone again in this front room this morning—mingling with the sunlight streaming in above. Workmen engaged in shoveling the snow out of the windows had decided to "keep the home fires burning" as long as there was a fireplace for them to burn in.

Looking Ahead—Shivering slightly as they shook the snow from their coats, 1200 Frigidaire salesmen gathered in convention at the Hotel Statler this week to sell coldness to New England. To the casual observer the prospect might seem as hopeless as the sale of red flannel garments to African natives—but not to these gentlemen of foresight. To them sweltering summer days are just around the corner.

Apparently they have been able to share their vision with many thrifty New Englanders too—blizzards or no blizzards. For in January this year they disposed of three times as many refrigerators as in the same month last year.

Beginning of the End—"One-Third Off on All Sleds!" We read the sign conspicuously placed in a large department store window and although in the street, snow plows labored around parked cars surrounded by small mountains of snow, we knew that it was the beginning of the end. Winter has worn out its welcome and will soon be on its way.

Vanishing Hats—Magicians make eggs and rabbits vanish in hats, but certain groups of girls, students in local colleges, have been doing their best to make Derby hats vanish from the streets—at least from the heads of male students. They have exhibited an extraordinary lack of observation wherever hats of this type have been placed upon chairs. In consequence of repeated crushings many Derbies have gone out of circulation lately.

"The First Year" — Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State in 1933 under President Roosevelt and now editor of the new weekly, Today, addressed the Advertising Club at its luncheon yesterday. Having outlined the background of the NRA and AAA, as he knew it intimately, he insisted that the "new deal" must be here to stay and must be regarded as something beyond a political issue—something which must be taken for granted by any party seeking popular support.

Just as a new order in transportation began with the building of the railroads, so a new order in industry and economics has begun with the NRA, he said. It was impossible to return to stagecoaches and toll roads after railroads were constructed—and it will be just as impossible to go back to outworn business methods.

Sport Lovers Asked For Plan to Promote Forest Recreation

Men and women interested in outdoor recreation are invited to meet at the Massachusetts State College on March 16, 17 and 18 for an exchange of ideas on the use of forest and field recreation facilities. Golfers, hikers, foresters, landscape men, botanists, horsemen and winter sports enthusiasts will have opportunity to meet on common ground and discuss the topics in which they are mutually interested.

Heading the list of speakers in the golf section are Mr. G. H. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, and Mr. Francis Ouimet, captain of the Walker Cup team and twice amateur golf champion of the United States. Mr. Paul G. Redington, chief of the federal bureau of biological survey, will address the gathering on Saturday afternoon.

Programs on forestry and landscaping are intended primarily for men supervising CCC and other conservation projects. These will be technical in nature. Mr. Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation, and Mr. A. C. Cline, director of the Harvard Forest, are prominent among speakers in this section. Mr. Otto F. Schniebs who directs the winter sports program at Dartmouth College will address the section on walking, camping, and winter sports.

Alicante Checks Extremists

ALICANTE, Spain, Feb. 28 (AP)—Authorities were forced to call for reinforcements of civil guards today to prevent extremists from burning the city hall.

MINER'S ORTHO MODE
A Pennsylvania Lady writes:
"... I have had more comfort in wearing them than I have had for years."
—from a letter
One of the most comforting as well as comfortable things in life is to KNOW that your feet are going to be troubleless. That's why Miner's Orthomode has so many continuous wearers.
BENJAMIN F. MINER INC.
Opposite Paine Furniture Co.
17 ST. JAMES AVE., BOSTON

Nicolsons of Edinburgh, Scotland
Will Show
Scotch Tweeds and Homespuns
Coats—Suits—Capes—Skirts
All Kinds of Exclusive Knitted Wear
AT
PINEHURST, N. C., Holly Inn.....March 1 and 2
THOMASVILLE, GA., Three Toms Tavern.....March 5 and 6
SUMMERVILLE, S. C., Pine Forest Inn.....March 8 and 9
AIKEN, S. C., The Tea Tray.....March 12, 13 and 14
CAMDEN, S. C., The Court Inn.....March 15 and 16
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Robt. E. Lee Hotel..March 19 and 20
RICHMOND, VA., Jefferson Hotel.....March 22 and 23
WASHINGTON, D. C. { The Shoreham.....March 26, 27 and 28 / Hotel Grafton.....March 29 and 30
BALTIMORE, MD., The Belvedere.....April 2 and 3
PHILADELPHIA, PA., St. James Hotel.....April 5 and 6
MR. E. A. NICOLSON in Attendance
All merchandise delivered from our shop
156 Newbury Street, Boston

Recovery Regulates Reform Under National Lumber Code For Rebuilding of Forests

Measure Effective June 1 Affects 150,000,000 Farm Timberlands and Heads 10,000,000 Persons and $10,000,000,000 Toward Saving Trees

This is the first of two articles on reforestation brought about by the NIRA. Dr. Compton, economist, is general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

By Dr. Wilson Compton
Member of the Lumber Code Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — It has often been remarked that the Roosevelt Administration is driving recovery and fundamental reform in a double team. To none of the great industries is this description more pertinently applicable than to the forest group.

The lumber code speeds the woods industry group to recovery and the forests to perpetuation. It rehabilitates the forest industries and ushers in the age of reforestation. It pilots 10,000,000 persons and $10,000,000 of capital investment to economic stability.

The Lumber Code Authority, which is the industry agency under the National Industrial Recovery Act, is now wrestling with the problem of applying the momentous forestry reform measure which has been confided to it by law and presidential wish. The forests are the salient field of NRA concentration. The mineral resources are not reproducible, but trees grow and regrow and forests may go on forever while being freely used.

Article X, the conservation provision of the lumber code, which was initiated by the forest industries themselves, but was especially inspired by President Roosevelt, pledges the industries to carry out such practicable measures as may be necessary for conservation and sustained production of forest resources.

Call for Forestry Conference

To that end the article requested the Secretary of Agriculture to call a conference of public forestry officers and other forestry agencies with representatives of the forest industries for the purpose of making recommendations for supplements to the code that shall provide for the forestry measures to be taken by the industries.

The second session of this conference, which has been described as a convention to write "the constitution of forestry" for the privately-owned timberlands of America, has recently been held in Washington and its findings and recommendations have been transmitted to the present session, here, on the Lumber Code Authority and to the President. The Authority promptly drew up the required forestry supplement for the lumber code which, upon the approval by the President, will become in a broad sense the private forestry law of the land. Forestry administration will then be as much an active function of industry self-government as the regulation of production and the determination of costs and prices.

Measures in Effect June 1

By June 1 measures of forest conservation or reforestation will be binding upon all persons subject to the lumber code. And, in respect of conservation, it is held that the 150,000,000 farm timberlands are also included—at least so far as they are commercially utilized.

Put in a broad way, all this means that the United States, after many years of controversy, often bitter, between timberland owners and the forest industries on the one side, and public forestry agencies, such as the United States forest service and forest conservation societies on the other, has definitely entered upon the heavy task of forest conservation.

The forestry conference developed an admirable degree of harmony between professional and public foresters and the men who must face the difficult job and pay the heavy bills of reforestation. The foresters and other public representatives have naturally desired more comprehensive initial forestry measures than the industrialists and timberland owners have thought practicable in the outset, after generations of a tradition of exploitative rather than reproductive utilization of the forests.

No other manner of efficient forest use was possible in the past. Until this generation the American forestry problem has been viewed by public and industry alike as one largely of reduction and clearing of encumbering forests rather than one of their preservation and extension —of deforestation rather than reforestation.

Forest Devastation Passes

The forest industries quite properly regarded themselves formerly as being the instrumentalities of reclamation of forest-ridden land for agriculture and of the general advance of civilization into the wilderness.

However, the operating and proprietary woodsmen consider that the essentials of reproductive logging have been prescribed and that what in the technology of professional foresters is described as "forest devastation" now becomes a thing of the past. Sustained yield will not be immediately realized, but its foundations are being firmly laid. The regenerative processes of nature and further advances in the application of forestry methods of administration will eventually accomplish the common object of foresters and lumbermen.

The basic rules of reforestation which are now being written into effective forest law may be summarized as follows:

All forest land hereafter cut over, if under lumber code jurisdiction, must be left in favorable condition for regrowth, which condition is to be realized by (1) the protection of timber and young growing trees from injury by fire and other destructive agencies; (2) prevention of damage to young and other remaining trees during logging operations; (3) restocking, if sufficient new growth is not already present; (4) leaving, wherever feasible, some merchantable standing timber for reseeding and the next timber crop; (5) partial cutting or selective logging is to be the general standard of woods practice instead of complete or clean cutting, as has been the usual practice.

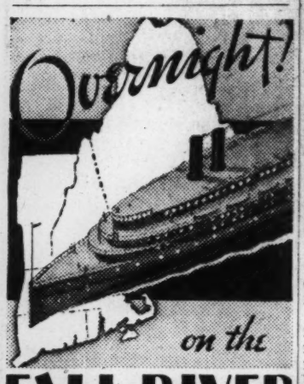
Trees Grow Like Weeds

In America it is not necessary to plant timber trees in straight rows and nurse each one with meticulous care, as in some other countries, in order to realize the substantial benefits of forests which will continually yield their products and yet maintain their existence. No other advanced nation in the world has such a vast area of potential forest land as the United States.

It would be easy, with intensive silviculture, to produce on our 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 acres of forest land—which are a quarter of the entire area of the country—such a volume of forest goods that the present problem of agricultural surpluses from 400,000,000 acres would be dwarfed by it.

Indeed, the immediate problem, like the farm problem, is one of too little demand and too much supply of forest products. With the simple methods of forest administration outlined above established in general national practice, this country can be perpetually supplied with as much wood as it has ever used.

The next article will discuss the present and future extent of American forests and the outstanding problems of the forest industries in relation to the general economic pattern of the country.



FALL RIVER LINE
between
NEW YORK and BOSTON

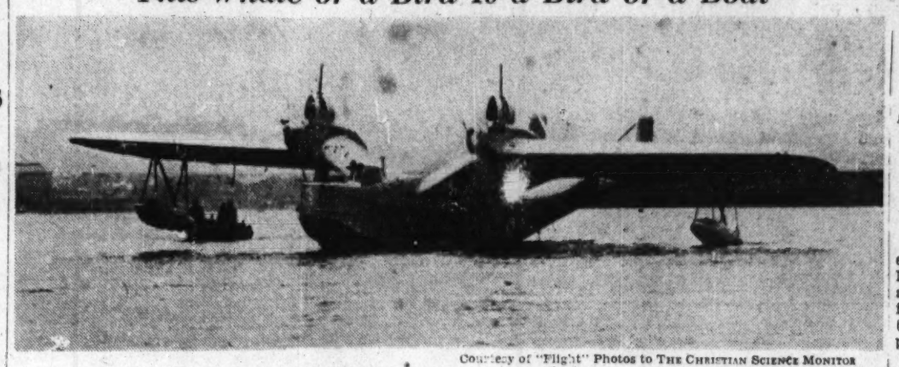
Sat. Week-end Round Trip $6.00
30-Day Limit Round Trip $7.50
$5.00 ONE WAY

Dancing, musical entertainment, spacious lounges, staterooms all with hot and cold running water as low as $1. Delicious meals. Daily service.

FROM NEW YORK Leave Pier 14, N.R. (Fulton Street) 5:30 P. M. daily.
FROM BOSTON Leave South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

This Whale of a Bird Is a Bird of a Boat



Courtesy of "Flight" Photos to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New British Flying Boat R 24-31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng.—A break-away from orthodox wing design has given a strikingly bird-like appearance to a new flying boat, R 24-31, built by Short Brothers of Rochester for the British Air Ministry. This big monoplane, powered by two Rolls-Royce engines, has wings which branch upward and outward at an angle before they flatten out. The result is that the engines, which are placed at the points where the angles are formed, are well out of the water.

Woman Buys Licenses for Two Dogs After Jobless Masters Go to Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mickey and Brownie are proud owners of dog licenses and their masters, with a bit of a smile, are thinking over the day they spent in jail in behalf of their pets.

A good Samaritan, who loves dogs but refuses to reveal her name, has had the satisfaction of supplying the licenses for the current year.

The owners of Mickey and Brownie, unemployed men, had been warned by officers of the Oregon Humane Society that their pets would have to be licensed. Lacking the necessary $3 they were unable to pay the city tax and finally were placed under arrest. In police court they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a day in jail, which they served without protest.

Brownie's owner, an auto mechanic by trade, is working at his first Portland job since his arrival in the city last October as a result of publicity received from his jail sentence in behalf of his canine pet. Mickey's owner, a carpenter, has not been so fortunate.

Brownie came west last fall with a family of six and Mickey was a stray who adopted two young masters and has been sharing the family's meager rations during the bread-winner's jobless winter.

Mrs. Charles T. Hoge, head of the Oregon Humane Society, has expressed regret over the arrest of the two jobless men.

'War Is Unthinkable,' Japanese Visitor States in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—War between the United States and Japan is unthinkable, because it would not only be unprofitable, but would be "highly disastrous" to both countries, according to Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, who for more than 30 years has been associated with policies of international amity between the East and West.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Japan Society last night, Prince Tokugawa recalled Japan's long history of peace, broken by few conflicts and stressed that there was no concrete problem between the United States and Japan.

Emphasizing the bonds of commerce that exist between the two countries, he asserted that their trade was complementary, with small exception, and that Japan does not compete with the United States, "to any extent."

"We, who are working for good understanding, have a wide margin on our side," he said. "The great advantage in our favor is that, on both sides of the Pacific, the bulk of public opinion and the best of character and intelligence is on the side of accord.

"What I refer to is the so-called danger of war between us. It is most regrettable that statements predicting such a calamity have been circulated on both sides of the Pacific, and even on the other side of the Atlantic. It is regrettable not because the danger is there, but because such utterances entail most harmful consequences."

Weir Attacks NRA Short-Week Program

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28 (AP)—On the eve of an expected labor order directing a new industrial election in his plants, Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation and champion of the industrialists, described his position in America's economic recovery program before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The 59-year-old steel magnate told 600 engineers that he is a supporter of the NRA as a temporary measure, but "a balloon defies the laws of gravity for a period, then falls after its gas is gone."

Recommending "mature thought" before embarkment on a new economic course, Mr. Weir attacked the shorter hour program of the NRA by asking:

"If a 30-hour week gives more persons work, why not a 20-hour week or less, which would give even more employment?"

Answering this he continued:

"Personally, I think our efforts should be toward enabling people to buy more, to consume more, to share more in profits, rather than to produce less."

Mr. Weir recently defied the National Labor Board by holding a "company union" election of 10,000 employees in his Weirton steel plants. He indicated he expects an order today by the board directing a new election.

Franco-Russian Treaty Hits Canadian Fish Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada's fishery exports will be seriously hit by a new trade agreement between France and Russia, according to leading cannery operators on this coast. The new agreement gives Russia the same privileges and tariff concessions in the French market as are enjoyed by Canada and Japan. By cutting prices below the cost of production here, Russia will be able to take a large part of the present French market for Canadian canned salmon, it is believed. Under an agreement between Canada and France made in June, 1933, British Columbia sold 74,867 cases of salmon to France in the following fishing season.

Summer Ends in Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 28 (By U. P.)—Argentine summertime ends today at midnight when clocks will be put back one hour.

Interest in Bible Talks Amazes Cleveland Store Managers

Miss Patterson Lectures Semi-Monthly to Capacity Crowds in Bookshop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—There is not even standing room any more when Miss Harriet-Louise Patterson talks about the Bible on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month in the bookshop of the Higbee Company, Cleveland department store

Extra chairs are brought in to supplement the 200 permanent seats in the lecture room, and still persons are turned away. Furthermore, the audience does not drift out in the middle of her talk as it sometimes does with the usual book lecturer. Store managers, not yet quite recovered from their first astonishment when Miss Patterson held a packed audience in the rush week before Christmas, her first appearance, have decided that either more persons are interested in the Bible than they ever suspected, or that Miss Patterson is a most remarkable young woman.

Miss Patterson herself explains simply that there "is a hungering for cultural background the Bible alone supplies."

Society women, salesmanagers, one minister, a visiting baroness many school-teachers, a Bible salesman and authors who wish religious background for their writings attend her public lectures and enroll in her private classes. A Christian Scientist herself, Miss Patterson is particularly pleased that her "pupils," 90 per cent of whom are older than she is, comprise all denominations.

"What gave me the idea of conducting Bible studies?" said Miss Patterson. "When I used to make some comment about the Bible or some incident in it, my friends would exclaim so often, 'Where did you ever hear of that?' or 'I never knew that before.' I found that people were interested and so I started classes a year ago last October. They have been growing ever since."

Miss Patterson has loved the Bible and the sound of its words ever since her mother read it to her daily when she was a child. At Western Reserve University she specialized in English literature and took Biblical literature for background, intending to become a teacher of literature. She was for a time, until music and then the Bible lured her away. Now she is sure that Bible teaching is her real life work.

Bible Student

By Ben Strauss
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Harriet-Louise Patterson

Good Government Shown to Depend On Civic Vigilance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Good government is not a thing that can be bought with money alone, but a thing which every city can have if it makes the effort, Mr. Murray Seasongood, former mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, and president of the National Municipal League, told the Union League Club here in explaining the phenomenal rebirth of Cincinnati's government.

That city, transformed from what was reputed to be one of the worst governed of cities to one of the best in less than a decade, claims no monopoly on a secret system for governmental improvement, but merely exemplifies the fundamentals on which good government must be built and maintained.

"Constant vigilance," Mr. Seasongood said, "is the price of liberty and good government, and the minute you desist, the enemies of good government spring forth.

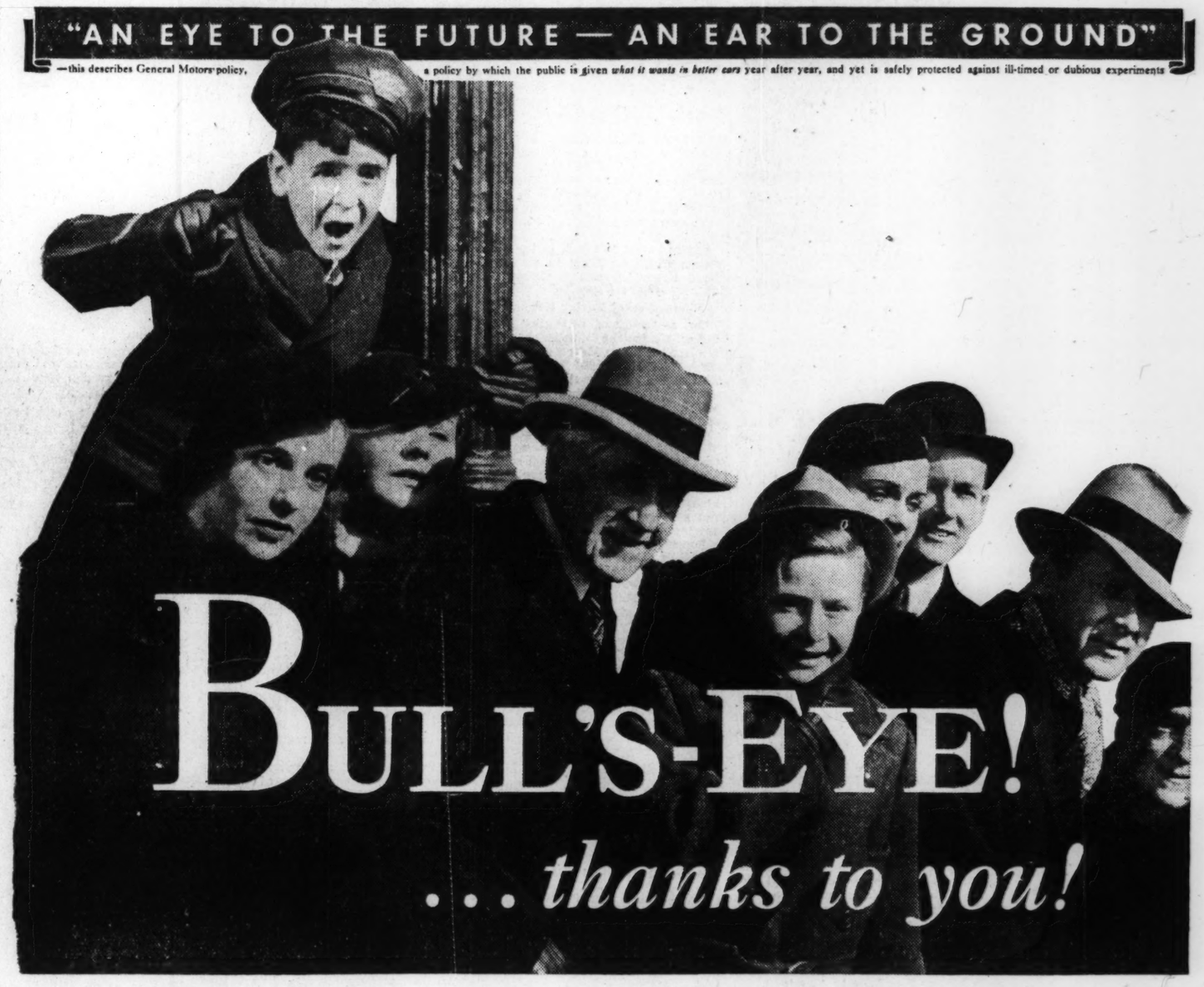
"What we need," Mr. Seasongood continued in viewing the problem of municipal government in its broadest sense, "is an aroused conscience and an aroused consciousness and sense of responsibility toward this thing—local government.

"The relationship between the local gangsters and political gangsters has always been close," he said, "and it is by getting away from these and curtailing their powers that you make racketeering and crime considerably less."

Mr. Seasongood said that the city-manager form of government was the most conducive, in his opinion, to good government because it was a recognition that "municipal and county governments are after all business affairs." Greater home rule, the merit system, better election methods, are other aids to improved local administration, he added.

"AN EYE TO THE FUTURE — AN EAR TO THE GROUND"

—this describes General Motors policy, a policy by which the public is given *what it wants in better cars* year after year, and yet is safely protected against ill-timed or dubious experiments



ON the dotted lines of dealers' order books is being written the public's notion of the fashionable 1934 motor car.

From where we stand it certainly looks as if General Motors had scored another bull's-eye.

If our 1934 streamline designs have hit the very centerpoint of public favor, as seems clear, we are glad and grateful.

And we want to give credit where credit is due.

The truth is, the people of America helpfully told us well in advance just about what they wanted.

Through the world's largest automotive dealer organization, through replies to more than a million letters of inquiry we sent last year to motorists, we got the story.

It was priceless guidance in shaping into mature and beautiful form the lessons we had learned in streamlining over a period of years.

And it enabled us to hit the target on streamlining in our 1934 cars as we hit it on No-Draft Ventilation and Knee-Action Wheels.

The three outstanding advancements in modern automobiles—NO-DRAFT VENTILATION, KNEE-ACTION WHEELS, STREAMLINE DESIGN — are each and all General Motors contributions!

This medallion commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Motors and of its public-minded interest in the advancement of motor transportation

GENERAL MOTORS
A Public-Minded Institution

CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE · PONTIAC · BUICK · LA SALLE · CADILLAC

The finest automatic heat is
Oil-O-Matic Heat

OF COURSE you want automatic heating in your home—it's the clean, healthful, modern way to keep warm without work or worry. The simplest, most economical kind of automatic heating is genuine Williams Oil-O-Matic, which heats more homes than any other make of oil burner. Oil-O-Matic, with its exclusive Hushed Heat feature, today costs less to operate in most localities than old-fashioned hand-firing.

This economy is possible because Oil-O-Matic burns heavy, low-cost oils. These oils not only cost less, but contain more B. T. U.'s per gallon (by U. S. Government statements) than the higher priced light oils which most burners demand.

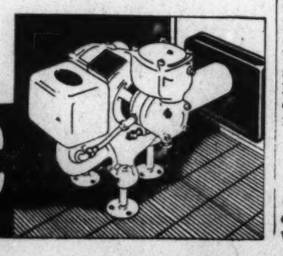
LOW COST—EASY TERMS!

Oil-O-Matic is quickly installed in any type of heating plant—hot water, steam, vapor or warm air. It is also sold as a complete heating unit—boiler and burner combined. There is a new Oil-O-Matic water heater as well, which automatically furnishes hot water for home or commercial use at half the cost of usual methods.

Call your Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for Free Heating Survey of your home.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Manufacturers also of Williams Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration for domestic and commercial use.



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Roosevelt's Heroic Measures Kept America From Collapse, World Labor Director Says

Butler Returns to Geneva From Visit of Inspection to United States and Reports Achievements in Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Warm commendation for the "series of heroic measures" taken with lightning rapidity by President Roosevelt to prevent an economic collapse in America, is expressed by Mr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office. He recently returned from a short visit to the United States.

The New Deal has undoubtedly made possible great strides toward recovery, in Mr. Butler's opinion. The first public report of his impressions is contained in an article prepared for publication in the International Labour Review.

Basing his opinion upon personal investigations and more extended research undertaken for the office by Mr. P. W. Martin, who went to America from Geneva several months ago, Mr. Butler says in so many words that "the NRA has saved America."

Critics overlook too often the unprecedented crisis confronting the country in March, 1933, he points out. Against three great break downs in the economic system—bank collapse, 14,000,000 unemployed and destitute farmers—Mr. Butler ranges President Roosevelt's three R's—relief, recovery and reconstruction.

Compares March and December

"It can hardly be disputed that a very substantial measure of achievement has been realized in all three fields," Mr. Butler writes. "It is futile to ask whether the United States is in sight of complete recovery. Nothing could have brought the country out of the profound depression into which it was plunged in March within view of renewed prosperity in a space of eight months.

"The right test to apply is to compare the economic and social position of December with that which existed in March. Viewed from this standpoint it is incontrovertible that immense progress has been accomplished.

"Whether one looks at the number of persons employed, the care of those still out of work, the volume of production and sales, the movement of farm prices and the economic standing of the farming community, the stability of the banking system or the soundness of the great insurance companies, a marked improvement has taken place as compared with the first months of 1933.

"Because recovery has in fact taken place to a considerable degree, it is now being said, particularly by those who prophesied the abject failure of the Roosevelt program, that it has occurred in spite of it as a result of the general improvement in business activity which has been observed in most countries in the later months of 1933.

More Than Political Program

"Such a view entirely ignores the social and economic circumstances which confronted the President on assuming office. A triple program of relief, recovery and reconstruction was imperatively necessary at that time, and it is impossible to believe that without that program the United States could either have avoided a much greater catastrophe or have achieved the measure of recuperation which has already taken place."

Mr. Butler thus views the New Deal as more than a political slogan. He calls it a political necessity, laying the bases for a new social order under trying conditions.

"President Roosevelt," he continues, "was compelled to assume the task of social reconstruction at the same time as recovery, even at the risk that reconstruction and recovery might be to some extent conflicting rather than complementary processes. It may be supposed that the forces which the emergency let loose have only been tamed to the extent that social and economic evils have been courageously and successfully gripped.

"Any attempt to revert to the old system would be likely to provoke fierce opposition and to invite a bitter political struggle."

Stimulation of Buying Needed

On a "cautious estimate," Mr. Butler places the number of re-employed between March and October at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. This figure, 25 per cent of the total unemployed, is described as a "not inconsiderable achievement in the space of six months."

After tracing in detail several lines of improvement and the operation of outstanding industrial codes, Mr. Butler indicates chief problems still facing the recovery drive. First, must come stimulation of buying, not yet keeping stride with rise of employment and wages.

Second, new investment lags.

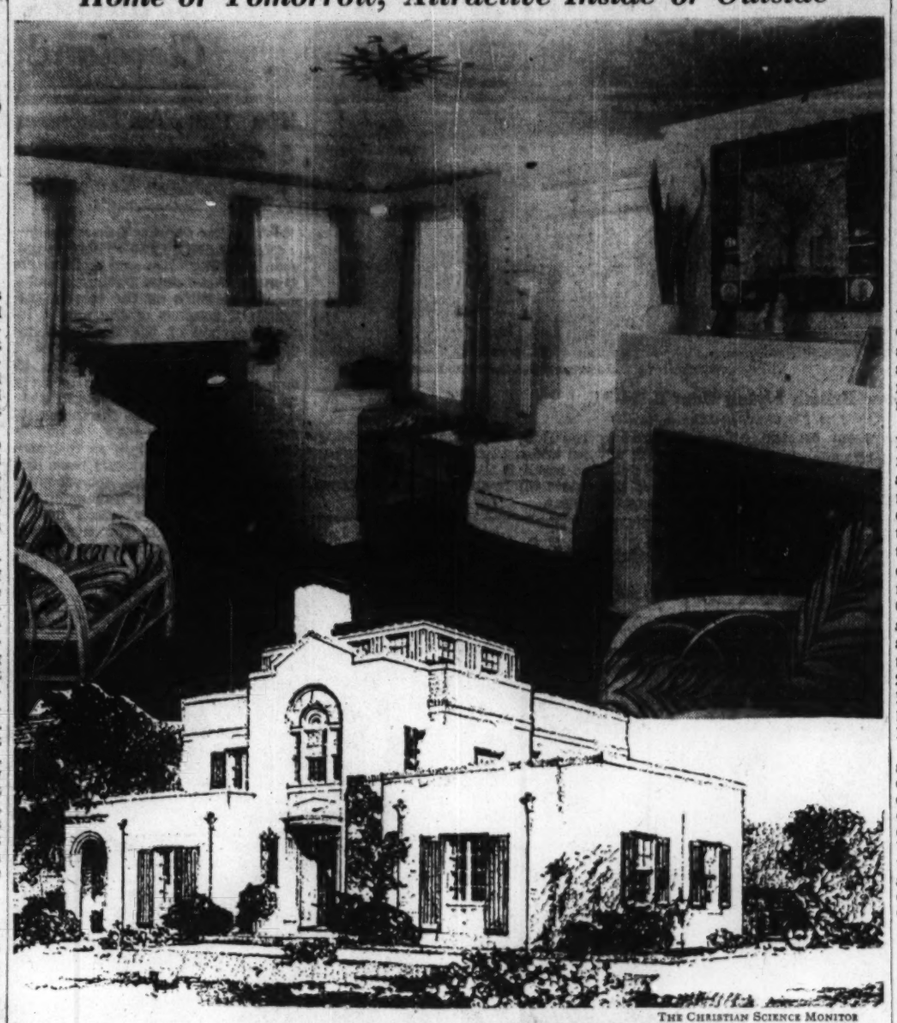
Building is also responding but slowly, and the railroads offer a continuing problem. Only one locomotive was built in 1932, and lines have no funds to keep up their equipment.

Despite these and other difficulties, to which Mr. Butler gives full weight, he gives it as a reasoned opinion that prospects for the new year are "incomparably brighter than those with which the United States faced the fateful months of 1933."

French Drop Salary Tax Plan

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Senate has rejected a Chamber of Deputies measure to impose a 10 per cent tax on salaries of foreign workers in France.

'Home of Tomorrow,' Attractive Inside or Outside



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Just About One's Heart's Desire

Upper Picture—Interior of Penthouse of Model Home at Mansfield, Ohio, Heated From Panels Imbedded in Plaster Walls, Each Panel Requiring Current of a 75-Watt Lamp. Wind-Vane on Ceiling. Flush Panel Lighting in Corner. Lower Drawing—Exterior of Eight-Room House With Thirty Times the Electrical Facilities of Average House, Estimated to Cost $12,000.

Model Home Has Its Devices To Occupy That New Leisure

Housewife of Tomorrow—With 18,000 Kilowatt Hours Taken Off Her Shoulders—Won't Have to Go Away to Amuse Herself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 28—As is fitting in a house whose chief objective is to cut the work of the home maker to a minimum and to put women on a 40-hour week, the "Home of Tomorrow" makes generous provision for the leisure time of its occupants.

Whether the tastes of the woman who runs the "Home of Tomorrow" be for study, or games, for indoor or outdoor activities—engineers of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have provided for them all in the first electrical home ever built, and which was opened here on Wednesday. On every floor the leisure-hour feature is well represented.

Even in areas not specifically set apart for free-time activities, the element of diversion is introduced by six small portable radio sets which may be carried about and plugged in to connections installed in several of the rooms, including the laundry. The small sets have built-in antennæ and require no grounds.

Between the weather room and the laundry in the basement, two of the main features of this house—which is built to provide its occupants with the last degree of comfort—is a room devoted entirely to play. This is the game room. It is brilliantly lighted and may be equipped for whatever indoor sport its owners choose, or it may be used for dancing. The furnishings of the room at present include a large ping-pong table and a small portable refrigerator from which cool drinks may be served.

Lighter Reading

An attractively furnished and equipped book-room is located on the second floor, looking out on a large terrace or sun-roof. An unusual lighting arrangement in the book-room is the illumination of the book shelves, which are lighted by flush type units that focus the light on the rear edge of the books and make their titles instantly visible.

The sun roof, on which the book-room opens, is arranged for illumination at night and may be used as an outdoor sitting room, card-room or study in warm weather.

The penthouse, reached by a stairway from the book-room to the third floor, is one of the most delightful recreation rooms in the house. The penthouse also opens on a large outdoor terrace or sun roof, looking out on a wide expanse of surrounding landscape.

The penthouse has many doors and windows, which, together with its ceiling painted to give the effect of a cloud-laden sky and a weather vane in the center with its four compass points, gives the room a decidedly nautical air. Yellow gauze curtains at the doors and windows, painted yellow walls and a floor covering in a tile design in blue-gray striped in Spanish red add a gay note to the room.

The sun-roof on which the penthouse opens has been developed as an outdoor promenade, attractively fitted with iron furniture and evergreen plants in a garden effect.

Separate Heating

The penthouse has its own heating apparatus, separate from that of the house. It is warmed electrically by means of panel heaters imbedded in the plaster that may be turned on or off by pushing a switch.

The penthouse is an experimental feature that shows the concrete value of improved forms of building materials. In a house of the type of the "Home of Tomorrow," a penthouse would not have been practical formerly because attic spaces were necessary to protect the rooms against the heat of the sun in summer. With the development of efficient insulating materials, the value of the attic as an insulating space has waned and the area it occupied formerly may now become a definite part of the living scheme of the home.

The convenience-pantry and breakfast-room should really be included in a description of the "recreation" features of the "Home of Tomorrow," for they invite one to prepare many of those leisure-time "snacks" which contribute to the enjoyment of hours which are free from the demands of work.

The convenience-pantry is a completely equipped unit itself in which small, informal meals may be prepared. It opens into the breakfast-room, divided from it only by cabinets laden with handy electrical devices that may be operated from either room.

A small refrigerator for keeping beverages, desserts and similar supplies; a work table with cabinets for glassware, salad plates and articles used in cold cooking; a small sink and an inter-communicating system that connects with all floors and both the front and rear entrances are part of the equipment of the convenience-pantry.

A permanently located bread cabinet with cutting board and knife attached; a permanently located juice extractor, automatic toaster and coffee-making machine; an electric waffle iron, combination sandwich toaster and pancake griddle are among the items of equipment which provide hints for the housewife as to suitable and inviting dishes for an impromptu menu.

The breakfast-room is also equipped with a ventilation system, designed to remove odors from grills, toasters and other electrical devices.

However much time the woman who runs the "Home of Tomorrow" may find left on her hands by the service of 18,000 kilowatt hours a year, the designers of the house have made amply certain that she will find an agreeable way to use it without leaving her own domicile.

Not a Fender Scratched After a Million Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Trucks of the Carolina Transfer Company have driven more than 1,000,000 miles and have never had even a minor accident, Mr. John L. Wilkinson, president of the company, said at a company traffic safety meeting.

"I think it fine to be able to say that you have driven more than 1,000,000 miles, over country highways and through largest cities of the United States without having to report one accident to the company—not even as much as a scratched fender resulting from a collision on the roads," Mr. Wilkinson told the employees.

Reduced Interest Is Demanded For Canadian Bonds

Bennett Government Urged to Make Changes in Its Financial Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The "thrift and hard work" policy of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, received a jolt when one of his supporters suddenly withdrew his support sufficiently to urge the Government to make changes in its financial policy.

Speaking to a motion proposed by Mr. George Coote, Farmer member from Alberta, advocating a large-scale building program, financed by new currency, Mr. James H. Stitt, Conservative from Selkirk, Manitoba, argued for compulsory reduction of interest, conversion of government bonds at lower interest rates, and the issuing of $100,000,000 in cash to establish a reconstruction purchasing board. This sum could be issued, bearing no interest, without departing from the 25 per cent gold-backed currency, he said, and would be of immense benefit to business and largely relieve the unemployment situation.

He thought that the Government should take immediate steps to reduce all interest rates by one-third, changed conditions having had the effect of 24 per cent now, and all other rates proportionately. The United States, Canada's creditor to the tune of some $4,000,000,000, should be asked to agree to a cutting of interest rates in the best interests of both countries.

While Mr. Stitt did not believe in "unwarranted inflation," he did think that the time had come for a "pioneer spirit in legislation" and a getting away from "sound" money theories, which were all very well for the people who had money but infuriated the masses.

Mr. Coote's motion for the inauguration of a large building program to relieve unemployment found general favor throughout the House, being in line with the Government's declared intentions, but opposition arose over his method of financing it. He suggested that the Government increase its note issue by $150,000,000 saying that this issue has decreased by that amount since 1920; or as an alternative, borrow from the proposed new central bank on long term treasury notes.

Several speakers agreed the financing must be done by the issuing of new money without interest or at a low rate of interest, while the exponents of "sound money" for the most part kept silent awaiting their leader's decision.

'Civic Service Rent We Pay for Living,' According to Penney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28—Mr. J. C. Penney, merchant on a national scale, declared in an address to the Lions Club here that business is on the up-grade. The nation is losing its fear, said Mr. Penney, and returning to a more normal state of business activity.

Friendship developed by the civic clubs has proved a splendid thing "during these trying times," said Mr. Penney.

"There is no higher compensation than the remuneration for the time one spends in service to others, and neither is there any finer gift that one man can pass on to another than an understanding friendship," he said.

"Life is not made up of big things," said Mr. Penney. "The man who lives the richest, fullest measure is the man who can content himself with doing the multiplicity of little things that in toto round out the happy, well-spent life.

"What a fine thing to be able to say love when the other fellow is saying hate. The longer I live, the more thoroughly I am convinced one of the greatest losses we suffer is that love that is never given, that power within us that is never applied, and that selfish prudence which prompts us to shrink from some of the disagreeable jobs."

Service is the rent we are expected to pay for the space we occupy while pushing across the face of "this old world," he said.

"In every man's life pilgrimage, however unblest, there are holy places where he is made to feel his kinship with the Divine, where the heavens bend low over his head and angels come and minister unto him," said Mr. Penney. "These are the places of sacrifice, the meeting places of mortal and immortal—the tents of trial wherein are waged the great spiritual combats of man's life."

Pedestrians, Beware

Soviet Russia automobile plants produced more than 47,000 cars in 1933.

SEASONAL GREETING CARDS
of the highest standard
BOOK PLATES
BOOK MARKERS
CAMERA SUPPLIES
Social and Commercial Stationery
DECKER'S
STATIONERS
9 South 15th Street
1227 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

You Will Gain Another Day Keeping House the Modern Way

There is a modern, scientific, practical and economical way to eliminate the laundry from the housekeeping routine and free the home from all the unpleasantness attached to this weekly irksome task.

Partial and complete services have been devised to meet the individual family requirement and to come within the housekeeping budget. Call our Service Department regarding our special bonne rate service.

Good Housekeeping suggests: Let us cleanse your rugs and blankets and laundry your curtains to your measurements.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY COMPANY
Main and Rector Streets
ROXborough 2091
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Today Is—
FURSDAY
Lots of cold weather still ahead to enjoy
Furs of the Better Grade
spring showing of cloth suits . . .
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

RUGS
of
superior quality and beauty for almost a century.
HARDWICK AND MAGEE CO.
1220 Market Street
Philadelphia

Craig Coal
Jeddo Highland
KOPPERS COKE
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone Radcliff 7020

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Abbotts de luxe "A" Butter is made from fresh, sweet cream, separated from milk produced under our famous Abbotts "A" safeguards.
Abbotts De Luxe "A" Butter
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

PHILADELPHIA
GITTLER'S Permanent Wave OF ECONOMY
For Ladies Who Appreciate QUALITY but Must Economize.
FORMERLY $10-$15.
Now $5.00-$7.50
MARCELS THAT LAST
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTS
1631 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia
Spruce 6344 2nd Floor Rear

William B. Margerum, INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Burn That BETTER
Pennsylvania Hard Coal
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
Germantown and Stenton Aves.
PHILADELPHIA
5036 Warrington Ave.

Springer's Restaurant
Under Reading Terminal
12TH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA
Open Daily and Sunday
Special 45c Luncheon
Sea Food Specialties

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
You'll Like the Quality of
Bryn Mawr Lingerie
SLIPS . . . . . $2.95 — pure-dye crepes, both lacey and tailored, with shadow panels. Tea rose, white. Medium and long in sizes 32-44.
PANTIES . . . $1.95 — pure-dye crepe with lace to match slips. Tea rose. Sizes 17-23 with small and large waistlines in every size.

DESIGNED FOR STYLE AND INCOMPARABLE COMFORT
Arch-Aid Shoes for Women
RITTER & MORRISON
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
501 Liberty Ave. at Stanwix St.
Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELBY—ARCH PRESERVER SHOE—SELBY
Our Purpose:
to give you the fullest benefits of Selby's scientific comfort features by analyzing your individual needs, then carefully and conscientiously fitting your feet.
ARCH PRESERVER
Shoe Shop for Women
208 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

VAN DYK
SPRING VALLEY BUTTER

Creamy Milk from Queen Cows Fed on Full Grass Is the Basis of This Rich, Heavy, Nourishing Butter.
431 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

BRIMS
To Wear With Tweeds and Suits
If Not for This Sale, $5 $3.75
- Stitched Sheer Wool—Easy to Keep Clean
- Fine Stitching—Usually Found Only on Expensive Hats
- Brims Can Be Worn Turned Up, Down or Rolled
- Smart with Tweeds—and All Other Costumes
- Close Fitting Backs for Coats
- (Two Models Not Sketched—with Mexican Band—or with "Turban Back")

Black, Brown, Navy, Green, Royal

—Boggs & Buhl, Second Floor—

LEATHER HEELED WALKIE HITS
"Good" With Tweeds
$6.50

BUCCANEER—Free heeling and the dash of a pirate for Pittsburgh's hills. Wear the taupe "Scuffed Raccoon" with *any* color tweed costume. Shawl tongue, tasseled laces.
TROOPER—is a gay trouper for more feminine tweeds and more feminine gals. Soft Olive Elk with brown windblown interlacing.
Yes! Of course they're "COBBIES"!
—Boggs & Buhl, First Floor—
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fuller State Aid Of Schools Urged On Legislatures

Reliance on General Property Tax Found Inadequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—More general acceptance of responsibility by the states for the operation of public schools is the remedy for the nation-wide school crisis, so that schools will not have to depend on the local property tax but can draw from a broader source of revenue, according to Dr. Rodney L. Mott, research consultant of the American Legislators' Association.

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup yesterday on a program sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, Dr. Mott declared the schools have suffered because their principal source of revenue—the general property tax—has dried up.

While the necessity for state aid for education is generally recognized, in only a few states has this aid gone far enough, Dr. Mott said. "Two states, Delaware and North Carolina," he continued, "have taken over the entire support of the schools on a state basis with most satisfactory results. North Carolina's experience illustrates dramatically the possibilities of state school support. The Legislature of that state has taken the bold step of financing the entire cost of an eight-month school term. Everything necessary to run the schools—salaries, supplies, fixed charges, and administrative expenses—are all borne by the state.

"To secure the additional money required for this purpose, the State increased the utility franchise taxes, the personal and corporation income taxes, and levied a tax on the dividends of certain companies."

Delaware, Dr. Mott said, supports its schools with income from a graduated income tax and a tax on corporation franchises, and the revenues from these sources "have been so ample that Delaware is virtually the only State which has been able to continue building new school buildings during the depression. Schools have not been closed, nor have terms been shortened.

Mersey Tunnel Draws 34,000 for a Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

ABOUT 34,000 persons took advantage recently of what may be the only opportunity for pedestrians to walk through the new £8,000,000 Mersey tunnel linking Liverpool and Birkenhead and claimed to be the largest sub-aqueous road in the world.

The tunnel was thrown open for eight hours at a nominal charge, the whole of the receipts being devoted to charity. The tunnel will be opened to road transport in July.

British and American Plan-Study Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Close study of the alternative furnished by the United States and Great Britain in methods of economic recovery was advocated for Canada by Prof. Gilbert Jackson of the University of Toronto in an address here before the executive council of the Ontario division and the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The gradual expansion of trade among Empire countries since trade agreements in 1932 was an encouraging feature noted by Maj. L. L. Anthes of Toronto, president of the association.

During the year 1933, 450 new firms began manufacturing their products in Canada, according to the report of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, with a large number affiliated with firms in Great Britain.

Feeding of Birds Urged By Illinois Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28—Feeding of birds by citizens to prevent them from starving is the plea made by Mr. Charles F. Thompson, director of the Department of Conservation of Illinois.

Boy and Girl Scouts were especially addressed by the commissioner. Grain, stale bread or meat scraps are suitable, he said. For song birds the food should be tied to tree limbs out of reach of dogs and cats. For quail and pheasants, food should be placed on hedgerows or fences. It would also be well, said Mr. Thompson, to build lean-to shelters facing south, to protect birds from winds and snowdrifts.

When They're Divided

There are about 11 head of livestock in Montana for each man, woman and child in the state.

Veto Brake Ready To Stay Headlong Pace of Congress

Budget Savings Disappear as Rush to Veterans' Aid Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—For the first time in the administration of President Roosevelt the crack of a White House veto may be required to slow down the headlong pace of a runaway Congress.

The Senate has all but wiped out the savings of the Economy Act and brought up squarely once more that hitherto insoluble political problem, the treatment of the veterans' lobby.

It was the house that started it all. Last week the necessary 145 votes were secured for a petition under the discharge rule to bring up the hoary question of cash payment of the bonus for a vote, March 15. This act was taken directly in defiance of the President's announced intention to veto the bonus legislation if it is passed.

Joined the Fray

The Senate then joined the fray in a burst of generosity for the veterans. Although emphatically defeating a bonus amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill introduced by Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, 64 to 24, yesterday, it took this action only after restoring hundreds of millions of dollars for veterans' relief which had previously been lopped off under the Economy Bill. Republican votes were almost solidly on the side of increased expenditures.

To get the full picture in perspective of what this revolt against the Administration means, the story of the President's fight for the economy bill must be recalled. No measure received more widespread popular acclaim at the outset of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration than his heroic reduction of veterans' compensation. When he came to office, one year ago, this compensation had reached the staggering total of $1,000,000,000 a year.

For years the veterans' lobby held practical sovereignty in Congress. It was felt to be invincible. The whole nation cheered when Mr. Roosevelt coupled his energetic treatment of the banking crisis with a check to the veterans. Congress was too timid to do the job itself, but it granted to Mr. Roosevelt the authority which it refused Mr. Hoover and under his economy bill some $410,000,000 of the total was cut off.

Breathed with Relief

The nation breathed with relief, and those not acquainted with the pertinacity of the veterans' lobby declared the organization was scotched for good. Subsequent events however show how delusive such assumptions were.

This is what has happened, so far, to the $410,000,000 of supposed savings.

Even in the last session of Congress $50,000,000 was wiped out. Some cases of injustice from the sharp reduction had to be ameliorated. Following that beginning, executive orders and congressional actions reduced the economies by three items of respectively $46,000,000, $21,000,000 and $8,700,000. As the Senate took up the independent office bill this week, the record showed that some $125,700,000 of the original saving had been whittled off.

The Senate about completed the work this week. On Monday it reduced the balance of the economies by an item of $61,480,000. Yesterday it cut off about $56,000,000 more. The result is that in less than a year after the great "victory" was won, more than half of the supposed economy may be restored, or about $243,000,000 out of the original $410,000,000, provided the House follows the Senate's action.

More Firmly Fixed

Unless Mr. Roosevelt can assemble his forces in the House to throw back the political pressure to swap votes for appropriations, or unless he is prepared to veto the whole independent office appropriation bill, the veterans' lobby will be more firmly fixed in the saddle than before. What makes the matter politically difficult is the approach of the congressional elections next fall, and the record of Administration generosity with public money in other fields.

"How can we refuse money to the veterans," Congressmen are asking, "when we have spent billions to prop big industries?"

One item that particularly emphasizes the driving power of veterans is the Senate's restoration of $61,000,000 for liberalizing allowances to Spanish War veterans. Every Republican in the Senate voted for this restoration, and the Republican bloc was almost solid for all the other veterans' grants, as part of the present program of making itself the "party of the veteran."

About 5000 Men

Approximately 5000 men were actually wounded in the Spanish War, in which a total of 392,000 men were engaged; by 1919 there were 23,382 Spanish War veterans on the pension roll as "war disabled"; and by 1932 the number of Spanish War veterans pensioned was 196,541, or approximately one-half of all the soldiers who fought. With a similar course set for the World War veterans, in which some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 men and women were engaged, the annual cost to the Government in coming decades will be fantastic.

Items passed by the Senate yesterday included an amendment for emergency officers of the World War, $2,942,000; amendment for Spanish-American veterans' widows, $8,477,000; Steiner-McCarran amendment restoring World War presumptive disability cases to the rolls, $44,933,000.

Even these figures do not tell the full story of the Senate's runaway rush of generosity to the voters. The Senate previously voted to restore the full 15 per cent pay cut of federal workers, under the McCarran resolution, at a cost of $215,993,124. The Administration desired only a 5 per cent pay cut restoration. The only concession to economy by the Senate was the Borah resolution backed by a 45 to 39 vote, limiting the restoration to employees receiving less than $6000.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, apparently expressed the feelings of the Administration in forecasting a presidential veto. "This subject has been handled in a political manner and has been dealt with in a manner that in my opinion, will result in defeat of the legislation through an executive veto," he declared.

Spanish Art Shown at Miami

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Painters Reject Extreme Modernism

Left—"Segovians," by Sonia Aedo. Right—"The Prince Ahmed Alkamel," by Pedro Antonio.

Miami's Spanish Atmosphere Enriched by Art Exhibition

Works of Two of Madrid's Foremost Contemporary Artists Shown at Florida Resort—Both Painters Follow Classical Style of Expression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's reputation of being "more Spanish than Spain" in architecture, and having similar climate and atmosphere, is largely responsible for this American city's having the first view of a notable exhibition of paintings by two of Spain's foremost contemporary artists.

The art works of Pedro Antonio and Soria Aedo of Madrid have won honors throughout their native land and in many European capitals. In 1930 Mr. Antonio gave a successful one-man show in Buenos Aires. Returning to Madrid he completed a large number of new canvases preparatory to a tour of the United States.

Having friends in Cuba and having heard much of Miami and its likeness to Spain, Mr. Antonio decided to have an exhibition in the Florida city, entering the United States through a familiar door—first Havana, then Miami. A few of his paintings have been shown at various times in New York in large exhibitions, but this is his first complete American show.

Pedro Antonio's rise in the art world is a story of the overcoming of adversities. Born in the province of Almeria to a farm life, seeing nothing but nature's handiwork, the boy had a strange penchant for making crude pencil and charcoal sketches but he had reached the age of 23 before he had any art instruction. His first lesson was at a private school founded by Emilio Zurano. There his talent showed itself and Mr. Zurano took him to Madrid where he began his studies under Eduardo Chicharro and Lopez Mezquita, outstanding Spanish teachers of art. Before going to Madrid the young man had never seen a real painting.

An extraordinary friendship exists between Pedro Antonio and Soria Aedo. Both men have studied under the same masters, have lived and traveled together and exhibited their paintings jointly as well as sharing the same studio. Their style is so similar that only an expert can tell their work apart. Mr. Aedo remains in Spain while Mr. Antonio is in this country.

Both painters follow the classical Spanish school of art and are considered in their country two of the outstanding disciples today of the old masters, Velásquez and Goya, from the study of whose works they have imbibed their expressive grace and sobriety of color. Vigor and vitality are outstanding qualities of their work which is based on a firm foundation of perfect drawing. Mr. Antonio's flesh tints are considered among the best to be found today.

He has little admiration for the extreme modernists. "Art is nature," he says. "When people begin to have square noses and green hair I will paint them thus, but not before."

Capone to Enter 'Business'

LONGBRANCH, Wash., Feb. 28 (AP)—Ralph Capone, elder brother of "Al" Capone, left McNeil Island Penitentiary yesterday, a free man, after serving two years and five months for income tax evasion. He said he would "enter legitimate business in Chicago."

Antique Jewelry Genuine

Inquiries by Mail Given Prompt Attention

Cash Paid for OLD JEWELRY

Reagan, Kipp Co.
162 Tremont St., Boston

Just as Important

to pick the right laundry as to buy the right linens. Call us first--Beacon 1790

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $3,000,000

BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street

ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf

WE ALWAYS STRIVE FOR THAT

HOME COOKED FLAVOR

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT Waldorf's cooking methods closely parallel the New England housewife's . . . except for the difference in size of the ovens and the amount of food that daily passes through these sunlighted rooms.

• Surely that is a compliment of the highest order, for nowhere in the country can you find finer cooks than in the cities, towns and villages of these six New England states.

• Particularly do the men and women who work "behind the lines of the Waldorf" cherish this reputation, for it is a cardinal rule in all Waldorf kitchens that every device . . . every artifice at their command shall put into the delicious foods that come from these great rooms the home cooked flavor that makes every serving so universally popular.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SPECIAL
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Lenten Special, BOILED SALMON, Cream Sauce, Fresh Green Peas, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c

THURSDAY SPECIALS

BAKED MACARONI and CHEESE with Bacon Strips New Spinach Rolls and Butter
20c
Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CORNED BEEF with CABBAGE or New Spinach Chow-Mato Boiled Potato Rolls and Butter
30c
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

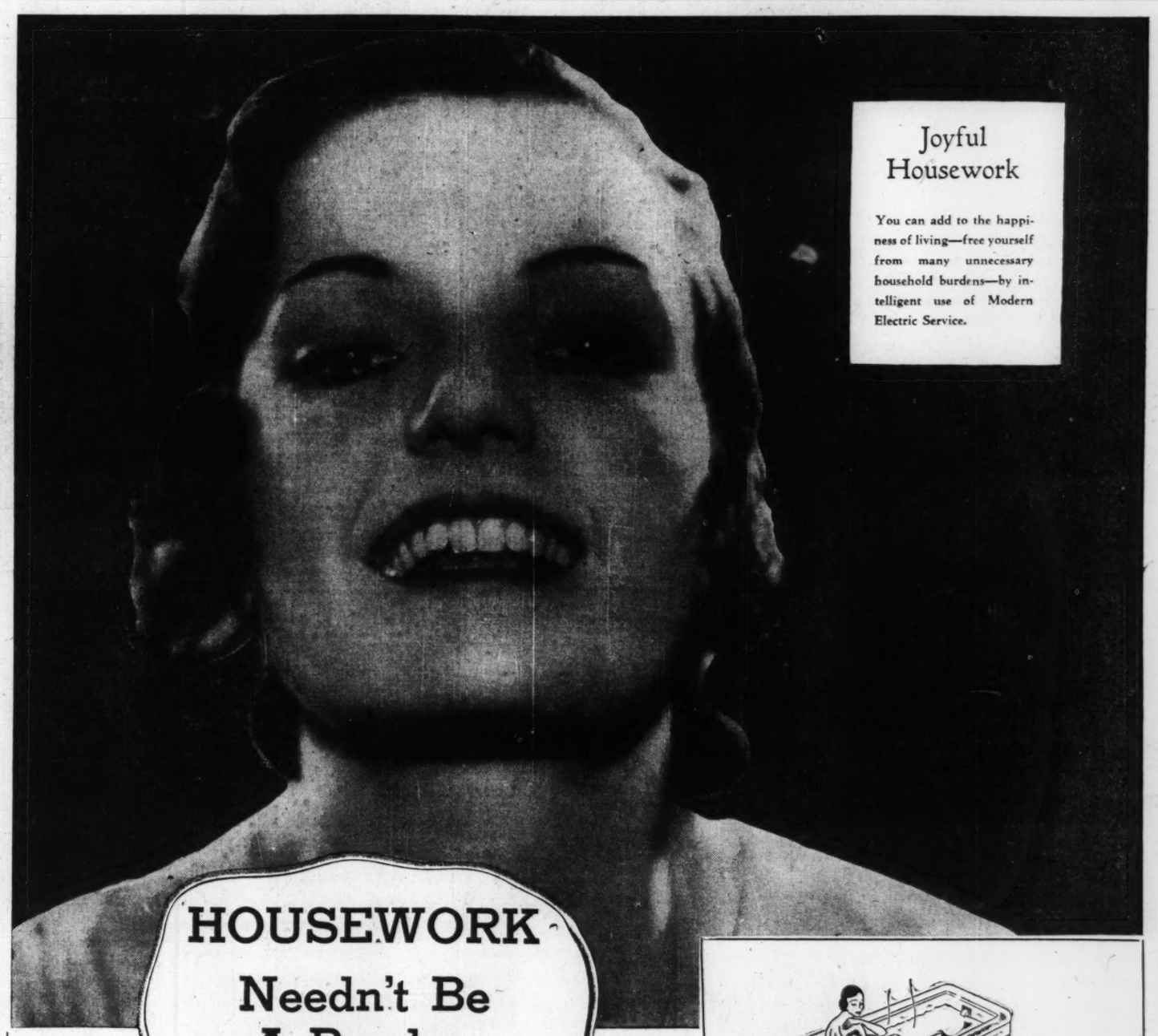
J J Curry
President

THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily 309 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7207
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Provide for Yourself with a JOHN HANCOCK ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
70 Years in Business

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Official Brake and Headlight Station. No. 280
Motor Overhauling and Rebuilding—Body Repairs—Painting
TRICO VISIONAL WIPERS
We are equipped to handle any job regardless of size
H. W. Johnson & Co.
INCORPORATED
796 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Regent 3005—3006

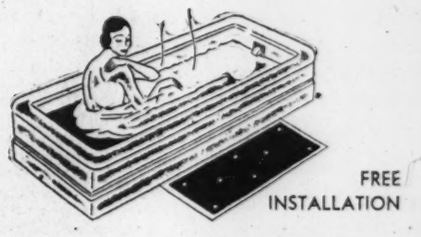


Bring New Joy to Your Housework with CERTAIN Hot Water Service

One of the greatest helps a woman can have in the home is a plentiful supply of *hot water*. On the other hand, nothing is more inconvenient than *uncertain* hot water service.

With Electric Hot Water in your home, uncertainty is forever ended. Whenever you need it the water is *there* flowing out, piping hot, at the turn of the tap—for dishes, for cleaning, for washing or any other purpose.

Modern electric water heaters are now available at extremely moderate prices. This, plus our low rate, established especially for water heating, puts Electric Hot Water Service within everyone's grasp. So why not end uncertainty and help to banish household cares by installing Electric Hot Water Service *now?* Terms are quoted in the adjoining column.



FREE INSTALLATION

New, Low Prices on Electric Water Heaters PLUS Generous Trade-In Allowance

Consider this threefold offer:

1. FREE Installation of the equipment you buy, except in a few cases where fitting costs are exceptionally high. Even then, only the EXTRA costs are charged to the customer. This means a saving of $50 or more.
2. New low prices on equipment bringing safe, clean, certain Electric Hot Water Service within the reach of all.
3. A generous trade-in allowance on your old hot water equipment, regardless of its condition.

Your choice Everdure Copper or Monel Metal Tanks

ONLY $10 DOWN—Amazingly liberal budget plan

AND the very low rate on electric current for this purpose.

SEE the new Electric Water Heaters at your Edison Shop today—or—telephone Hancock 3300—say "Hot Water Service" and an Edison representative will call at your home with particulars.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Four-Point Plan Drafted by Marsh To Aid Education

B.U. Head Acts For American Colleges in Seeking Federal Funds

A four-point program for stabilizing higher education in American colleges through assistance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has been drafted by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, acting as legislative representative at Washington of the Association of American Colleges.

The four requests are:

1. To furnish money for part-time employment of students at socially valuable work to help those who would otherwise be forced to leave school.

2. To make money available at a low rate of interest for refinancing of accumulated obligations of colleges.

3. To lend a limited amount of money to students upon properly secured and indorsed notes.

4. To make money available at a low rate of interest for building enterprises definitely projected and announced not less than three years ago.

The first section of the program is already in effect and approximately 800 New England college students and an unestimated number throughout the country are already benefiting through emergency funds.

At Boston University nearly 200 students have been "salvaged" under this work plan. The figures are necessarily elastic, Dr. Marsh says, changing daily or, in fact, almost hourly. At Colby the number of students to be assisted is limited to 58 and no student is allowed to receive more than $20 monthly. Under the plan the college must do its part by reducing the tuition of such students.

At Massachusetts State College 11 are at work with pick and shovel in odd-job assignments after school hours. Nearly 200 have applied for aid, and officials say the scholarship awards have almost quadrupled in amount during the last five years. Many have borrowed funds to the limit allowed by the college. The same situation applies throughout the nation.

To accomplish the second point, new legislation by Congress is necessary. Identical bills have been prepared and are ready to be introduced into both branches of Congress, asking that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized and empowered to loan money to colleges and universities under the same terms and conditions as it makes other loans, except that the rate of interest to be charged shall be as low as possible, the loan to be retired over a given period of years. A study of 106 American institutions revealed accumulated financial obligations of almost $40,000,000. These colleges and universities are represented as a fair cross-section.

Butterfly Beats Spring In Quincy by Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 28—Thoughts of spring flew into Quincy today on the wings of a butterfly.

Despite the snow drifts piled in every backyard, an intrepid butterfly has been spied, and even chased, in this home of Presidents. True it wasn't outside playing tag with wind-blown snow. It was flying around inside the home of Mrs. Thomas Lockery, 24 Turner Street.

Mrs. Lockery gave chase to the insect and finally caught him. He is a yellow fellow with brown-tinged wings. Mrs. Lockery offered a few possible explanations for the butterfly's early appearance. Every fall she stores gladioli bulbs in the cellar. She believes that a cocoon may have been brought in on one of the bulbs. During the recent cold weather Mrs. Lockery had an extremely hot furnace going to keep the house warm. The cocoon may have hatched. Or perhaps a caterpillar crawled into the house last autumn and spun a cocoon in the cellar.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

New Job for Curley

Jigsaw puzzles had their day but the puzzling question of what the Administration will do with former Mayor Curley still remains unsolved.

President Roosevelt's latest suggestion that Congress should appoint a Commission of Communication has started speculation to the effect that Mr. Curley may be called on to preside over this latest offspring of the New Deal. Were the former mayor to dominate a fusion of the Federal Radio Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission as proposed, he certainly would be up on the front seat of the Administration's applecart.

* * *

Not until the sun of the New Deal sinks athwart a Republican horizon will supporters of Mr. Curley abandon hope that deep gratitude burns in the President's heart for that Bostonian who supported him from Massachusetts to Puerto Rico.

* * *

Ely Rode It

That a State break even or stay out of the quicksand of financial recession is about all the most sanguine have asked during the recent depression. But Massachusetts, according to Chief Steward Ely, is better off financially than at the start of the slump. Speaking in his home town of Westfield, the Governor said the State debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to $12,000,000, with increased reductions expected this year. Costs of Government have decreased about $10,000,000 from 1930 figures.

* * *

This "boy from the sticks" holding his first big office during most parlous times cut his teeth on the depression and likes it. Many an experienced politician was ridden by the budget, but Governor Ely got on the budget and did his own riding.

Not Yet Awhile

The House of Representatives yesterday voted full restoration of salary cuts foisted on state employees during the depression. Economy groups may huff and puff, but perhaps the House may have reasoned that fair dealing alone begets and deserves loyal service and the State needs loyal servitors. And while it is important to balance the state budget, it is also important that private budgets be balanced.

Let it also be recalled before these economy groups prepare their very best twister, that a short time ago some of them were going to huff and puff the schoolhouses down.

* * *

Estimated cost of restoration of salaries is one-half of 1 cent on each tax dollar.

Restoration would mean $200 added to the legislators' salaries, bringing them back to $2000 a year.

* * *

Opponents bewailed the plight of real estate. Representative Baker of Newton said the coöperative banks on Jan. 1 held $34,000,000 in foreclosed real estate. Property taken under the tax title law represents more than $10,000,000. Income tax payers possess $300,000,000 less upon which to pay taxes than they had in 1930.

As to Fallibility

The electric chair was focussed into new grimness today with the confession of Abraham Faber exonerating Clement Molway and Louis Berrett from guilt in the Lynn Theater murder case.

People shudder today as they realize that the State was weaving a strong web of evidence around two innocent men. Borne home to them with icy impact is the realization that witnesses are fallible, that juries, attorneys and judges are fallible, but that the chair is irrevocable and final in its swift clasp. So long as humans are susceptible to such errors as that at Lynn, it raises again the highly pertinent question whether sentence should rather be imposed from which there is no reprieve, no recall and no chance for rectification.

Quick Change

Governor Ely today said he thought the police were great. And the Governor is just another citizen in this view.

Just about a week ago the story got around that the Republican Party was going to make an improved police force an issue in the coming election. Criticism of the record of police under the present administration was undoubtedly planned. Now "poof" there goes a Republican issue. The Democratic police record has been converted almost over night from an Achilles heel to a crowning glory.

R. M. B.

Who Said What

Boston meetings produced the following pungent comments on recovery yesterday:

President Roosevelt, in message to Boston Wool Trade Association—

"Almost everywhere prospects are better than at this time last year. It is necessary that . . . . we view recovery in terms of a particular industry . . . that we may have the vision to lay aside special and selfish interests, to think of and act for a well-rounded national recovery."

* * *

Arthur Beese, president National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to Boston Wool Trade Association—

"Industry should be encouraged to make a profit as long as the public does not have to suffer . . . Attempt to throttle profits at the source is bound to end in disaster . . . unless business is allowed to make a profit I don't know where the Government will tap for revenue."

* * *

C. Willard Young, president C. W. Young & Co., Inc., to Security Owners' Association:

"What is needed in the Administration of this country today is a revolt to the right and conservatism. We have had our collectivistic revolution to the left, so that Socialism practically rules today . . . and will completely rule in a few years unless we have a revolt. Those interested in private property and private profit should stir up . . . a counter revolution . . . not to the reactionary extreme but to sane and sensible policies."

* * *

James Roosevelt to New England Bedding Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Statler:

"If you follow out in future years the fair business practices . . . adopted within the last 12 months the United States will go on in a much more even and prosperous way than in the past."

* * *

P. A. O'Connell, director National Emergency Council for Massachusetts, to bedding manufacturers' group:

"I often hear that the NRA helps the big fellow and hurts the little one. I have yet to find a single instance in which the NRA gives greater advantage to one than to the other."

* * *

Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former special adviser to the United States Treasury, to Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"If the recovery program is handled properly it will reduce unemployment, . . . have a good effect on the country as a whole, . . . and on business in particular, with accompanying higher prices."

* * *

Raymond Moley, former key man in President Roosevelt's "brain trust," to Boston Advertising Club:

"The New Deal came to this country because the people decreed it. The sooner the Republicans and Democrats realize that the better it will be. My feeling is that we have changed our methods of administering the industrial order. The thing for the parties to do is to face the change in our economic thinking."

Newton Cellars Become Workshops As Club Spreads Skill With Tools

There is one group of citizens in Newton which knows how to use its new leisure. Under the name of Newton Home Workshop Club, the members spend the winter evenings in their cellar workshops turning out articles in wood which could be sold in the best stores without apology. Twice a month they get together and talk things over, compare notes, and swap ideas. Here is how it came about.

Mr. Russell V. Mead, a Boston business man, and Mr. William Hahn, a Newton pharmacist, both own exceptionally fine home workshops. Both men have made woodwork a hobby and the products of their pleasure have been exceptional. They are not mere dabblers but gifted workmen. Grandfather clocks, Chippendale mirrors, and reproductions of period furniture are among their accomplishments. Finding a common bond in their mutual interest in woodwork it occurred to them that there must be others with a similar interest and the club idea took root. The result is an "idea exchange" where craftsmen may get together and swap ideas.

It was comparatively easy to find the men they wanted.

Through word of mouth and with the aid of several Boston business houses which sell supplies to home woodworkers, they soon had a sizeable list of names. The idea spread immediately. Doctors, lawyers, bankers, brokers, clergymen, teachers, and business men joined.

A member of the faculty of the Newton Trade School, with the coöperation of the Newton School Committee, which viewed the venture as educational arranged for the club to use the Trade School workshops for their meetings.

There have been lectures on wood turning, wood finishing, the various uses of the circular saw, and talks by members on various phases of woodwork. If any doubt exists as to the interest and enthusiasm these business and professional men have in the project, a visit to one of their meetings on the first or third Monday of the month will dispel it.

At a recent meeting, during which a demonstration of the various uses of the circular saw was given, a bank president, a clergyman, and a doctor were observed perched on top of a near-by lathe, in anything but a decorous pose, with necks craned and eyes fairly bulging as they witnessed an expert do almost unbelievable things with a rip saw and a piece of wood. No youth could approach a hobby with greater zeal.

That interest is mounting is indicated by the new faces which appear at each meeting. The cost of membership is $1 initiation fee and $1 annual dues. Although membership is limited to Newton citizens, guests are always welcome.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gets Shawl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received a batik shawl as the gift of the Virginia League of Women Voters, at the White House recently. Miss Adele Clark, of Richmond, president of the league, presented the shawl, which was designed by Miss Willoughby Lions of Fairfax, Va.

Need for Action

Inland streams collution, [illegible] there is no federal regulatory agency, is regarded as the greatest menace to commercial fishing in the United States.

SHOPPING UPTOWN GUIDE
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

C. Louis FROM PARIS
at 29-31 Newbury Street
BOSTON
PERMANENTLY COIFFEE

PAR MONS. LOUIS
Permanent Wave Authority
des boucles des ondulations souples, harmonieuses durables.
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY—PHONE CIRCLE 8656

Are You Confident

that every course of your carefully planned dinner will be as delicious and satisfying as you intend it to be? Place your confidence in us. Let us serve you with the finest of meats, vegetables and groceries at prices commensurate with the quality of goods.
WARWICK MARKET
35 Exeter Street, Boston Kenmore 6100
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

PICTURE FRAMES
MIRRORS
William Trenouth
93½ ST. JAMES AVENUE
BOSTON
Reproductions of Treasured old daguerreotypes and photographs.

164 NEWBURY STREET
Louise M. Dresser
New Spring Hats
FROCKS and SMART TAILORED SUITS
with all the important details of the coming season.
Elizabeth A. Mallee
Novelty Furs
CLEVER JACKETTES and FANCY SCARFS
Moderately Priced

Patronize Regularly the Friendly and Hospitable
Cafe' Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheon 50c—Dinner 75c-$1.00
Quality—Refined Service
Located in the Hotel Minerva

Smith's Beauty Shoppe
All branches of hair work individually styled.
Prepare for the
MARCH WINDS
with a
FREDERICK'S or ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Or Our Own Oil Wave
For appointments
Telephone Circle 9830
1126 BOYLSTON STREET

Retta C. Thomas
Dresses & Frocks
Very Moderately Priced
683 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Romanes and Paterson
739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
New Models of
SWEATERS — KNIT SUITS
SCARFS
TWIN SWEATERS — AUTO ROBES
Have Just Arrived
ALSO MANY TWEEDS IN NEW DESIGNS, NEW COLORS, NEW PATTERNS, NEW WEAVES
You are invited to view our collection of
THE FINEST QUALITY SPORTWEAR
MODERATELY PRICED

RAE SAMOFF
Modes
140 NEWBURY STREET BOSTON, MASS.

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $3 and $4
You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot.
Are Now
SOLD BY
State Shoe Store
188 Mass. Avenue, Boston
(Formerly Snow's)
OPEN EVENINGS

HOWARD Johnson'S
Restaurant and Soda Shop
At Johnson's you are always assured of complete satisfaction. We use only the finest foods that the market affords.
Delightfully Different Specials Daily
UPTOWN THEATRE BUILDING, BOSTON
GRANITE TRUST BUILDING, QUINCY
BY-THE-DEPOT, WOLLASTON

Book Sale
39c and 49c per vol.
FICTION, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, etc.
"Watching the World Go By," by Willis J. Abbot $2.55
Stoddard Lectures, 15 vols., full flexible Morocco bindings, as new $12.50
Cyclopedia of paintings and Painters, 4 vols; $30.00, our price $8.95
Ask for our Bargain Lists
Libraries Bought for Cash
Uptown Bookhouse
237 Huntington Ave., Boston

UPTOWN
Shopping Guide
Back Bay Section of Boston

Guaranteed
RADIO SERVICE & REPAIR
Competent—Dependable Service
Backed by 11 Years' Experience
E. J. MAGINOT
186 Mass. Avenue
KEN. 3787 BOSTON

Fine Fur Coats
at Genuine Reductions
Compare Our Prices
SPAULDING & RIEDEL, Inc.
376 Boylston Street, Second Floor KEN. 3870

RADIO
We have given our community honest and satisfactory radio service for over twelve years.
May we also serve you?
A. W. MAYER Co.
147 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Hancock 2551

Mrs. Fowler's
I carry a complete line of the
Kickernick
Undergarments
as nationally advertised on the women's page of today's paper.
Also see my line of hand-made nightgowns, slips and panties.
Mail orders promptly filled.
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston Street Ken. 5026

Uptown Garage
INC.
Auto Repair Specialists on Every Make of Car
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES and ACCESSORIES
Call now for Service, Quality and Economy on all jobs small or large
24-HOUR TOWING SERVICE
10 GAINSBORO ST., BOSTON
Tel. Kenmore 6730

Flowers
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Free Delivery in Greater Boston
AUGUST
118 MASS. AVENUE KEN. 6289
At Mass. Subway Entrance

HORACE K. TURNER CO.
JAMES R. DAYTON, Prop.
216 Clarendon Street, Boston

Good Value
Pottery LAMP
With Shade
$2.25
16" High
12" Shade
Assortment of Colors
Special Attention to Picture Framing
Mail Orders Carefully Filled

ALLEN'S MARKET
268 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2932
Meat and Grocery Specials for this Week
Fresh Dressed Chickens Any size ..... lb. 19c
Lean Chuck Roast (Heavy Steer Beef) ..... lb. 15c
1 qt. Jar Olives 25c
Van Camp's Milk ..... 3 cans 17c
Country Roll Butter ..... 2 lbs. 55c
Florida Oranges ..... 2 doz. 25c
Free Delivery

Home-Made
CANDIES
FRESH DAILY
Unusual Novelties
Fairyland
"See It Made"
256 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2912
Open Eves. and Sundays
Mail Orders Filled

Stationery Special
Good quality Vellum
60 Sheets
50 Envelopes
59c Boxed
Mail orders filled
Short's Art Store
150 Mass. Ave. Boston

SAVOY TAILORS and CLEANSERS
60 Hemenway St. Tel. Ken. 2671
Years of Tailoring Experience
Quality Cleansing Work
WE CALL AND DELIVER

ALBANY OIL CO.
3 Stations in Boston: Cor. Dalton & Belvidere Sts. | Cor. Stuart & Huntington Ave. | Cor. Berkeley St. & Warren Ave.
GREASING — TIRES
BATTERY SERVICE
Kendall 2000-Mile Oil

Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.
Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited.
HALPER'S
181 Mass. Avenue Boston

HUTCHINSON'S MARKET
284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
at Lowest Possible Prices
Free Delivery Call KEN 6873-4

Limited Number of
HOMELIKE APARTMENTS
$29 to $60
Abundant Heat
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST., BOSTON
KENmore 0482

1934 BETTER BUSINESS
A. Schlinsky
Est. 1906
1008 Boylston Street
Opp. Mass. Station
FINE FURS
and ladies' tailoring.
For Estimates Telephone KEN. 6575

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
PIERCE-ARROW CARS
Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

The Opportunity Shoppe
50A GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON
A. M. MacLean
offers the most unusual line of
EVENING, DAY and SPORT FROCKS
at the Lowest Prices
Kenmore 2096 Open Evenings

The Last Word in Bobs
AT
ROMAN'S
To obtain a soft and lustrous sheen, use AROMO OIL before a shampoo.
565 Boylston Street BOSTON
At Copley Square
Tel. COMmonwealth 8146

MANHATTAN
270 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Why not shop for your
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Where you can save at the
SELF SERVICE STORE
Orders over $1.00 delivered free.
Tel. KENmore 3917

When You
PATRONIZE
these
UPTOWN
Advertisers
please mention
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Back Bay Jeweler
Established 1895
EXPERT
Watch and Clock Repairing
Phone KENmore 0429
for us to call and estimate
230 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE
259-265 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
"World's Largest Fruit Store"
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables at Lowest Prices
BRANCH STORES
Cor. Huntington Ave., Forsyth St., Boston
1940 Beacon St., Cleveland Circle, Brookline

Cafe de Paris
Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Quality for 75 years
We carry a complete line of Monarch Food Products
HAMLET'S
FRUIT MARKET
Free Delivery
1110 BOYLSTON STREET, near Hemenway

Friday Luncheon Specials
Oyster Stew 20c
Lobster Salad Sandwich 20c
Chocolate Eclair 10c
Strawberry Shortcake 20c
Lunches Delivered on Call
BAILEYS DRUG STORE
276 MASS. AVENUE, Near Falmouth Street
KEN. 5349
COUNTER and TABLE SERVICE

OPERA TAILOR and FURRIER
166 St. Stephen St. Ken. 0896
Expert Fur Remodeling, Relining, Cleaning and Glazing at low prices
Work Called for and Delivered

Kum-Up-Tu
248 MASS. AVE. 2nd Floor
Special Luncheons 25c-35c
Evening Dinners 45c-50c

SHOE REPAIRING
Hat Cleaning
QUALITY WORK AT LOW PRICES
PAPPAS BROS.
189 MASS. AVE., Opp. Clearway

Falmouth St. Garage
Cor. Falmouth and W. Newton Sts.
PARKING
WASHING—GREASING

All Makes
Large and Portable
Rentals — $5 for 3 months—privilege of buying.
BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX.

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Dining in Public Places

The Menu Choices—Tipping—Paying the Bill

Etiquette in Daily Living—16

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE who practice the rules of etiquette daily in their own homes have very little difficulty when eating in public places. Perhaps ordering the meal gives one the most to think about. If one is alone he orders quickly and distinctly. It is bad form to hem and haw, to read all the way down an elaborate menu and back again before ordering, to change the selection after one has once made it, or to study the menu minutely after the order has gone in. It may be wise for one not familiar with the makeup of menus to study one thoroughly in private so that instead of being disconcerting it will seem like an old friend when met in public places. One writer suggests that for people who are not used to dining out it may be helpful to make a decision in general beforehand and to choose some reliable old stand-by.

When Henry Brown invites Miss Smartly to dine with him he will probably take the lead about ordering, asking her her preferences and thus making the selections easy. But as the same writer mentioned above points out, "It is always correct for a woman to give the outline of a meal she prefers." Some exclusive tearooms make a specialty of very fine table d'hote dinners.

In such a case Mr. Brown may say, "Shall we have the regular dinner?"

The Man Gives the Order

He will then proceed to ask Miss Smartly her choices, relaying the order to the waiter. If there are several of these dinners at different prices Mr. Brown will make it clear that he means the best one and will not leave his guest in the embarrassing position of either making a choice or of not being quite sure which one he means. Miss Smartly will, of course, accept his decision with equanimity whatever the price may be and make no protest or suggestion, judging that Henry can afford to pay the bill or he wouldn't have invited her there. They do not need to order the same foods but he will be careful to see that their courses come out even whether they order a la carte or table d' hote.

Mr. Brown will of course check his coat and hat before entering the dining-room. Miss Smartly may check her coat or leave it on the back of her chair as she prefers. They will wait for the head-waiter or hostess, who will lead the way to the table, followed by Miss Smartly, with Henry ending up the procession. If several are in the party all the women will precede all the men unless Henry is host when he will step ahead in order to seat his guests.

In a formal place the waiter may hold the chair for Miss Smartly, otherwise Henry is alert to his job. When it comes time to pay the bill it would be ridiculous for this to be a matter of embarrassment to anyone and if it is it is just a case of thinking making it so.

Miss Smartly and her friend, Julia, lunching together, each "on her own" will request separate bills when they give their orders. Waiters are often averse to doing this for some unknown reason and will make out the bill on one slip unless definitely (sometimes even positively) requested not to. One should not hesitate about being very businesslike in this regard in order to avoid embarrassment, or at least inconvenience, at the end.

If Miss Smartly invites Julia's brother, Jim Doe, to lunch or dinner it will be presumably for some other good reason than merely the desire for his company. There will, of course, be no doubt in her mind as to who will pay the bill. Of course she will. If she is a member of a club which has a good dining room it is easy. She will simply sign the slip without any display of money. If they are at a public eating place Miss Smartly, being a sensible person of good judgment, will act as normally about paying the bill as if her guest had been Julia instead of Jim. This will put Jim so at his ease that he will not be at all upset at the situation and give no more thought to it than if she stopped for "five gallons of gas" when she had offered to give him a lift home on a stormy night.

If the occasion is very formal and Miss Smartly has invited a number of guests (including men), etiquette experts suggest that she either pay in advance or open a charge account. She can, of course, follow this same advice in the case of one guest if she wishes but it seems like making much ado about nothing, when she has just invited Jim out for "a bite to eat." Many points of etiquette have been brought forward because of women's growing economic status of equality with men. Some of these have not been sufficiently crystallized as to be entirely taken care of in standard books of etiquette, which deal to a great extent with established rules of more or less long standing. In any case, as yet unsettled, common sense and good taste will usually come to one's rescue and answer the question correctly.

The Problem of Tipping

Some people are conscientious objectors to the system of tipping, which they consider "un-American." Such people would do well to avoid places where tipping is the custom, so far as they are able. It is wise to do what is expected of one in this regard unless he is willing to share the persecutions of the reformer.

There are others who resent it because they feel that tipping adds heavily to their expenses in public places. This is probably true, but since it is unavoidable if one desires harmony, such people may be helped if they will make a generous allowance for tips in their budget to begin with and then dismiss the subject once for all. It is unfortunate for anyone to allow the enjoyment of an occasion to be marred by being unduly disturbed over the question of tipping. It is also sometimes helpful to remember that if one wishes to live in style (or even approximate it) he must pay for the privilege.

Waiters and attendants in most hotels and restaurants and on railways and steamers are always tipped. Overnight guests at homes where servants are kept tip these unless specially requested not to do so. The door man at the theater who calls one's car, or orders a taxi, dressing-room attendants, checkroom girls—indeed, as one writer puts it, "every attendant in a public or semi-public place who offers any sort of a personal service expects a tip."

Those who travel may find it convenient, as another writer suggests, to make a distinction between those who serve regularly (such as a chambermaid or elevator attendant) and those who render only occasional service, such as bell boy porter, etc. The latter should receive something at the time of service while the others may be remembered at the end of a week or the time of departure. The amount of the tip varies considerably with the place and to some extent with the financial condition of the individual. For instance, in a high-class city hotel one wouldn't offer a tip less than 25 cents for even a very simple breakfast, while at a small tearoom where women serve a tip of 10 to 15 cents might be correct on a $1 dinner.

This series of 25 articles is running on Wednesdays.

IF you dislike fluffy-lacy underthings and demand slim and trim lines, no matter what your weight may be, here is the garment for you.

NRA

● A three-in-one Combrazere made of Tricosette Rayon and featuring the modified up-lift brassiere, double diaphragm and open leg, assures you of practicability and beauty.

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis - Minnesota

Introducing

Gebhardt's

EAGLE

CHILI PRODUCTS

TO MONITOR READERS

It is very evident that Monitor readers appreciate the UNUSUAL in foods—distinctive flavor, out-of-the-ordinary quality. We are happy to bring you news of Gebhardt's Chili Products — truly different and unusual food products. Doubtless many of you have already enjoyed Gebhardt's, but this is Gebhardt's first official introduction to the Monitor audience. We trust that our acquaintance may "wear well" and be mutually pleasant!

Chili Products with the True Mexican Flavor

Gebhardt's Eagle Chili Powder—the FIRST Mexican chili powder brought to this country commercially—is the basis of Gebhardt's international reputation for chili products with the true Mexican flavor. It may be bought separately for use in dozens of ways. Or, you can get from your grocer such delicious Gebhardt's prepared Chili Products as Chili con Carne (with or without Mexican style beans), Tamales with chili gravy, Spaghetti and Chili, Rice and Chili and Deviled Sandwich Spread. Each may be used in preparing many delightful special Mexican dishes.

Ideas for Party and Luncheon Menus

Gain a reputation for serving unusual, delicious meals by following the recipes and menus presented in MEXICAN COOKERY for American Homes. This 36-page book gives recipes for dozens of tempting meat, fish, egg and vegetable dishes; salads, soups, sandwiches, etc. It also tells how Gebhardt's Chili Products are made, in spotless kitchens, of choice meats, genuine Ancho chili peppers and rare native spices, Mexican masa, Mexican beans and other select ingredients. This book—and liberal sample of Gebhardt's famous Chili Powder—free on request. Write for them.

FREE

GEBHARDT'S—San Antonio, Texas

Please send me free copy of MEXICAN COOKERY for American Homes and free sample of Gebhardt's Eagle Chili Powder as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Name .....

Address .....

NOTE Send post card or letter, if you prefer not to cut this coupon from your Monitor. Be sure to mention "Monitor."

STA-RITE RINGLET CURL PINS

Dainty little pins, only an inch and a half long, for holding ringlets, curls and loose ends. Make ordinary pins seem needlessly clumsy. Ten cents at stores in black, brown, blonde or gray.

Sta-Rite Hair Pin Company, - Shelbyville, Ill.

☆ STA-RITE ☆

By Blake, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ski Suit by Dilkusha, in Black and Bright Green Wool, Woven With Lastex Yarn. Shown by Harrod's, London.

Freedom of the Two-Way Stretch

Invention Now Used for Sport and Evening Clothes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LASTEX yarn, the weave with the two-way stretch that makes things fit and gives perfect freedom of movement, is now being used for all types of garments from the latest things in ski suits to the fashionable evening "sweaters." It is even doing duty as a narrow stand-up lace frill for necks and cuffs of afternoon frocks.

An ideal ski suit in black, with a bright green wool jacket, woven with lastex yarn, and finished off with large black buttons, is worn with a scarf, bandeau, gloves and socks of moss green wool in an effective weave representing astrakhan. Ski blouses are being shown with deep hoods and scarfs attached. When not worn over the head the hood can be slipped back and the scarf ends crossed over and tied at the back of the waist. Hoods are also to be worn as a sun protection for the bather, and are attached to smartly colored bathing coatees. The latest material for the bathing suit is a cross between alpaca and taffeta.

Lastex suits, which have every appearance of tweed, are very smart. The skirt, which is cut on the cross, is pleated into an elastic belt. A heavy silk blouse is worn with the suit. A novel suit is made to slit up from the hem at the front and back, enabling the skirt to be quickly converted into pants by means of buttons which are fastened inwards.

An evening gown in lastex weave suggests angel skin. Sleeveless and backless, the material, swathed becomingly round the waist, is roped over the shoulders. A delightful little lastex blouse has short sleeves made of layers of stiff pleated material which stand out like a paper cracker. A distinct novelty is the lastex chenille evening "sweater." This has been seen in a gay magenta, and looked exceedingly effective worn with a dark cloth skirt, which emphasizes the suggestion of weight for evening wear introduced by heavy gloves.

Gloves, by the way, are becoming still heavier. A full length imitation kid has strong stitching on the back of the hand, and brightly colored imitation leather is laced up the side in cowboy fashion, being finished off with long tassels. Velvet gloves are doing duty as sleeves with a flair at the top of the arm.

One more word—a modest little "Brontë" pocket has put in an appearance in the skirt of a high necked day frock in lastex yarn. Situated slightly toward the back it displays the lace of a minute handkerchief.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Paint That Snow Shovel

From one of our readers comes this hint which may be a useful idea for snow shovelers:

Years ago we used to get about a pint of "Black Varnish" (for stoves) for 10 cents. A good coat of this applied to the blade of your snow shovel, when Dry—especially if a metal blade—will prevent any sort of snow from sticking and adding weight to it. Use freely all over.

Frank B.

[Mr. B., please send us your name and address for our files.—Editor.]

So the Pie Won't Run Over

A tablespoonful of minute tapioca sprinkled over berries or cherries will prevent a pie from being too juicy.

(Mrs.) G. B. W., Portland, Maine.

Are You Serving Canned Fruit?

This time of year we are serving a good deal of canned fruits on our tables. Try, after opening a jar, heating the fruit thoroughly before serving. If a little flat or too tart, add a little sugar as well and you will be surprised at the freshness of the flavor. Canned fruit is also improved by opening it to the air for a time before serving, even if served cold.

(Mrs.) E. M. B., North Bend, Ore.

(Send in your best Kitchen Kinks to the Editor of the Women's Pages. If you send three that are good enough to print we will be glad to pay $1 for the trio. But if you have only one and wish to share it regardless, as many of the above were shared, send it along anyway simply in exchange for having read these.)

"Did You Ever See A Dream Walking?"

$5 and $6

Well, if you did, you may be sure she was wearing correctly fitted shoes. For no one can walk like a dream in shoes that do not fit —and

ENNA JETTICK

makes a specialty of perfect fit. That's why you will find 189 sizes and widths . . . sizes 1 to 12, widths AAAAAA to EEE . . . from which to choose.

ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women

NRA

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc.
Auburn, N. Y.

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

'Kitchenology' in a Cook Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the imposing literature of cookery, whose ancestry extends beyond Cœlius Apicius, and whose presentments are the despair of collectors—to this library of delightful avocations has been added a new cookery book entitled "Kitchenology," a work as modern as the Platyne De Honesta Voluptate is ancient. One submits that the cook is the historian of his time; at least, he is the most utilitarian of collectors.

The complete title of the book is: "Kitchenology With Principia Friends." The work was projected, and is presided over, by the Mothers' Club of Principia School, St. Louis, Mo., and was compiled with the sole purpose of contributing to the financial needs of the Principia College of Liberal Arts which is building on the bluffs of the Mississippi River at Elsah, Ill., the region made famous by the poet-painter Oakes Sylvester.

The book is a repository of international cookery secrets more precious than secrets of state. From the Middle West one learns of "Supper-in-a-Pot," and from Boston is submitted a recipe which has become a tradition if not a legend, that of Boston baked beans. And there is, here and there, much ado about casseroles; certainly the chef divulges some of his most pleasing secrets in the casserole. If one wonders about such titles as "Texas Hash," "Lena von Kuppen Omelet," "Tamale Pie," "Ham Tibales," "Snobs," "Sailors' Duff," and if one finds himself a bit amazed at "Baked Alaska," "Russian Rocks," "Baby Porcupine," "Sand Tarts," one has only to translate the meanings into steamings, and there you are.

From New Orleans one notes a "Courtbouillon à la Creole"; a "Charcican" from South America, and "Chicken Hollandaise" that is at least of Dutch ancestry.

As for salads, "Kitchenology" gayly approaches the subject with the following couplet,

"As wit to conversation
So is salad to a feast."

There are recipes from foreign lands, among them England, Belgium, and even far-away Japan. Each chapter is headed with a scrap of charming verse, and the whole is illustrated with the whimsical drawings of Mr. Rudolph Tandler. The book closes with an epilogue entitled: "Favorite Recipes from The Principia Kitchens."

"Kitchenology With Principia Friends" may be obtained from The Principia Mothers' Club, Mrs. W. T. Mills, cook book chairman, 6985 Princeton Ave., University City, St. Louis, Mo. The price, $2.20 postpaid.

They Said It With Gold

Ravenswood, W. Va.

Dear Editor:

In reading the "International Luncheon" recently, I was reminded of an occasion which might prove helpful to some of the Monitor readers.

A friend who was celebrating her golden wedding anniversary in inviting her friends distinctly gave them to understand there were to be no presents given her and her husband. I suggested giving them a shower which proved quite a bit of fun and also very acceptable. I went to the leading grocery and asked them to make a list of all their stock with "gold" on the label, such as Gold Bar canned goods, Gold Dust, Gold Medal products, Grimes' Golden apples, etc. We lined a large clothes basket with gold-colored paper and as each friend made their purchases for it, they were packed in the basket and delivered by the stores' delivery.

(Miss) P. McC.

Strut Reverse (Inside-Out) **Chiffons**

Resist pulls and snags, wear longer . . . made of Strut-Twist silk yarn.

Ask for Strut-Reverse at better stores.

STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO
Minneapolis Minn

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK..

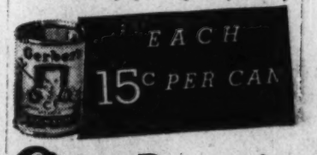
is your safe guide to 250 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.

Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

Fine Foods FOR BABY

Babies all over the land have grown rosy-cheeked and sturdy on their Gerber menus. Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal are specially prepared and finely strained for tiny digestive systems. Extra-special care in every step of processing plus the finest of exclusive equipment is the reason why you can feed your Baby no better foods than Gerber's. Below is the complete Gerber variety for Baby.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.



Gerber's

9 Strained Foods for Baby

What Club Shall I Join?

Shall It Be Specialized or General—and Why?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are two kinds of specialized clubs for women. One, the clubs composed of women who are qualified through business training, professional education, or natural aptitude, to belong in a selected class, which will consider in its program only those matters that appeal to such women. These are clubs specialized as to membership. Business and professional clubs, Zonta and Quota, are examples of these clubs.

Then there are organizations that consider only subjects bearing directly, or, occasionally in a related way, to one particular subject. These are also specialized clubs—but on a basis of subject. The American Home Economics Association and the National League of Women Voters are examples of these clubs. In the membership of this kind of organization will be found specialists who are trained to lead in their chosen field, and also women who are keenly interested in the subject, but who know little about it and who join the organization for the express purpose of learning.

Members of the first group have probably received their qualifications for membership in their group by long training and thorough education. Ask almost any member of the second group how she came to be interested in the special subject represented by the group and, with the exception of the trained specialist, she will tell you that her introduction to the subject came to her through doing some work in a departmental club. Indeed, many professional women in these groups received their first desire for training along their special line by gaining an inkling of its significance while workng in a department of a local, general cluo.

In a Small Community

Obviously the programs for a club whose membership numbers almost every woman in a small community must be more varied than for the other groups. Here are a few suggestions for such groups gleaned at a recent club program symposium:

If there is a woman in your club who has expressed dissatisfaction with the club program this year, make her chairman of the program committee next year.

If there are women who are shy and refuse to take any active part in club affairs, have a home talent afternoon of charades and let them walk out on the stage and, without speaking a word, contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment. One woman was heard to say, after such an experiment, "Well, I lived through it, and it was real fun." She will probably "find her tongue" later, because of that experience.

When you are having serious programs, which will be often these days, spend an extra amount of money on the music for such occasions, or in some other way, lure those to the meeting who might not be interested, but whom you know ought to be there.

In the Art of Living

Think of your program as a help in the art of living.

Make your program chairman a member of the executive board of the club, for in that way only will she be able to correlate the programs to the objectives of the club as a whole.

In many small communities are women who are trained musicians, artists, experts in many fields, but whose home duties and distance from urban centers have partially deprived them of association with other women of similar tastes. Glee clubs in local organizations, art exhibits, literary afternoons, are furnishing just the mental companionship for such women which makes a difference between the drying up of the cultural side of life and its happy, wholesome expression.

The general club has a great mission in our communities.

LOOMS

WEAVING MATERIALS

Send for Catalog A

J. L. HAMMETT CO., Cambridge, Mass.

WHITTEMORE'S

Bostonian

SHOE CREAM

A Neutral Shoe Cream

WHITTEMORE BROS.
Cambridge, Mass.

LIGHT LUNCHES THAT ARE SATISFYING prepared in an instant

No cooking required—simply mix the powder with water or milk.

A GLASS of Horlick's easily and quickly prepared, served with a salad or sandwich, if desired, provides a satisfying appetizing luncheon Horlick's will appeal to you because of its purity, wholesomeness, and delicious flavor. The choicest elements of full-cream milk, wheat and malted barley give it valuable nutritive qualities.

Children love this nourishing food-drink

Horlick's is easily prepared in home or office. No cooking. Just add it to water or milk as directed and mix. To aid you in making Horlick's quickly and easily we'll send you a Speedy Mixer free. Just mail the coupon.

Horlick's Malted Milk Tablets in pocket flasks are convenient to carry while out-of-doors or keep at hand in office or home. They are delicious, and supply valuable instant nutrition — remarkably sustaining when tired or hungry.

FREE

Horlick's Malted Milk Corp.
Racine, Wisconsin CSM-2-28

I am going to try Horlick's. Please send me your free mixer. Enclosed is a 3c stamp to cover postage and packing.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Party Split Over New Deal Is Revealed in Davis Query As to Who Is to Hold Whip

Democratic Chief in 1924 Declares Continuing Present Socialistic Trend Means Sacrifice of Liberty to Government Parasites

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The first open break between the eastern or "gold" Democrats and the Roosevelt Administration came today when Mr. John W. Davis, the party's presidential candidate in 1924 and one of the outstanding leaders of the conservative wing of the party, made public a statement voicing sharp disagreement with the new-deal program and especially with that relating to the Department of Agriculture.

These differences have been smoldering since the returns from the last presidential election were counted, and while criticism of what the eastern Democrats regard as the socialist tendencies of the Administration have been persistent "off the record," it was not until Mr. Davis today came out with his attack on the economic policies of President Roosevelt that the cleavage within the party was placed in black and white for anyone and everyone to read.

Mr. Davis raises the question of whether the American people are "willing to bow their necks to the flood of rules, regulations, proclamations and edicts that would be issued in order to fit their daily lives and conduct to the prescribed system."

Mr. Davis' statement was issued in reply to an invitation by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation that he comment on a pamphlet, entitled "America Must Choose," by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, last week, in which Mr. Wallace invited "dispassionate discussion" of the choice of adopting a policy of economic nationalism and internationalism or a middle course. Mr. Wallace admitted that the Administration was "sparring with the situation" until the American people were "ready to face the facts."

What Mr. Davis Says

The full text of the letter by Mr. Davis follows:

Under the title "America Must Choose," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has outlined the courses of action that are open to the American people in relation to their farming problem and their foreign trade.

I have read his discussion with interest and with great admiration for its excellent temper, its clarity, the restraint with which facts are stated and the fearlessness with which the necessary conclusions are drawn. In putting it forth the Secretary has rendered a real public service, and I wish that every voter in the land might read and ponder what he has to say.

The choices which he offers are, in a nutshell: (1) National isolation—raising under strict regimentation only so much as we can consume at home and withdrawing from production anywhere from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres; (2) a revival of international trade, accepting in payment for our goods the goods of foreign buyers and lowering our tariff wall to make this possible; (3) a middle ground, chosen as a matter of expediency, whereby only 25,000,000 acres of good land would be taken out of production and only $500,000,000 worth of foreign goods would be admitted. He leans, he says, to the international rather than the nationalistic policy.

Approves Debate Proposal

But he rightly urges that the whole problem, each course and its consequences, should be debated so fully and so generally that every citizen of the United States would be brought to understand just what is at stake. Surely this should be done, for a people that accepts without discussion whatever is proposed has no right to complain when the outcome is unfortunate.

What does the choice of national isolation mean, as the Secretary outlines it? His logic is merciless. It would be necessary first , compulsorily retire from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of crop land. In these days of juggling with billions these figures may seem unimpressive; but 100,000,000 acres laid down in a single sheet would cover the combined states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with barely enough fringe for standing room. Quite a patch of land that, even in this big country.

Of course, in actual operation, the doubtful blessing of idle land would be more widely distributed. But wherever the destroying rain might fall it would produce a destruction of land values and would compel a radical shifting of population.

There would be needed, too, as the Secretary concedes, forcible control of both marketing and production even to the point where "every plowed field would have its permit sticking up on its post."

Why Not Go Primitive?

Assuming that the Government may do anything it chooses—a concession I for one am quite unwilling to make—I wonder why some advocate of decreasing production has not proposed an alternative but even more certain method of abolishing farm surpluses.

Why not enact that no machinery whatever should be employed in agriculture except hand implements, a horse-drawn plow and drag harrow? True, that would put more corns, if possible, on the farmer's hands and would probably starve a large part of the urban population. But it would do away with surpluses all right and new occupation as farm laborers would be opened up to those of the unemployed who were not too much weakened by hunger to reach it.

Is it conceivable that American farmers or American citizens will submit to that sort of thing? Are they ready to support the army of government agents, employees, inspectors, reporters and spies that would be used to carry it on? Have they not enough of these already? Are they willing to bow their necks to the flood of rules, regulations, proclamations and edicts that would be issued in order to fit their daily lives and conduct to the prescribed system?

If there are to be orders, somebody must give them. Without impugning the high purpose and integrity of the great majority of our public servants, are we so sure of their constant wisdom, their disinterestedness, their ability to resist temptation, their freedom from political influence, that we are willing to trust them with unlimited power?

Who Will Hold the Whip?

Every Socialist, every advocate of social discipline, of a planned economy, of a nationalist regimentation—call it what you will—must answer in the end this question: Who is to sit in the driver's seat and hold the reins and whip? And the answer cannot be made in such vague collective terms as the state, the government or society, for these only move by human hands. Who are the men, gentlemen, that you would set to rule over us?

I pass the question of constitutional authority, since constitutional questions seem not to lie within the scope of the proposed debate. I say only that I am not aware of any provision in our fundamental laws that gives any power whatever to limit the right of any man to carry on the business of farming to any extent he chooses, unless indeed in time of actual war.

But the thrust of this proposed regimentation goes even deeper than that. It threatens, if it does not seek, to destroy that personal liberty which Americans of past and present days have been taught hitherto to hold as the most precious of earthly possessions.

The secretary stresses the fact that the Administration is "conducting an orderly retreat from surplus acreage" by payments to cooperating farmers for the adjustment of their acreage farm by farm. The money, of course, comes from the taxpayers as the Government's only source of supply. One may approve or disapprove this program, but no one should have any doubt what it means.

The farmer who raises more than he can sell suffers in not being fully paid for his efforts. That is unfortunate for him and bad for those whose prosperity is linked with his.

Knife Cuts Both Ways

To avoid this the Government steps in and pays him in advance to reduce his acreage and lessen his labor so that he may escape the danger of unrequited toil. But what it takes from the taxpayer to make payment to the farmer lessens so much of the taxpayer's return for his own effort.

So that all that has happened in the end is that one man's burden has been shifted to another man's back. That may do for the moment, but as a permanent policy it is obviously unthinkable. For it is as true today as when Justice Miller wrote it, that for the Government to put its hand in one man's pocket and take money to be given to another is "none the less robbery because done under the forms of law and called taxation."

The second alternative presented by the Secretary offers a much fairer prospect. There is world trade to be had, he says, and, by paying the price, the United States may have its share. That price is simply that we must buy as well as sell, import as well as export.

It subtracts nothing from the weight of the Secretary's words to call attention to the fact that the statement is not new. Every gathering of experts, at home or abroad, since the war ended has proclaimed the same thing. Their advice has been coupled with warnings and the warnings have been in large measure fulfilled.

Who can doubt that there are natural laws in the social and economic as well as in the physical world, and that these cannot be overridden without courting disaster.

The law of supply and demand, for example, cannot be thwarted by governmental price-fixing or even by experiments with the currency. Those who bite on that rock are sure to break their teeth. Just as incontrovertible is the axiomatic truth that men live in this world only by exchanging their labor, or the fruits of it, for the labor and the products of other men.

Pressure Perverts Truth

The larger the circle of those with whom such an exchange is possible the more surely it will occur and the greater will be the security of those dependent upon it. But for the pressure of special interests no man could be found to deny this axiom or the conclusions to which it inevitably points. No one could be found to argue for more rather than less restrictions upon industry, commerce and trade.

Wisdom in government, I submit, consists in discovering these natural laws and following them—not in devising hasty expedients whereby they may be circumvented. The coming of the depression itself should have taught us that lesson. It was not brought on by the observance of ancient rules and principles but, the effects of the World War aside, by their deliberate disobedience. We ate, we drank and were merry until inexorable laws claimed their penalty.

Ever since the blow fell we have been looking for scapegoats and hoping for short-cuts to recovery. I much doubt that we shall find either the one or the other. I do not look for miracles to save us or hope for gold at the foot of the rainbow. I have more faith in the prosaic process of following paths marked out by reason, commonsense and the past experience of mankind.

This translates in my opinion into terms, among others, of less restraint on human activity, not more; a freer exchange of goods and service with other nations, not increased prohibitions; more economy in government and lower taxes, not higher taxes, and an increased spending, and so on down the line.

When the wind has blown over the ant-heap, the ants will build it again, never fear, if they are given time. But they will not work if they are urged into blind paths or pushed in several divergent directions at one and the same time. By all means let us have debate the Secretary suggests, so that we may chart our true course.

Let's Drop It and Go for a Ride

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Lady Divine Takes a Peek

The Saddle Horse of Miss Marie Labes, Well-Known Artist of the Northwest, Happening By, Frames Herself in the Doorway Like a Picture.

It is reported that the horse was not posed, but merely happened to be at loose and on its way past the log cabin where Miss Labes was at work, stopped at the door and peered within, unconsciously assuming almost the exact position of the horse which Miss Labes was painting.

President Approves Plan For Retiring Poor Land

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—First steps in the program of retiring poor agricultural lands from production were taken yesterday by the Administration as President Roosevelt approved plans prepared by three divisions of the Government.

The Department of Agriculture, Interior Department and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were told to proceed with the program for which $25,000,000 has already been provided from public works funds.

Between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres will be taken first. The total area of submarginal lands has been estimated at from 124,000,000 to 140,000,000 acres.

[The Christian Science Monitor has printed in a series of three stories the gist of the article by Secretary Wallace entitled "America Must Choose."]

Expelled Bulgarians Communist Soldiers

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Tales of "moral torture" in a German jail were told by three Bulgarian Communists who, arriving by airplane after their release at Berlin, began today a new life as "soldiers" in the Communist International.

"I am a soldier in the Komintern," said Mr. Georgi Dimitroff, spokesman for the trio. "I fought through the Leipzig trial as a revolutionary and I shall see my duty through here as that."

Georgi Dimitroff, Wassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, all acquitted of setting fire to the Reichstag, are now Russian citizens.

"All of us," he said, "were handcuffed for five months before the trial, and when our jailer found something to complain of against us or wanted to question us, he tightened these bracelets.

"On Feb. 4 we were taken to the Presidium Prison which was specially reserved for political prisoners and was built underground—literally a catacomb. Compared with it other German prisons must be regarded as sanatoria. Not a ray of sunshine penetrates those dungeons, and to remain in them for a few months is to not only give in, but to die."

Weigh Control Of New England Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation to determine the extent to which the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad Corporation, through stock ownership, may be controlling the affairs of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

The investigation is the result of a complaint by the Governors of the New England States and rides over the objection of both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad Corporation. Both roads wanted the complaint dismissed.

It is alleged that the Pennsylvania interest in the Boston & Maine and the New Haven lines may create a monopoly.

Correspondence between the commission and the two respondents developed that the Pennroad Corporation owns 19.25 per cent of the voting stock of the Boston & Maine and 7.27 per cent of the New Haven, while the Pennsylvania Railroad owns an additional 15.52 per cent of the New Haven's voting stock.

Postal Solicitor Sharply Charges Guilt in Air Mail

Crowley Says Brown and MacCracken Have Practically Admitted It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown and Mr. Walter P. MacCracken, attorney for air-mail contractors, who participated in the famous conferences in June, 1930, "to divide up the air map," have done everything "except face a bar of justice and plead guilty for their acts," declared Mr. Karl A. Crowley, solicitor of the Post Office Department, today.

"These conspirators have practically admitted their guilt by their own written documents left when they quit office," he told the Black subcommittee investigating the air contracts. "The evidence before this committee and the department is from the conspirators themselves."

Mr. Crowley did not add a great deal to the known facts about the air-mail contracts in the Hoover Administration in his testimony, but he did give a forthrightness of assertion which was rare in the hearings and which brought a scattering of applause from the comparatively small attendance of spectators. Mr. Brown, with his former assistant, W. Irving Glover, sat uncomfortably in the room as Mr. Crowley cried his denunciation in response to questions by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont. Mr. Austin examined the witness in the interest of Messrs. Brown and MacCracken and the Republican side of the dispute, but he made slight headway with his vigorous opponent, who repeatedly broke away from the question to denounce the former rulers of the Postoffice.

Mr. Crowley, it has developed in the last few days, is the man chiefly responsible for the sudden cancellation of the air-mail contracts, for it was upon his judgment and the facts collected by his investigation, that the Administration chiefly acted.

Senator Austin attempted to draw a parallel between the conferences with air-mail contractors called by Mr. Brown and those called in 1933 by his successor, Mr. James A. Farley, at which the same contractors were told that appropriations had to be cut from $19,000,000 to $14,000,000. Mr. Crowley declined to see any similarity between the two meetings.

New evidence, the witness said, was still coming to light regarding the alleged conspiracy. "We get some almost every day," he declared.

Summing it up, Mr. Crowley gave his verdict on the case so far: "It's the plainest case of collusion that I ever saw."

The House Post Office Committee wrote a provision into the tentative air-mail bill today which would make airlines whose contracts were canceled eligible to carry the mail. The provision repeals the provision in the present law which prevents contractors found to have practiced "collusion" from bidding for five years.

Purdue University Plans First Campus Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The first airport, it is claimed, to be built by an American university will be constructed here at once by Purdue University, state agricultural and mechanical school.

A tract of 340 acres donated to the university several years ago has been augmented by an adjoining tract of 122 acres, presented by Mr. David E. Ross, president of the university board of trustees. The Civil Works Administration has approved a plan whereby 105 men will start construction of the airport immediately. It will be on the southwest part of the campus. A special faculty committee will control the airport.

New Eastern Printing System Is Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDERABAD, Deccan, India—Efforts to perfect the system of printing Arabic, Persian and Urdu script have resulted in the evolution of a type which will obviate the difficulties of printing in these scripts of the Muhammadans. The research work in connection with the system was carried out by the Government Press in Hyderabad, the largest Muslim State in South India, at considerable expense.

The new process was invented by Mr. R. V. Pillai, superintendent of the Government Printing Press at Hyderabad, and his assistant Syed Abdul Karim.

Men Work 50 Hours For 15-Hour CWA Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The popular idea that CWA workers are interested only in their weekly pay check and that they do as little work as possible to get it has been refuted in a convincing manner at Cedar City, a progressive community in southern Utah.

One project undertaken in Cedar City was a sewer system. Work was progressing fast enough to insure completion of the sewer before demobilization of CWA workers until the order came out to cut working hours from 30 a week down to 15. This order, if strictly obeyed, meant that the sewer system could not be completed.

The workers discussed the problem among themselves and concluded that if the Government was generous enough to give them a job they would be generous enough to give Cedar City some extra work. As a result, the workers are receiving pay for 15 hours each week, but are on the job as much as 50 hours a week.

California Plans Cabrillo Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A handsome monument to Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, is being planned by government officials to be erected on Point Loma.

The acre site tentatively chosen by Col. John F. White, in charge of California national monuments, is near the old Spanish lighthouse—not far distant from the spot where Cabrillo landed Sept. 28, 1542. A government appropriation of $50,000 is being sought in Congress to finance the monument, which will be the only one in southern California.

Tentative plans for the tiny national Cabrillo park call for a fountain of bright glazed tiles supporting a bronze tablet commemorating Cabrillo's discovery of California. The fountain may be surmounted by a bronze bust of the explorer. Spanish and Portuguese types of architecture will be combined.

Cribbin Becomes Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Emmett Cribbin, former rector of Saint Paul's Church, in Winston-Salem, has been consecrated a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church and his diocese will be that of western North Carolina with Episcopal residence in Asheville. The Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, of Providence, R. I., presided at the service. The sermon was by the Rt. Rev. Kirkman G. Findlay of the Upper South Carolina diocese.

Growing Interest Reported Toward Low-Cost Housing

Active Steps Are Taken On Projects in Many Large Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Wide interest in low-cost housing is slowly but surely materializing toward action.

Declaring that current interest in housing was "unprecedented" in the United States, the National Association of Housing Officials in a statement today said:

"Reports coming to us within the month indicate that official or unofficial groups have been organized, surveys started or projects planned in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Toledo, Bedford, Youngstown, and Hamilton, Ohio; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Wilmington, Del., Washington, Detroit, St. Paul, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City, N. J.; Buffalo, New Orleans, Peoria and East St. Louis, Ill."

In spite of all the surveys made to date, according to Mr. Charles S. Ascher, executive director of the association, not many cities are yet able to answer the direct question:

"If you had the money available tomorrow, what would you build, where would you build it, and why?"

To aid cities in their efforts to plan for housing projects, the association is preparing a bulletin on the making of housing surveys, indicating briefly what kinds of data can be obtained from existing agencies, what kinds through CWA projects and what additional types of facts need to be sought.

Progress in the legislative field is reported in a number of states. Five states, according to a survey, have enacted housing authority laws—that is, laws which authorize the setting up in the housing field of a new type of public body eligible to get 30 per cent grants as well as loans from the PWA. These states are Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Michigan.

Several other states are reported to have such legislation under consideration, among them Illinois. The Illinois bill is sponsored jointly by Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, member of the Illinois House of Representatives, and wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, majority leader of the House. Because of its sponsorship it is expected to have considerable influence in other states, should it be adopted here.

A large group of persons interested in housing in Chicago has gone to Springfield to work for the bill. Illinois has already established a state housing board to supervise limited dividend housing corporations, but this new legislation is essential to develop the other type of housing—projects entirely financed by the Federal Government and supervised by municipal housing authorities.

Meanwhile, one of the latest developments in the housing picture here, where no projects have actually been started as yet, is the reported application for $18,000,000 of federal funds to finance a 100-acre project on the south side of the city. the plans are said to call for a spacious community development which would house nearly 10,000 persons, and have, in addition to housekeeping apartments, a hotel for single persons and an outdoor swimming pool.

Gangster Sent to Chair

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—Leonard Scarnici, metropolitan gangster, was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair. He had been convicted of the murder of James Stevens, a police officer, during the hold-up of a Rensselaer bank last May.

Great Stone Idol in Mexico Has Almost Sunk From View

New Archæological Cities Are Discovered by Explorers on Remote Negro Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—A new archæological city has been added to the list of ancient sites known in Mexico. This is Yerba Santa, six miles east of Ometepec, on Guerrero's remote Negro coast that borders on the Pacific. Yerba Santa is unexplored as yet by archæologists, but is renowned among the natives there for a wild and bucking stone idol that has tried to hide itself from men.

The ancient city site is on the slopes of a wooded mountain whose sides are made into terraces. About the terraces set in symmetrical manner are other smaller terraces and mounds, now covered with so dense a vegetation that all remains of temples or ancient houses for which the earthworks were but the pedestals are completely hidden. But even under the mantle of underbrush the well-ordered city plan is unmistakable and the quadrangular arrangement of buildings and plazas is strongly reminiscent of the manner of the ancient Toltec civilization that spread through a large part of Mexico and possibly Central America at some unknown period of the past.

The thing that the Amusgos Indian inhabitants of the region take the visitor to Yerba Santa to see, however, is a giant stone idol which has recently sunk into the ground so that only the top of his carved headdress can now be seen. A year ago he stood in the middle of a quadrangular plaza open to the south and surrounded on the other three sides by raised terraces. The top of the idol's head is now visible at the bottom of a hollow in the middle of the plaza. The Indians says he was at the plaza's level before, although he stood in the earth to his waist.

When the news of the Monte Alban treasury discovery flew through Mexico a year ago, the Indians, confident that their stone idol probably had "money" hidden under him, began to dig. It was then that the idol started to sink into the ground.

The Indians said that although they tied lariats to him, the thing began to buck and leap until it tore the ropes. Evidently he did not want to be moved from the place, they said.

Certain flat stone slabs whose broken rims edge the top border of the sunken place suggest that underneath the idol there had been a hollow chamber whose roof caved in with the excavation. The position of the idol in the plaza suggests that it formed a central altar, and in fact the natives refer to that particular plaze as the "church."

A Negro who accompanied recent visitors began to excavate with his machete to learn at least what the face of the idol was like. He removed the earth from in front of the stone figure for a yard, but beyond that his hands could not reach to remove the débris.

The idol wears a square headdress and the features of the face are conventionalized and depicted without detail. The eyes have an Oriental slant, the nose is triangular, and from the big mouth hangs a long bifurcated tongue. Although the carving is simple, the technique is highly perfected. Only the head was cleared, and as that measured a yard in height, the entire idol must be of gigantic size.

He faces south, the open side of the plaza, although the Indians assert that before he bolted he faced north.

They have no respect for the idol although they are afraid of it.

These Indians also point out a "paved street" of Yerba Santa that goes to "Cerro Antiguo" (Ancient Hill), another archæological city of similar mounds and terraces about a mile away. Cerro Antiguo rises from the north margin of the Santa Catarina river, which some 20 miles further west flows into the Pacific Ocean. The hill marks one of the shallow places in the river which can be waded in the dry season.

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for
WOMEN'S WEAR
and
HOME FURNISHING
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

CARDIFF, WALES
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORE
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms
and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

FOR BETTER BAKING
DIADEM
Self-Raising
FLOUR
If Unobtainable Locally, Please Write Direct to Makers
Giving the Name of Your Grocer
We do not supply consumers direct.
MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR CO. LTD.
Bristol, England

CANTERBURY, ENGLAND

"DIANE"
B. & W. FISK-MOORE
Why not have New Photographs Taken Now?
B. & W. FISK-MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHERS, CANTERBURY
Telephone 337

FOOTWEAR for all
There are F. H. W. boots and shoes in all modern styles and in all fittings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
F. H. W. Ltd. are the largest manufacturers of footwear in the country selling through their own shops at real "money-saving" prices.
In any F. H. W. shop you will find your own particular needs perfectly suited. Make a point of paying an early visit to your local branch.
FHW
LADIES' SHOES 6/11 to 21/-
GENTLEMEN'S SHOES 10/11 to 25/-
CHILDREN'S SHOES 1/11½ to 10/11
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS, Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers with nearly 600 shops
LEICESTER, ENGLAND

The All-Conquering BOW

The vogue of the bow began in the ballroom, but now it is everywhere. Pesco Scottish Sportswear uses the bow demure in the "Grizel" jumper, and adds a coquettish touch of embroidery. This winsome little jumper is the quintessence of the present sportswear fashion.
● "GRIZEL" Buttons and bows beautify the "GRIZEL" Jumper and the "LINDSAY" Skirt. Buttons for the Skirt, bows and embroidery for the jumper. Observe the fashionable double-roll collar. The wrap-over Skirt is open from knee to hem, to give freedom for walking. Both Pure Wool. Colours in wide variety.
This and many other new Pesco styles can be viewed at all high-class outfitters. The makers will be pleased to send illustrations of current styles and names of nearest agents on request.
Pesco
SCOTTISH SPORTSWEAR
Also Pesco Underwear, Bathing Suits and Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
PETER SCOTT & CO., LTD. (DEPT. 114), HAWICK, SCOTLAND

The Home Forum

An Atlas Tour

ANY traveler, returning from a tour of the world, naturally wishes to report his most interesting experiences. In the present instance, it was made only in the Century Atlas of the World, as an avocation study, during more than a score of years, of the varied and fascinating names (approximately 167,000 in all), of the lands and seas, towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, capes, islands and other components of the vast globe-array.

Remembering how his own zest for travel was whetted in boyhood by a series of books under the general title of "Zigzag Journeys," the writer finds appropriate beginning for this most widely to-and-fro tour of all at Ez-Zagazig in Egypt. Ranging through the rest of Africa from that suggestive starting place, with all the freedom from travelers' usual obstacles and tribulations which Atlas journeying assures, such primeval name-rhythms can be savored as: Kilimanjaro, Ombrorombonga, Kikongoluka and Timbuktu; adding the romantic appeal of "The Ivory Coast" and "The Gold Coast," the rich color of Flamingo Point; and, as we take off from the continent's western shore, in an even swifter flight than was made by Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh recently across the South Atlantic, the whimsical conjunction of the two islands (British-owned, as might be surmised), of Roast Beef and Plum Pudding!

Arriving in South America, we greet the sonorous music of her titles in Huancavelica, Chimborazo, Amazon, Xingú and (thrilling the imagination since childhood with its haunting echoes)—Tierra del Fuego.

Then, to register vividness of contrasts in tongue and racial individuality, the tour comprises China and Spain in dramatic sequence, comparing the metallic percussion of Po-ku-chang, Hong Kong, Yang-tze-kiang and Tsu-hiung, with the melodious Iberian flow of Alicante, Villajoyosa, Salamanca, Barcelona and Salvacañete.

For the next contrast, to Iceland and Italy, with juxtaposition of the very extremes in nomenclature, of Arctic austerity and dulcet southland smoothness. What frozen panorama of jagged peaks, grinding glaciers and tumbled wastes of snow is spread before the imagination by the syllabic ictus of Trolladyngja, Snoksdalr, Thrandar Jökull, Hekla and Gagnneldarknukr, challenging the ever limpid Pianezza, Lago di Garda, Dolceacqua, Fiesole and Vallombrosa!

Then to Alaska and Greece, relishing the guttural impact of Kwikhpak, Chilkoot, Unalaklik and Hogatzakakat all the more when ranged in contrast with the classic beauty of Arcadia, Tanagra, Helicon, Delphi, Paros and Thermopylæ.

Next rugged Norway is zigzagged with sweet-tongued France. To think of Stokmarknaes, Hardangerfjord, Glittrekind and Gagga Gaisa being in the same rightly variant realm of names with Lorraine, Limousin, Agincourt, Bar-le-duc and Valenciennes!

Then Dutch sturdiness picturesquely fraternizes in our tour with India's oriental vocables—Bergen-op-Zoom, Beetsterzwaag, Zaltbommel and Hindeloopen, with Kashmir, Benares, Gwalior, Loralai, and ever-glorious Himalaya, meaning "snow abode" in the noble original Sanskrit.

And Russia and Japan forget past hostility in this Atlas association of such contrasting racial values, amicably set over against one another, as Tzivilsk, Novgorod, Tulomozerskoi, Opalin and Pskof, compared with Fujiyama, Kumamoto, Faruhira, Aomori and Yokohama.

Thence spanning the Pacific Ocean to complete the Atlas tour, before the travelers are delivered to their respective homes in the United States, we might take a few moments, after smiling at oddities of little-town names in the foreign countries just visited, to realize that hamlets in our own land rejoice in such whimsical titles as Grizzard, Frostproof, Pigeonroost, Bivalve, Bird in Hand, Custards, Carbonblack, Spotcash and Starvout.

In conclusion, if others plan Atlas tours of their own to continue any enjoyment they may have derived from this one, we might together adopt as an appropriate motto for our traveling in the realm of names these lines of Cowper's from "The Task":

"The earth was made so various,
that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of
change
And pleased with novelty, might be
indulged."

E. W.

These Were the Pioneers

These were the pioneers who left
plowed field,
White homes, bright gardens, and
the hearthstone fire
To face a future darkened, unrevealed,
Forbidding trackless mountain, ever
higher.
From every summit reached, there
loomed beyond
Another peak as toilsome to surmount,
And every mountain one more fettering bond—
A close-forged chain that brave
hearts must not count.
Yet once those mountains passed,
they turned to look
At that dark barrier, that fast-locked door.
The past, for them, loved pages in
a book
Their aching hearts might know
but see no more.
And yet they looked and turning
traveled on,
Forgetting darkness for a braver
dawn.

—EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES, in *The Christian Century.*

Snowbound—1934

"No cloud above, no earth below—
A universe of sky and snow!"

SNOW-COVERED, the scene was like enough to the one that Whittier described in 1865, and the history of the storm had been identical—a cheerless sun, a thickening sky, a chill no coat could keep out; the east wind and the distant rhythm of the ocean, the wheeldance of the storm, the long night and day without a sun, and then a morning of soft, newmade wonder. That was 1865 and 1934, and years between and countless years before.

Barometrically, meteorologically, æsthetically the same; socially, domestically, economically, how different!

The poet recalled a lengthy routine of nightly chores: bringing in the wood, milking, feeding and bedding the stock; but ours consisted merely of making sure that Fidelia had enough alcohol in her radiator, and putting her in the garage—that and telephoning for the oil truck to come early the next morning. Our livestock is a Maltese cat, delicately but firmly resentful of the snow.

The problems of bare existence that winter day in 1934, in a semi-rural home two miles out of a little city and three-quarters of a mile from a state highway, were more exigent than any that the Quaker housewife of Amesbury faced in Whittier's poem. She was serenely conscious of the self-sustaining nature of her storerooms. She had apples and winter vegetables in cellar bins. She had strings of sausage, hams, and a whole side of a "critter" well-frozen in a backroom upstairs. She had milk, and cream to make butter, and cheeses in the press, and pickles, jellies, and preserves. There was actually a barrel of flour and another of sugar in the great pantry. There were eggs in the henhouse that could be reached without stepping from under cover of the long line of sheds that stretched beyond the kitchen. She could stand a siege of weeks in duration.

⁂

We could not do that. It is true that we kept a modest emergency shelf—mostly of dainties suitable for impromptu evening spreads and Saturday night suppers; but our men, stamping in from shoveling paths, wanted more than crab meat salad or cream cheese and crackers. We had the frills, but not the fundamentals. We bought butter by the pound, and potatoes by the peck, and this happened to be the day to buy them.

We piled with care our nightly stock of wood, but not against the chimney back. Instead we filled a wicker woodbasket with neat and parsimonious billets of white birch, and fed them one at a time into the chaste little fireplace that was the modern representative of a great cavernous maw in the old chimney by which earlier generations toasted themselves. No oaken log, green, huge and thick, backed the fire, but one lone stick of cedar, reinforced with the birch, by the Christmas tree, the Christmas wreaths—for it was well past Twelfth Night—and finally by newspapers.

Window ledges were piled with miniature Alps. Shrubs were weighted low with masses of cotton wool. Lawn and field and road lay undefinable beneath smooth coverings of snow. White, or cut with blue shadows, and empty of man or vehicle, all outdoors looked unfamiliar and remote—like a scene on a Christmas card, not like something to be walked across or negligently ridden away from. Every moment changed the aspect as the sun freed a branch from its load of snow or the wind drove the drifts into new shapes. The air was filled with sharp, sparkling snow dust. No, the world was not really white, but silver. It was beautiful to look at, but it did not touch us deeply. It was a scent, a picture, a splendid show, and we, shut up in a hushed security with warmth and food (of a sort), were the spectators.

⁂

All brought us to a keener realization. All was Egypt-born, a student in Washington, and now making his first visit, between semesters, to a northern climate. He stood motionless by the window, his dark face glowing. "Iss diss de snow!" he murmured to himself, again.

We had planned to go to town that morning. That would mean shoveling a path for Fidelia from the garage to the road, but o. what use to do that when the road itself was only part of an unbroken surface stretching from fence to fence?

We turned from the window to the fire and fell back upon our resources. For one thing, there was plenty to read. No need to resort to the children's school books or the almanac as did the snowbound family of 1865. No need, either, to recite poetry to one another or tell stories. Someone had turned a button and a voice was already telling us the price of a sirloin roast—as remote to us for the time as terrapin or ortolans—followed by another voice that besought a little doggie to "git along."

At any moment of day or night, at least as long as we were awake, across the imprisoning snow the whole world came pouring in—politics, religion, cooking lessons, news, stock quotations, barber-shop chords, jazz orchestras, grand operas, symphonies, instruction in the care of face, floor, and farm stock. No need for us to practice ourselves in the narrator's art. It was all done for us at a single motion of our fingers.

Are we losing the art of speech, I wonder? Do you remember Whittier's mother,

"Recalling in her fitting phrase,
So rich and picturesque and free,
(The common unrhymed poetry
Of simple life and country ways,)
The story of her early days."

To speak ordinarily, in the home, about the concerns of daily life, "in fitting phrase that is rich and picturesque and free," is nowadays to do a rare thing!

⁂

Ah, no, I forgot. There was the telephone. Let no one say that the art of conversation is languishing while there is a telephone in the house.

We put Raggety Ann, the cat, outdoors once; but she looked so injured, shifting from one paw to another in the snow, that we quickly let her in again. Not even fascinating little tracks of birds or field mice had the slightest allure for her.

We had no visitors. We could not get about in the snow unless we went on snowshoes and we had never learned the trick. The oil truck came, slowly driven through the packed snow by its huge wheels, much chained, but the driver had no time to stop for conversation. He had to go on his noble way to the next family, out of sight around the bend in the road. For the first time in our lives, we realized in full the fact that there was not another house within our range of vision. Ordinarily we did not care. That day we'd have liked the sight of some neighbor's chimney tops.

The postman came finally. Clever man, he knew how to use snow shoes. He brought in a letter from Florida, all about suntan, and seabathing, and bougainvillæa, and ripe grapefruit plomping from laden branches to backdoor steps. We twisted another roll of newspapers for the fire, and let All become reminiscent about how hot the sun got at noon in Cairo.

The postman left the mail for the rest of the families down the street at our house. "I'll phone them to come here for it," he said, and made us feel as if we lived on the frontier of civilization.

Before night we saw the welcome sight—not of half-buried oxen, hitched to a sled, straining through the drifts to break out the road—but the stout town tractor. Then

"Wide swung again our ice-locked
door,
And all the world (pre-viewed by the
radio) was ours once more."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Nocturne

The stars are water lilies
In the still pond of the sky,
The wind is a lover whispering
To the woods, and I
Tread softly through the grasses,
And lightly down the hill
Lest the sound of human footsteps
Disturb their sweet idyl.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages . . . . 3c 24 to 30 pages . . 4c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages . . . 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages . . . . . 2c 24 to 30 pages . . 4c
16 to 22 pages . . 3c 32 pages 5c

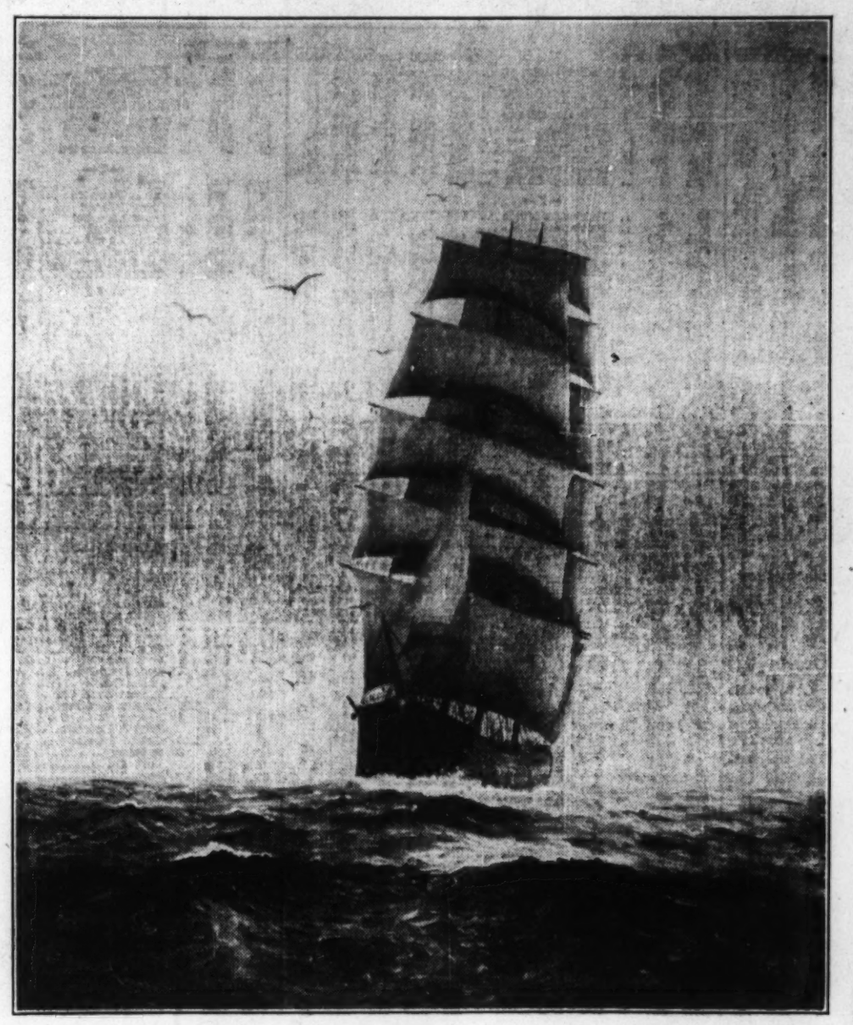
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York . . . . . 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit . . 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami . . . . . 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis . . 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City . . 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco . . . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 834 Skinner Bldg.
London . . . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . . . 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin . . . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva . . . . . 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence . . . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Land, Ho!" From a Painting by Fred George Jennings

LAND, HO! The traditional hail of the lookout was always a welcome sound to the crew of a homeward-bounder.

Something of the eager expectancy of an early landfall surrounds this ocean scene which comes from the easel of Fred George Jennings, Boston artist.

With all sail squared to the steady weight of a fair wind, the stately ship surges steadily homeward. Braced on the wind, like a ship close-hauled, a scattered flock of gulls shrills the shore's first greeting. An anchor is catted on the starboard bow. Land is not far away. Months of steady sailing, and now the swerving gulls and the water changing from fathomless blue to green soundings, all these are signs that reassure the lookout.

Mr. Jennings depicts a fairly lively sea, in good proportion to the strength of wind which the nautical eye would gauge by the press of canvas on the ship. A whole-sail breeze, with the vessel moving on a fairly even keel, is the way in which the artist achieves the effect of moderate sailing conditions.

In the original painting, the horizon is aglow with the pale gold light of bursting dawn. The light merges into colder and more somber tones in the upper portion of sky. Against this background the lofty sails stand out boldly.

In all his work, the artist reflects something of the motive expressed in Miss C. Fox Smith's verse:

"An' I don't care if it's North or
South,
The Trades or the China Sea,
Shortened down or everything set—
Close-hauled or running free—
You paint me a ship as is like a
ship . . .
And that'll do for me."

Mr. Jennings does not overburden his marine subjects with technical detail. Yet his work should appeal to the nautical expert no less than the layman.

Making the Tour

Whenever I arrive in my garden, I Make the Tour. Is this a personal idiosyncrasy, or do all good gardeners do it? It would be interesting to know. By Making the Tour, I mean only that I step from the front window, turn to the right, and make an infinitely detailed examination of every foot of ground, every shrub and tree, walking always over an appointed course.

There are certain very definite rules to be observed when you are Making the Tour. The chief rule is that you must never take anything out of its order. You may be longing to see if a crocus has come out in the orchard, but it is strictly forbidden to look before you have inspected all the various beds, bushes, and trees that lead up to the orchard.

You must not look at the bed ahead before you have finished with the bed immediately in front of you. You may see, out of the corner of your eye, a gleam of strange and unsuspected scarlet in the next bed but one, but you must steel yourself against rushing to this exciting blaze, and you must stare with cool eyes at the earth in front, which is apparently blank, until you have made certain that it is not hiding anything. Otherwise, you will find that you rush wildly round the garden, discover one or two sensational events, and then decide that nothing else has happened. Which means that you miss all the thrill of tiny shoots, the first lifting of the lids of the wallflowers, the first precious gold of the witch-hazel, the early spear of the snowdrop.—From "Down the Garden Path," by BEVERLEY NICHOLS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Zaopatrzenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WIELU z tych, którzy rozwiązali zagadnienie niedostatku, przedewszystkiem przyznali beznadziejność szukania zaopatrzenia materjalnemi sposobami i w materjalnych rzeczach. Tylko duchowe zrozumienie, które objawia Boga, jako jedyne niewyczerpane źródło dobra człowieka, daje mu wyjście z trudności, jakie go trwożą tak w braku pożywienia, przytułku, zdrowia, harmonji, jak i w zagadnieniu niewoli grzechu. Skoro chodzi o zrozumienie stosowanego prawidła, które daje rozwiązanie jakiegoś problematu, pożyteczne jest wiedzieć, co to jest duchowe zrozumienie, jak go sobie zdobyć, i czego ono dokonywa w ludzkiem doświadczeniu.

W godzinę wielkiej potrzeby Mary Baker Eddy czytając Biblję odkryła, że zrozumienie prawa boskiego może zaspokoić każdą ludzką potrzebę; odkrycie to przywiodło ją do źródła wszelkiego dobra, wszelkiego zaopatrzenia. Trzyletnie badanie Pisma Św. dowiodło prawdziwości jej odkrycia, iż zaopatrzenie jest duchowe i nieograniczone. Później w dziele "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) ona podała światu swoje odkrycie, w którem powiada: „Biblja zawiera w sobie przepis na wszelkie uzdrowienie" (str. 406). Następnie zaś objaśnia, na czem polega to zrozumienie i czego ono dokonywa (str. 505). Powiada: „Zrozumienie—to demarkacyjna linja pomiędzy rzeczywistem, a nierzeczywistem. Zrozumienie duchowe rozwija Umysł,—Życie, Prawdę i Miłość,—i demonstruje zmysł boski, ponieważ w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej daje duchowy dowód wszechświata."

Duchowe zrozumienie osiągamy przez studjowanie i stosowanie prawideł, podanych w Biblji, jak również przez życie w posłuszeństwie przykazaniom, które tam znajdujemy. Niektóre z nich są przykazaniami naszego Nauczyciela: „I ja wam powiadam: Proście, a będzie wam dane; szukajcie, a znajdziecie; kołaczcie, a będzie wam otworzono". „Nie troszczcie się o żywot wasz, cobyście jedli, albo cobyście pili, ani o ciało wasze, czembyście się odziewali; azaż żywot nie jest zacniejszy niż pokarm, i ciało niż odzienie?"

Ponieważ prawdziwa substancja jest duchowa, więc ona nie tkwi w żadnej materjalnej rzeczy, a będąc zawsze pożyteczną, obfituje i nie wywołuje rozdźwięku. Nigdy nie można jej ukraść albo zniszczyć, ponieważ jest w opiece Bożej i użycza się ludziom pod kierownictwem Bożem. Nic więc nie może pozbawić nas naszego zaopatrzenia w duchowe idee. Ta duchowa substancja zawsze jest pod ręką w pogotowiu, abyśmy ją przyjęli, i ujawnia się w postaci, jakiej potrzebujemy. Wiedza Chrześcijańska daje nam zrozumienie, którego nam trzeba do przyjęcia tego, co Bóg z taką miłością wszystkim nagotował.

Niedostatek zaopatrzenia wskazuje na brak duchowego zrozumienia, czyli na uchybienie wyrażeniu duchowych cech oraz użyciu zaopatrzenia, jakiem obdarzył Bóg. Swe idee Bóg daje wszystkim, a idee te objawiają rzeczywistość dobra i wykazują nierzeczywistość zła. Nikt nigdy nie zapanuje nad niedostatkiem, jeżeli spokojnie będzie stał i tłumaczył, jak ten stan nastąpił, albo narzekał na to, że nie widzi wyjścia. Jeśli człowiek codzień postępuje jak można najlepiej i trwa w swem najwyższem zrozumieniu Boga, dobra, tedy obawa i niedostatek będą zmniejszać się i znikną.

Każdy, kto odzwierciedla miłość, czystość, życzliwość, sprawiedliwość, inteligencję, mądrość może być zatrudniony. Skoro te cechy rządzą powszedniem życiem człowieka, tedy one mu dają codzienne zaopatrzenie. Jeśli ktoś jest niezadowolony z otrzymanego wynagrodzenia, niewątpliwie badanie samego siebie ujawni naturę trudności i uzdolni go do podniesienia się nad nią. Pewien uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej pracował w jednym towarzystwie naftowym, kiedy tam powstała trudność przy wierceniu szybu. Część robotników mówiła: „To beznadziejne, szyb ten uszkodzony. Niema sposobu na wydobycie wiertniczej rury i narzędzi". Ten, komu powierzono tę pracę, postanowił zastosować do tej sytuacji swe rozumienie praw Bożych z wynikiem, iż z szybu usunięto wszelką zawadę.

To znowu, kiedy pewna uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej znalazła zatrudnienie, ona codzień rano przed udaniem się do pracy trwała w myślach wdzięczności i pragnienia, by każda jej chwila była zajęta i aby jej praca mogła błogosławić wszystkich zainteresowanych, ponieważ ją ona błogosławiła. Poznała ona, że odzwierciedlenie jedynego Umysłu i przez to wyrażanie interesów Bożych—to nasze prawdziwe zajęcie.

Czasem nie możemy dojrzeć zaopatrzenia, które mamy pod ręką, skutkiem zaglądania za daleko w przyszłość, niezadowolenia, że nie otrzymujemy tego, czego, naszem zdaniem, warta jest nasza praca; skutkiem niechęci dawania tak, jak i otrzymywania, niechęci wykonania jakiegoś nadarzającego się drobnego zadania; skutkiem obawy, że możemy być pozbawieni dochodu. Obaw tych i zwątpień można się pozbyć, bo Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, że Bóg jest źródło wszelkiego zaopatrzenia i że to źródło może sprostać każdemu zapotrzebowaniu. Jest to nasze źródło, z którego winniśmy korzystać i uczestniczyć w niem, i można go przyjąć bez obawy i bez zwątpienia, żadne bowiem zapotrzebowanie nigdy nie jest w stanie umniejszyć nieskończonego zaopatrzenia w dobro.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY who have solved the problem of lack have first recognized the hopelessness of searching for supply in material ways and things. Whether the difficulty perplexing one be lack of food, shelter, health, harmony, or whether the problem be bondage to sin, the answer is found only through spiritual understanding, which reveals God as the one inexhaustible source of good to man. Since it is the understanding of an applied rule that brings out the solution of any problem, it is well to learn what spiritual understanding is, how it can be obtained, and what it will accomplish in human experience.

While reading the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy, in an hour of great need, discovered that an understanding of divine law is able to meet every human need, and this discovery led her to the source of all good, of all supply. A three years' search of the Scriptures verified her discovery that supply is spiritual and unlimited. Later she gave her discovery to the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 406 of this book she says, "The Bible contains the recipe for all healing." And on page 505 she tells us in the following words what understanding is and what it will accomplish: "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind,—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science."

Spiritual understanding then is obtained through study and application of the rules found in the Bible, and through living in obedience to the commands found therein, among which are these of our Master: "And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

True substance, being spiritual, is not inherent in any material thing. It is abundant, ever available, and brings with it no discord. It can never be stolen or destroyed, because it is under God's protection and is given to men under God's direction.

Nothing, then, can deprive us of our supply of spiritual ideas. It is always at hand, ready for us to receive, and is made manifest in the form we need. Christian Science gives us the understanding whereby to accept what God has so lovingly provided for all.

Lack of supply indicates lack of spiritual understanding, or the failure to express spiritual qualities and to use the supply God has given. God gives His ideas to all, and these ideas reveal the reality of good and expose the unreality of evil. A person will never gain dominion over lack by standing still and explaining how the condition came about, or complaining because he does not see the way out. As he does the best he can each day and holds to his highest understanding of God, good, fear and lack will diminish and disappear.

Each one can be employed in reflecting love, purity, kindness, justice, intelligence, wisdom. As these qualities govern one's daily life, they give one the daily supply. If one is dissatisfied with the recompense received, self-examination will doubtless reveal the nature of the difficulty and enable one to rise above it. An oil company had in its employ a student of Christian Science, and a difficulty arose in the drilling of a well. Some of the workers said: "It is hopeless; this well is ruined. The casing and tools can never be got out." The one in charge decided to apply his understanding of God's laws to the situation, with the result that the well was cleared of all obstruction.

Another student of Christian Science having obtained employment, each morning before going to work held to thoughts of gratitude and to the desire to be busy each minute so that her work might bless all concerned, since it was blessing her. She had learned that our true business is to reflect the one and only Mind, and thus express God's business.

Failure to see the supply at hand is often caused by looking too far into the future; by resentment because we are not receiving what we think our work is worth; by unwillingness to give as well as receive; by unwillingness to do some little task at hand; by fear that our income may be cut off. These doubts and fears can be laid aside, for Christian Science reveals that God is the source of all supply, and that this source is equal to any and every demand made upon it. It is ours to use and to share, and can be accepted without doubt or fear, since no demand can ever diminish the infinite supply of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Sir Philip Sidney—The Ideal

In person, manners and accomplishments he was the "very formular" observed by every young man of gentle breeding:

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's,
eye, tongue, sword:
The expectancy and rose of the fair
state,
The glass of fashion and the mould
of form.

"The comfort of his wisdom conducted with all moral virtues was the rising sun of England": a hundred years later men looked back to "the days of Sir Philip Sidney" as the golden age of young English manhood.

"The darling of the learned world," both in England and abroad, he was the patron of every soldier's dreams: even if he had never written a line of his own the admiration and gratitude of Etienne and Banos, Du Plessis Mornay and Du Bartas would have carried his name far into the next age. . . . "Gentle Sir Philip Sidney!" wrote Nash, "thou knewest what belonged to a scholar, thou knewest what pains, what toils, what travail conduct to perfection. Well could'st thou give every virtue his encouragement, every wit his due, every writer his desert, 'cause none more virtuous, witty or learned than thyself." Sidney's faith in poetry—

Take harp and sing in this our
versing time—

and the gifts which made him not only the herald but the leader of the new age, saved him from the spiritual isolation, which must otherwise have been the fate of a nature too sincere for preferment, and too gentle for bitterness.

The intimate tenderness of Royden's verses reveals the source from which he drew his strength and sweetness: . . .

A sweet, attractive kind of grace,
A full assurance given by looks,
Continual comfort in a face,
The lineaments of Gospel books;
I trow that countenance cannot
lie
Whose thoughts are legible in the
eye. . . .

Standing between two worlds, his form is radiant at once with the last gleams of the old chivalry of war, the lightening before death, as Greville wrote, of the antique vigour of the world, and the first dawn of the new chivalry of peace. It was this ideal Sidney who took possession of the mind of England, and is a part of his country's history.—MONA WILSON, in "Sir Philip Sidney." (London: Duckworth; New York: Oxford.)

Introduction

She reads—and words a poet wrote
Mount upward through the column
of her throat,
Note upon note
Of rhythm and of rhyme
In perfect cadenced time
Ascend and float.

She reads—and out through space a
lucid span
Of tones and overtones, shaped like
an open fan,
Sways to ensnare
The breathless air.

She reads—and sense and sound,
Those distant banks, are bound
As by an arc
Frequented by the nightingale and
lark
And by the feet of poets evermore
Crossing from shore to shore.

She reads—and all is luminous and
still;
Only her voice is heard and on the
sill
Of heaven one vibrant star
Echoing bar by bar.

She reads—and all along the parapet
Of this high bridge where theme
and poet met
Travels the seer in her,
Travels the listener,
Travel the poet and his art
Back to the poet's heart.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth . . $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper . . 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins . . . 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

After Temporary Rise, Securities Point Downward

Business Much Restricted But Gathers Momentum on Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—A last hour selling flurry virtually canceled the improvement recorded in a quiet early upturn in stocks today.

Selling appeared first in the rails. New York Central and U. S. Steel yielded nearly a point each. Advances of about a point were erased by American Smelting, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft.

Good Silver News

The silver contingent was given a small thrill by Washington advices that Cuba would be allowed to buy some $20,000,000 of the metal on credit through a proposed new American export bank. It was recalled that the Republic last year purchased a similar amount here on a bid from the Chase National Bank. If the new deal goes through, it was assumed that the regular market price would be paid.

Worries over the effect on business of a curtailment of CWA workers were somewhat abated by word that President Roosevelt and his advisers had drawn up a new plan for relief and unemployment which will go into operation as the CWA is gradually liquidated between now and May 1.

The Commerce Department reported a continuation in Ja[illegible] of the favorable foreign trade [illegible] the last several months, [illegible] ports up more than $50,00[illegible] the corresponding 1933 mon[illegible]

Bonds Move Narrowly

The bond market remained in a fairly narrow price range under light transfers during the early trading today. There was little evidence of buying enthusiasm, but a considerable number of semispeculative issues added a bit to their gains of yesterday.

Stock market inactivity was a factor in the quiescent attitude of bond traders in the secondary divisions. Dealings in the general run of such issues suggested rather thin markets, although enough support appeared to maintain values near the previous day's finals.

North American 5s outdistanced most of the other gainers with a rise of 2 points. Improvement running from fractions to a point occurred in American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Milwaukee 5s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Postal Telegraph 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Santa Fe 4s backed off half a point but most other prime corporate issues were firm around yesterday's closings. Slight recessions also marked Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

U. S. Governments moved both ways although changes were not important. Some of the Treasury issues were down 1-32 to 5-32 of a point, while the best were unchanged to 3-32 higher. Trading was light.

The foreign group was marked by equal lethargy, and values varied in a narrow way all through the list. Belgium 7s yielded a major fraction on small transfers. German, Australian and Norway loans ranged a shade lower.

Chicago Grain Values Are Unusually Steady

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Awaiting March unofficial domestic crop summaries to be issued tomorrow, grain prices displayed unusual steadiness today, but eased at the last.

Barring some unforeseen surprise, the crop summaries were expected to show relatively little change as compared with Dec. 1, when the condition of wheat was figured at around 74 per cent. Proposed Washington enactments which would apparently give the Secretary of Agriculture almost unlimited power over production and distribution of agricultural staples aroused keen interest, but in the absence of specific details had little or no immediate market influence.

Wheat closed easy, ⅜-⅝ under yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ¼ lower, oats ⅛-⅜ down, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; late selling cancels early rise.

Bonds: Firm; secondary issues improve moderately.

Curb: Irregular; industrials firm.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies move narrowly.

Cotton: Barely steady; local and New Orleans selling reduced early advance.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; late support dwindled.

Corn: Steady; shipping demand liberal.

Cattle: Strong to 25 higher, top yearlings $7.50.

Hogs: Slow, 10-20 lower, top $4.65.

Foreign

London—With the revival of activity, a more cheerful tone was registered on the stock exchange today. Industrials strengthened, Courtauld shares leading on the favorable annual report, and gilt-edged securities, gold mining shares and transatlantic issues also improved. The Market closed steady.

Paris—Uncertainty regarding future developments weighed heavily on the Bourse and counteracted more favorable reports from other markets. The closing was weak.

Berlin—Mining, electricity, and dye shares were especially active on the Boerse today. Prices advanced slightly and closed firm.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.28	Feb.27
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	4400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛
30	16	1	Adams Millis	4200	30⅝	29⅝	30½	29½
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9⅝	6⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	7¾	8⅛	8
106¼	95½	3f	Air Reduction	400	100	98½	98½	..
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5500	21⅛	19⅝	19¾	..
5¼	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1700	4¼	4	4	4⅛
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	11⅝	10½	10½	11⅜
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	8⅝
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9⅞	9½	9½	..
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1700	153½	151½	152	152
23⅝	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	19½	19	19	19⅛
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	16⅛
50⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1000	48½	47¾	47¾	48
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28½
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	20	20	20	19
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	58	58	58	56
36	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	33½	33	33	33½
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	106	105	105	104
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	3400	103¾	102¼	102¼	103
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	29½	27¾	27¾	28¾
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	1800	12¼	11½	11½	12¼
52	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51¼
6½	3⅝	..	Am Colortype	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
62½	49	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	51⅝	49⅛	49⅝	50¼
8	2¾	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4	4	4	3⅞
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	2500	10½	10⅛	10	10⅛
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	24¾	24½	24½	24⅛
25	12	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	14½	14	14	13¾
22½	17⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	20¼	20	20	20
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
40⅝	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	37¼	36½	36½	35⅞
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	900	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
11	6½	..	Am International	1100	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
1⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	2000	35	34¾	34¾	34⅝
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	69	69	69	69
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1800	24⅝	23⅛	23⅛	24
31¾	21	1½	Am News	190	30	28¾	30	29
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	9⅝	9	9⅛	8⅞
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	16
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	20¾	20½	20½	20
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	7500	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅞
11⅞	11½	7	Am Radiator pf	40	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9000	25¾	24½	24¾	24⅞
47⅝	36	3	Am Safety Razor	400	47½	47	47	47⅛
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅜
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	23⅛
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11800	46½	44½	44¾	45⅛
103	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	22¼	21⅞	21½	21½
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	100	40½	40½	40½	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	53¼	53	53¼	52¼
135¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	121½	120⅛	120½	120¼
15	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	10⅝	10	10⅛	9¾
26¾	7¾	..	Am Type P pf	90	24½	24½	24½	24
27⅝	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	22⅛	21⅝	21½	21¾
17½	14⅛	..	Am Woolen	800	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
83¾	61⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	300	76	74¼	74¼	74½
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	10	10	10	..
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	9900	15⅝	14¾	14¾	15
24⅞	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21	20¼	20¼	20½
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	88	88	88	87¼
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	100	28	28	28	28
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	112	112	112	111
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	85⅛
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	3200	6⅛	5⅞	6	5⅞
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1800	3	3	3	3
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2700	61⅜	59½	59½	59½
8⅞	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
3½	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	17	16½	16½	16½
71	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	71	69	69	69
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	3800	67	64⅞	64⅞	65¼
85½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	300	82	82	82	81
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	300	48	48	48	48¾
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	3700	31¾	30½	30½	31
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas-Powder	700	46¼	45¾	45¾	44¾
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8½	8½	8½	8
57	47¾	2f	Auburn Auto	6050	54½	52	52	53¾
16	7	..	Austin Nichols	1900	15	14¼	14¼	14⅛
56½	46	3	Austin Nichols A	60	56½	56½	56½	..
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	12400	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
			—B—					
16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	6100	13⅝	12¾	13	13
34½	32¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5600	31	30	30⅛	24⅞
37⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	32⅝
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43	43	43	47
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15½	15	15⅜	15
62½	59	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	59	59	59	..
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	4500	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
107⅞	93½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3600	19¾	18½	19⅛	19⅜
33¾	26½	25b	Best & Co	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30¾
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	6600	45¾	44⅜	44½	44¾
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	75½	74½	74½	75¼
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	80	36½	36	36	35
16¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	14¼	14	14	14
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	20	25	24½	25	..
98	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	25	24½	24½	94
63¾	51⅝	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	61¾	60½	60⅝	61
27½	17½	1.60	Borden	2500	23½	22⅞	22⅞	23
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	1600	25½	24	24	24
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4400	16¼	15¼	15½	15½
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	31⅝	31	31	31
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	8	8	8	8
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	12⅝	12	12⅝	12
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	34½	34	34⅜	32½
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	500	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	190	14¼	14	14¼	14
19⅝	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅞
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldg pf cts	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	..
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2300	28¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	400	25	24½	25	24½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	14	13½	13⅝	14
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
29⅞	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	15	15½	15½	16
32⅝	28½	1f	Cannon Mills	200	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	3500	76½	73½	73¾	75⅜
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1600	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	4700	40⅞	39¾	39⅝	40⅜
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
32½	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	28½	27⅞	27⅞	27½
12⅝	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	5500	36⅝	35	35	34¾
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	44¾	43⅞	43½	43¾
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	6	6	6	5¾
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	10¼	10	10	10
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1500	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6½
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2900	11⅛	10½	10½	10½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	7200	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	24½	23¾	23¾	23
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8¼	8	8	8
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6½	6½	6½	6¼
30¾	10¼	.50b	Chrichasha Cot O	300	27⅝	27	27	26¾
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	73	73	73	73
60⅜	49⅞	*1	Chrysler	39800	56½	55	55⅛	55⅝
1¼	¾	..	City Stores rtc	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
2¼	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
5⅞	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
5⅛	3	..	City Stores A rtc	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
17½	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	250	17½	16¼	16¾	16
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	800	35¼	34	35¼	..
109	95¼	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	108	108	108	..
17⅜	9⅞	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3400	16½	15½	15¾	15¾
85	18½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	..
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	26⅝	25⅝	26	25½
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf	20	28½	28½	28½	..
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	5900	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	15½
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf B	40	64	64	64	66
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	24½	24	24	24
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	700	68	66	66	66½
30⅛	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	4100	28⅜	27¼	27½	27½
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	70	97	96½	97	..
44½	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	44¼	44½	44¼	44
29	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	27	27	27	28
54½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	53¾	52	52⅝	51⅞
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	102	102	102	101
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	9900	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
36¾	26½	.60	Comm Solvents	9400	28	27⅛	27¼	27½
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1100	39¾	39	39	38¾
31¼	23	1.30	* Congoleum Nairn	400	29	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	700	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅛
17⅝	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1600	16⅞	16	16⅜	16
47⅝	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	5500	40⅝	39½	39½	39¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	88	88	88	..
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	2¾
14¼	9⅜	.28b	Consol Oil	9500	13¼	12⅞	13	13
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
9½	6⅛	..	Container A	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	500	12½	11½	11¾	11¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1200	79	77½	77½	77½
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
34⅞	23⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	1000	31	30½	30¾	30¼
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1800	2¼	2	2¼	2
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	2900	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅜
84½	71⅜	3	Corn Products	800	73½	71⅜	71⅝	72½
141	135	7	Corn Prod pf	30	141	141	141	140½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1000	7⅜	7	7⅛	7
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	33	32¾	33	32¾
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	30½	30	30	30⅜
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
38⅝	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1100	35⅛	33	33½	34
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	7⅝	7¼	7½	7
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	44½	44	44¼	44
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	600	20½	19½	19½	19⅞
64	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	63	61½	62¼	61½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	7800	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	5900	10⅝	10	10	10¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	500	18	18	18	18
			—D—					
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	600	7	7	7	..
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14½	14¼	14½	..
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3200	31¼	30	30½	30½
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1100	65	63⅞	63⅞	64
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	3700	29⅜	28⅛	28¼	28½
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	81	81	81	82
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
28½	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	400	25	24⅜	24⅜	24¾
37	32	1f	Dome Mines	3000	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞
22¼	10	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	..
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	5800	24¼	23	23⅝	22¾
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16½	16½	16½	..
1¼	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de em	4200	100⅞	98¼	98⅞	99
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	200	119¼	119¼	119¼	118¾
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1500	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
93¾	70	3	Eastman Kodak	600	91½	89¾	90½	90
22⅞	13¼	.20e	Eaton Mfg	1300	20½	19¾	19¾	19½
18	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
31⅞	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6900	29⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Bond & Share	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
6¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mtr Ind	700	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1800	7⅛	7	7¼	7
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	15⅞	15	15	15
19⅝	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	14½	13¾	13¾	13¾
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	800	1½	1½	1½	1½
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
63	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	59	59	59	60
124¾	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	124
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	300	6½	5⅝	6½	..
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	20	19	20	19
10¾	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Blg	300	9¼	9	9¼	..
24⅞	13⅛	..	Erie RR	1100	21¾	21¼	21½	21
27⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	24⅞	24	24	24
22	12	..	Erie RR 3pf	200	19	19	19	..
14¼	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	600	12¾	12⅛	12¼	12¼
23⅝	9	..	Evans Products	5800	21⅞	20⅛	20½	20½
6½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	110	6	6	6	..
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15½
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	70	50	50	52	50½
10½	7¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
61	34¼	6	Fed Ltd&Tr pf	30	57½	57½	57½	57½
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3	3	3
31	23¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	29½	29	29	28
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	31	30⅝	30½	30¼
25½	18	.40	Firestone T & R	900	22¼	21¾	21¾	21⅝
81½	71	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	58¼	58	58¼	58¼
17⅝	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	400	15	14⅛	14⅛	..
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	19⅞	19	19	19
27½	19⅝	.92b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24¼	24	24¼	..
17⅞	12¼	..	Fox Film A	600	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	14½
50⅜	43⅜	2	Freeport Texas	700	47	46⅝	46¾	46½
			—G—					
4½	2¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	900	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am In	2100	11	10½	10½	10½
43¾	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	41⅝	40⅝	41	41
21¾	15

Financial: News and Comment

Visualize Margin Requirements As Core of New Bill

Less Borrowing Will Reduce Wild Speculation, Say Advocates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Feb. 28—John Smith, stock market plunger, must put up 60 cents cash for every dollar's worth of XYZ stock which he purchases hereafter, under the terms of the drastic new federal "Blue Sky Law" for regulation of all stock and commodity exchanges of the United States, now pending in Congress.

Thus the sponsors of the plan propose to bring stock market speculation, so far as it is done on margin, finally under strict federal control.

Offers Two Options

With Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. Roland W. Redmond, counsel of the same organization, pitted against Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel of the Senate Banking Committee, and Mr. Thomas G. Corcoran, the youthful counsel of the RFC, in debate on the measure today, the whole atmosphere of the Senate committee room changed. For the first time in months, the Senate Banking Committee engaged in discussion of pending legislation, rather than in the investigation of specific abuses.

The same John Smith who has speculated in stocks in the past, it was explained, can exercise one option as to margin requirements, under the present law. If he takes the current price of his "XYZ stock" he must put up 60 cents cash in his purchase, but if he desires to do so he can elect to use as the basis of his transaction the lowest price which XYZ stock has struck in the past three years. Based on such slump prices, Mr. Smith need put up only 20 cents of cash for each dollar's worth of stock purchased. Stock market prices have recovered from 1930 and '31 lows to a point where the two methods of figuring margins are about equal, it is estimated.

Speculation on Margin

The margin requirement is at the core of the bill, advocates stated. Testimony recently given to the Senate committee shows that vast sums of money in call loans were pumped into the stock market by private corporations at the height of the boom in 1929, and left the Federal Reserve Board utterly powerless to control the speculative orgy. Seventeen big corporations alone, evidence showed, disposed of surplus funds by call loans totaling $20,000,000,000 in 1920. These loans went to brokers it was shown who used the money to carry the margin accounts of individual speculators. Hereafter, if the new law takes effect, these individual John Smiths and Richard Does will find their margin activities greatly restricted. In the same way, speculative pools, if they are not put out of business altogether, will have to carry on operations at least on a 60 per cent cash basis.

Testimony given today by Mr. Corcoran, counsel of the RFC, preceded that of Mr. Whitney. The proposed margin requirements of the bill, he said, would probably cut the margin business of the country in half.

"That is why brokers do not like the bill," he said.

Borrowed Money the Cause

He cited testimony of Dr. A. E. Goldenweiser, of the Federal Reserve Board, that borrowed money in the 1929 stock market was largely responsible for the collapse, after stock prices had reached unwarranted levels.

Mr. Corcoran is one of the "bright young men" of the second crop of New Dealers. He testified today that the present drastic law is partly his work and partly that of Mr. James M. Landis, Federal Trade Commissioner, and of Mr. Pecora. The studies made by the Twentieth Century Fund were also utilized as a basis for the study, he said. Mr. Corcoran reviewed the bill, paragraph by paragraph, in racy, colloquial language, novel to solemn Senate committee hearings, but apparently satisfactory to the smiling senators.

At one point he agreed that "the stock market would be far less fun" under the proposed arrangements.

"I don't know whether it's your youth or not," said Mr. Redmond pointedly at one time, "but your information as to the Martin Act (the New York bucketshop law) is quite incorrect."

Mr. Pecora at once came to the support of his younger colleague and a brief exchange occurred. The New York Stock Exchange is making a bitter fight on the regulatory bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The two sides of the stock exchange picture were presented to House and Senate Committees yesterday in complaints against the proposed rigorous regulation of exchanges and demands that present practices be ended.

Presidents of the Chicago and Boston exchanges put their views before the House committee. Michael J. O'Brien of the former said this was not the time to restrict liquidity unnecessarily and freeze assets. Charles A. Collins of the latter said the bill before the committee would work a hardship on the New England public and on the security houses serving that region.

Thomas Corcoran, counsel for the Reconstruction Corporation, told the Senate committee stock exchange specialists had an "inside look at the cards in the poker game." He urged enactment of the bill, which would forbid specialists to trade for their own accounts.

Analyzing the measure, Mr. Corcoran, one of the group which drafted it, asserted that 15 per cent of a specialist's transactions were made for himself and expressed "serious doubt" that these exerted a "stabilizing" effect on the market, as contended by exchange officials.

President Charles A. Collins of the Boston Stock Exchange told the committee that the proposed bill would result in the obstruction of a fair and free market. He suggested instead a regulatory body as suggested in the Roper report which "will include men of experience and responsibility who will command the confidence and respect not only of the exchanges and their members but the executives of state and federal banks, industrial corporations and insurance companies, and through them the confidence of the investing public, whose welfare in the last analysis is what we all desire, and that this body be provided opportunity to study and authority to devise an adequate means of controlling such unfair market practices and abuses as impair the maintenance of a free and fair market for securities."

President Collins pointed out that the Boston Stock Exchange, the third organized in the United States, will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary next October. It has 139 members, 70 individuals and 69 firms.

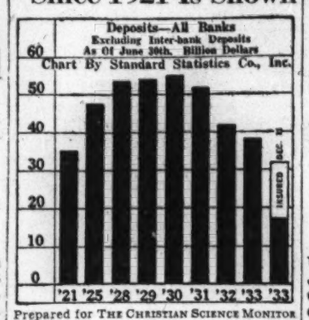
President Collins placed New England emphatically and specifically in opposition to Section 10 of the proposed bill, which makes it unlawful for a concern to be both a dealer and a broker. He stated that this section would work hardship on the New England public as a whole and on the security houses serving New England; particularly on the smaller holders of securities in comparatively small cities and communities in New England. Such segregation, he stated, would force New England security houses to withdraw from these small cities and communities both their services as brokers and their services as dealers.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

MARCH SERIES OF SHARES NOW ON SALE
The OLDEST Co-operative Bank Office in New England
WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION
PIONEER, HOMESTEAD, GUARDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS the 15th of every month
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Second oldest savings bank in Boston
M

Bank Deposit Trend Since 1921 Is Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart shows the trend of bank deposits since 1921 and also indicates that almost half of total deposits are guaranteed under the temporary plan insuring all single deposits up to $2500.

The deposit guarantee is effective on more than 90 per cent of individual bank accounts.

Standard Oil Group Pays $24,424,434 in Dividends

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Cash dividend payments by the Standard Oil group of Companies in the first quarter of this year are estimated to total $24,424,434 compared with $42,457,920 in the preceding quarter and $32,406,332 in the first quarter of 1933.

The absence of a payment by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the current quarter, while payments were made in both the preceding quarter and the first quarter in 1933, accounts for the greater part of the decline. At this time last year the New Jersey company paid a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, or approximately $6,450,000, while in the preceding quarter a semiannual distribution of 50 cents a share, amounting to approximately $12,900,000, was made. This followed a similar payment in the June quarter at which time the company inaugurated the policy of paying dividends semi-annually instead of quarterly.

Wilson & Co. Presidency Goes From Father to Son

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The presidency of Wilson & Co., packers, has passed from father to son in the Wilson family. Thomas E. Wilson being elected chairman of the board while his son Edward Foss Wilson, succeeded him as president.

The younger Wilson formerly vice-president and director, is 29 years old.

January Export Trade Is Lower By $20,000,000

Exceeds Imports Which Rise Moderately by $41,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—United States export trade during January was shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have declined both in quantity and value, while import trade recorded a moderate increase.

The value of exports in January was $170,000,000 compared with $190,000,000 in December while imports in January totaled $129,000,000 against $124,300,000 in December.

The favorable balance in January was $41,000,000 compared with $65,000,000 in December and $26,000,000 in January, 1933.

The 11 per cent decline in the value of exports was in excess of the usual and gained 4 per cent whereas the normal seasonal increase is 2 per cent.

The figures are somewhat different this month from those previously, owing to a change in calculating imports. Imports are now classified as imports for consumption, thus excluding imports which are to be re-exported heretofore included in the total.

For the seven months ending January, exports were valued at $1,159,000,000 against imports of $962,743,000, leaving a favorable balance of $197,000,000.

For the same seven months ending January, 1933, exports were $875,000,000 against imports of $674,800,000, leaving a favorable balance of $200,000,000.

Gold exports last month were $4,715,000 against imports of $1,947,000, to give a favorable balance of 2,768,000.

Gold exports for the seven months ended last month, were $277,663,000 compared with imports of $11,630,000 giving a favorable balance of $266,033,000. For the same seven months ending January, 1933, gold exports were $41,705,000 compared with imports of $343,945,000, leaving an unfavorable balance of $302,240,000.

Silver exports in January were $859,000 compared with imports of $3,593,000, to give an unfavorable balance of $2,734,000. For the seven months ended January, 1934, silver exports were $17,100,000 against imports of $37,241,000, to give an unfavorable balance of $20,141,000.

More than half the decline in the value of domestic exports resulted from the decrease in shipments of unmanufactured tobacco.

American Dollar Higher at $5.06⅜ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ⅞ cent to the pound today, closing at $5.06⅝ to the pound, as compared with yesterday's overnight quotation of $5.07¼.

From the opening rate of $5.06½, the dollar quotations fluctuated to $5.07 in the first half hour of trading, then steadily appreciated as moderate offerings were absorbed and fresh buying appeared. The close was steady.

Gold currencies also strengthened against the British pound, the French franc closing at 77.06 to the pound, as compared with yesterday's close of 77.16.

The dollar's steadiness scarcely coincided with the purchases of gold, and market observers were inclined to the belief that speculators bought the gold sold today in anticipation of a possible further move in the American currency devaluation program rather than for immediate shipment to the United States.

Gold bought today was valued at £1,300,000 ($6,584,500) at a price of 137 shillings 1 pence ($34.72) a fine ounce, an increase of 6 pence.

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ½ centime on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 15.23 francs (6.575 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar remained unchanged today at yesterday's quotation of 2.515 marks (39.71 cents to the mark).

Rise in Price Of Finished Products

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—During the period July to December, 1933, prices of finished manufactures rose 3.6 per cent, while production declined 30.9 per cent, according to computations of the National Industrial Conference Board, based on data of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Reserve Board, released today.

Labor cost per man-hour in this period rose 27.7 per cent, labor cost per unit of product, 54.3 per cent, and labor cost in relation to manufacturers' gross income, 48.8 per cent, it is shown.

After July production fell abruptly and prices rose slightly, the board says, adding:

"The higher wage rates imposed by government policy increased labor cost per man-hour. Curtailment of hours lessened the efficiency of plant operation, and introduction of new employees lowered the average efficiency of the working force."

Mexican Province to Take Corn in Payment of Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The State Government of Jalisco has decreed approval of the Treasury's plan to accept corn in payment of taxes. It was announced that corn would be taken by the Government at 75 pesos a ton, whereas the current price in Guadalajara, the State Capital, is 54 pesos a ton.

Federal Loans Slowly Giving Momentum to Southwest Trade

Gigantic Task of Affording Adequate Relief to Thousands of Farmers Is Preventing Innumerable Insolvencies—Credit Demand Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 28—Agricultural conditions in the Southwest are slowly but steadily improving. Recent rainfall and snow over the winter wheat area has lent hope for a fair crop in 1934 not only of wheat but of oats, barley and other grains. There has been a marked deficiency in moisture during the last year which still obtains but is being reduced. The subsoil is devoid of the usual storage of moisture to a greater extent than in many years. However, this condition has been improved some the last month and if the usual spring rains come will be largely corrected.

Wichita is the center of federal activities for the States of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico, comprising the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. All divisions of the Farm Credit Administration operate in these four states from district offices here. Since the enactment of the Farm Credit Act which became effective in June, 1933, the Government has been working night and day to get the new organizations functioning and the money appropriated for agricultural relief to the farmer. It has been a gigantic task to set up these various credit agencies, but the task is now practically completed, and results are being manifested.

Government Big Stockholder

The Federal Land Bank of this district was strictly a privately owned and operated institution prior to 1929. While the Government originally owned a large share of its capital stock, all of this had been paid back into the United States Treasury and the stockholders were organizations of local farm credit associations through which loans from the land bank were procured. In 1931, however, the Government again became a stockholder and now owns two-thirds of the capital stock. The Government also owns all of the capital stock of the Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation and the Bank for Co-operatives, which with the Federal Land Bank comprise the four divisions of the permanent plan for agricultural credit.

The Federal Land Bank makes two classes of loans. First, it lends on a first mortgage on the farm through a local credit association composed of farmers, these loans being conservatively made with a 50 per cent or more margin in the security. Such loans are the collateral behind the land bank bonds which will be issued by the Farm Mortgage Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government under a law passed in January of this year.

The Land bank also acts as agent for the Government in making farm relief loans up to $7500 total in one case, where the Land bank takes a sound first mortgage and the Government takes a second mortgage, the two amounting to not more than 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the improvements. These second mortgages are not mixed in with the sound securities against which bonds are issued but are financed by special appropriation of Congress of funds directed from the Treasury.

The demand for farm credit in this district has been very heavy. At present the Federal Land bank has 30,000-odd total loan applications approved on conditions most of which can be met by the applicants but which will require time to meet. New applications are coming in at the rate of 100 to 200 per day. It will be at least six months more before the Land bank, even with its night and day shifts, can catch up with the vast volume of applications so that a new application can be handled quickly.

The Intermediate Credit Bank makes no loans direct but acts as the Government's fiscal agent for the other agencies. To date its financing has been mostly for the Regional Credit Corporations organized in 1932 under the former Administration, and for coöperative loan organizations, chiefly loans based on wheat or cotton in a warehouse under federal supervision. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of this district has loaned a total of $34,000,000 since its organization in October, 1932. These loans are all on live stock, mainly cattle. While a few of the loans are large the average is about $1100, and they have been made as low as $35. Total loans outstanding now approximate $20,000,000. Repayments have been mainly from loans on sheep and lambs, and from cattle in feed lots that went to market. Wool prices advanced in 18 months from 8 cents to 25 cents. Many sheep loans were paid off out of a single wool crop in 1933. Sheep and lambs have advanced 75 per cent since the fall of 1932. Cattle have shown no advance until the past 30 days. There are distinct evidences that the cattle market is now also climbing up.

Now Gets Ample Credit

The Production Credit Corporation is taking over the loans made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and the latter institution will then be liquidated. It was only intended as a temporary arrangement. The permanent plan is the Farm Credit Administration which provides long-time credit for agricultural communities. The farmer does not use short-time credit as the merchant, manufacturer and jobber in the city does. He grows a crop once a year and pays once a year. Many banks that had demand deposits were obliged to close in the rural districts because the farmer could not pay until he harvested his crop. Now when he needs funds he goes to a government agency. If he wants to borrow on livestock, he sends his application in to the Production Credit Corporation through a local corporation that inspects, approves and indorses his paper. If he wants a loan on his land he does the same with the Federal Land Bank. If he is a member of a coöperative organization that handles the marketing of his crop he can get his money through the bank for coöperatives. He is not forced to sell and sacrifice. He has a complete assortment of credit adapted to his various needs. It is the first time in this history of the United States that this has been the case and the farmer feels for the first time that his financial needs have been adequately provided for by his Government.

News Notes—France

Foreign Trade Declines—During 1933, France recorded declines in both the import and export trade, compared with the preceding year. Official statistics just issued show that total imports in 1933 were valued at 21,701,091,000 francs, a drop of 1,883,881,000 francs compared with 1932. Exports in 1933 had an aggregate value of 12,460,055,000, a drop of 1,040,994,000 francs, compared with the preceding year.

Rubber Industry Improves—French rubber manufacturers report notable improvement during 1933. Raw rubber imports totaled 710,000 quintals (one quintal equals 220.46 pounds), compared with 470,000 quintals in 1932. Production indices show the best average during 1933 for any post-war year. The tire business, demand for rubber articles and rubber export trade all show marked improvement. Domestic manufacturers are optimistic on the outlook, while the importers are very much concerned on the numerous new quotas on rubber goods added in December to the already heavy restrictions.

Outlook for Calais Lace—The lace industry of Calais is putting forth a more hopeful tone in regard to future business, as the United States is showing increased interest in Valenciennes lace. It is believed that the lace stock in America is nearly exhausted, and there is some justification for believing an appreciable revival of orders will come from that market.

Agricultural Quotas—Import licenses are now required for all agricultural products subject to quota restrictions in France. Heretofore, imports of certain products under quota had to be accompanied by special cetificates issued in exporting countries. Previously there were certain countries which had concluded agreements with France that used these certificates, while others had to get import licenses. Apparently the effect of the present decision is to require import licenses issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture for imports from all countries.

Aviation Makes Progress—Commercial aviation in France during 1933 soared into higher levels, according to recent reports. Numerous flying fields have been provided by the Government, and at the present time there are approximately 25 companies in France building airplanes. Passenger transport has shown a steady increase during the last five years. In 1933, the total number of passengers carried reached 49,154, compared with 36,892 in 1932 and 24,351 in 1929.

Air Lines Coöperation—Through connections, uniform fares and better financial results are among the fruits of nearly a year's coöperation between the Imperial Airways, the Air France and the Royal Dutch Airlines. This coöperation started in May, 1933. Since then, on the Far East route, each of the companies has run on a different day. The departure of the Imperial Airways machine from Europe is on Saturday, the Air France plane Wednesday, and the Royal Dutch Airlines goes on Thursday.

Exports to Algeria—The chief outlet for French exports is the colony of Algiers. This state is not only the largest purchaser of French products, but also the main source of French imports. Of the 3,065,729,000 francs worth of merchandise imported into Algiers during the nine months ended September, 1933, France accounted for 81 per cent, while 70 per cent of Algerian shipments in that period, valued at 2,887,382,000 francs, were consigned to French markets.

Commerce With Colonies—French imports from the colonies in 1933 reached a total value of 6,724,319,000 francs, an increase of 500,916,000 francs compared with 1932. French exports to the colonies in 1933 amounted to 5,973,099,000 francs, a decline of 231,317,000 francs compared with the preceding year.

Trade Balances—During 1933, the French Government reports that the balance of trade in favor of the United States registered an increase, while the German balance declined, and that of Great Britain remained stationary.

Exchange Problem Still Hinders U. S. Trade With Brazil

European Exports to That Country Gain While America's Decline

RIO DE JANEIRA, Feb. 28 (By U. P.)—The problem of obtaining foreign exchange still constitutes one of the principal worries of importers and foreign business men in Brazil, although the 1933 "unfreezing" agreement and improved exchange conditions in general have eased the situation somewhat.

According to unofficial estimates, there were probably $14,000,000 in foreign funds tied up in Brazil on Dec. 31, 1933, not including the accumulations of American and Canadian utility corporations and other institutions such as foreign-owned railways which must remit or refrain from paying dividends and fixed charges.

Apparently about 65 per cent of the United States' exports to Brazil during the last six months of 1933 have been paid for. Assuming that the unfreezing agreements of 1933 for the release of about $26,000,000 in frozen United States exchange here left a clean slate in June, 1933, it is calculated that the Bank of Brazil may now be from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 behind in granting exchange to cover drafts awaiting payment.

Those who participated in the unfreezing arrangement were guaranteed preferential treatment in future exchange transactions, but some of the firms are reported to have been unable to get their exchange requests granted during the past six months.

North American business men are troubled about this and other phases of the exchange situation because other countries increased their sales in Brazil during 1933. Statistics for the first nine months last year show that while United States' exports to Brazil were 30 per cent of the total in 1932, they were only 20 per cent of the total in 1933. Yet, other countries increased their exports to Brazil during that period, in comparison with 1932 as follows: Germany, 80 per cent; Great Britain, 38 per cent; Argentina, 160 per cent, and even France, whose commercial relations are now practically at a standstill with Brazil because of a quarrel over exchange difficulties, increased her sales by 50 per cent. On the other hand, the United States purchases 47 per cent of all Brazilian exports.

Because of the United States' position as Brazil's best customer, American business men here contend that they should occupy a better position both with respect to our sales in Brazil and the facilities for paying for them. Roughly, the trade balance was about as follows: Brazil sold during the first nine months of 1933 products valued at $88,000,000 to the United States. Of approximately $29,000,000 worth of American products sold in Brazil, two-thirds have not been paid for because of blocked exchange.

A large section of Brazilian public opinion, including the press, is inclined to favor giving advantages to the United States in exchange arrangements, pointing out that the United States is the only country which does not tax coffee, Brazil's principal product.

Paying Depositors In Closed National Banks Urged in Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Full and immediate federal payment of depositors in closed national banks was urged as the Government's duty before a House Banking and Currency Subcommittee.

Supporters of a bill introduced by Representative McLeod (R.) of Michigan, which would make possible such a payment, testified this was the only solution to a revival of industry.

The measure would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase the remaining assets of defunct national banks, paying off remaining deposit liability, and liquidating assets over a 10-year period.

Representative Luce (R.) of Massachusetts, a conservative member of the committee, surprised those attending the hearing when he said he was "in sympathy with the purpose of the bill," but he asked Representative Wolcott (R.) of Michigan, a witness, if it would not be difficult to stop with national banks.

He pointed to potential demands from depositors in closed state banks, insurance companies and the like.

Mr. Wolcott, a member of the banking committee, said he could not immediately draw such a line, but that he believed there should be a preference for the national bank depositors. It had been testified that depositors had been given confidence by the Federal Reserve System membership, and that on that basis the Government's responsibility was to relieve them of losses.

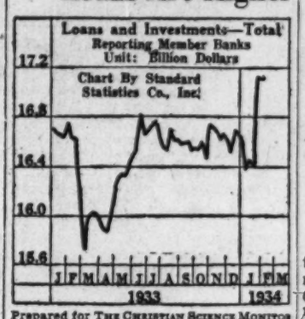
New England Council Registers NRA Complaint

The Industrial Committee of the New England Council filed with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in Washington a statement registering its serious objection to "any statutory reduction of current hours of work in industry by act of Congress, or any administrative blanket reduction of hours through the NRA."

The committee requested formal permission of General Johnson to present the statement in the public hearings which start today.

The committee, of which Winthrop L. Carter of Nashua, N. H., is chairman, declared that no changes in working hours should be brought about except through conference with the authorized representatives of each industry. Ray M. Hudson, secretary of the Industrial Committee, is in Washington prepared to present the statement.

Investments And Loans Are Higher



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOANS and investments of members of the Federal Reserve are now well above any figures of the last 14 months.

Strong Position Of New York Life Insurance Company

Payments to living policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants of the New York Life Insurance Company totalled $255,977,483 in 1933 and were greater than in any previous year of the Company's history, it is announced by Thomas A. Buckner, president of the company.

It was pointed out that these payments of over a quarter of a billion dollars were shared in by people in all walks of life throughout the United States and Canada. During the last four years the company paid $940,016,708 to policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants.

The New York Life met every obligation during 1933 from its current cash income, made new investments of $92,900,000, and closed the year with more assets than at any other year-end in its history, Mr. Buckner added in commenting upon the company's annual statement.

"For many years past the New York Life's annual income has exceeded its disbursements, and the company has not found it necessary to liquidate any of its assets to meet its obligations," Mr. Buckner stated. "We have recognized, however, that during these trying times we should maintain a sufficiently liquid position to meet any emergency. Our cash in bank and investments in United States Government bonds are therefore larger than usual."

Assets of the company, valued as prescribed by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, amounted to $2,010,943,112 on Dec. 31, 1933. After making provision for all liabilities, totaling $1,896,651,321, the company's surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $114,291,791.

Electrical Energy Output Increasing Throughout Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—As an index of general business conditions, great encouragement is gleaned from the figures on electric light production released today by the Edison Electric Institute which show a 15.5 per cent gain for the whole country over the like week of 1933. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that for the first week in some time a five-day period—George Washington's birthday came in this week—showed increased output over the full preceding week.

Total production for the week ended Saturday Feb. 24 amounted to 1,646,465,000 kilowatt hours, which is 5,514,000 units more than that produced in the week of February 17.

The greatest jump occurred in the central industrial area, where output gained 24.7 per cent over the same period last year, compared with an increase of 15.4 per cent in the preceding week. It was pointed out in explanation by authorities at the institute that this was the panicky period last year when banks were closing.

"But," it was added, "how much is due to actual increase or weather conditions, or how much is due to the greatly curtailed operations last year, we don't know. The significant feature of this week's output is that it held up in quantity over the week before—the first time in a long time that a five-day week has shown increased production over a six-day week."

All regions reflected the general increased activity in electricity production.

Western Pacific Asks For Interest Payment Delay

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Holders of Western Pacific Railroad certificates of funded debt, except equipment trust issues, have been asked to forego until Jan. 1, 1937, the receipt of interest due in 1934.

Interest due March 1 on the first mortgage bonds has been deferred.

This plan has been put forward by the company as an alternative to reorganization. The action reflects in part the lack of progress made in negotiations to merge the Western Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande into a corporation to be controlled by the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Argentine Exports Rise 46.9 P. C. During January

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 28 (By U. P.)—Argentina enjoyed a 46.9 per cent increase in the value of exports for January this year as compared with the like month last year while imports increased slightly, according to official figures just released.

January exports totaled 150,696,000 pesos ($50,000,000). Imports last month totaled 82,748,000 pesos ($27,000,000) as compared with 77,800,000 pesos ($25,900,000).

The increase in the value of exports was mainly because of the world rise in wool and hide prices.

Trade Moderate In Wool Market During the Week

Attention Centers Mostly Around Plans for Final Code Agreement

Activity in the wool market for the last week or so has been moderate. There are occasional sales of medium size, accounting for a modest volume of wool sales, including both fine and medium quality wools. As yet, there has been no very definite price trend set in the fabrics for the coming season.

The trade has been more or less diverted from the actual merchandising of wool because of the code to be adopted affecting the 1934 clip.

Prepare Final Code

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the wool trade of the entire country, called under the auspices of the National Wool Trade Association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Code Authority for the wool trade was elected, and will commence forthwith final preparation of rules of fair practice under the code which was effective, with respect to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor on Jan. 29.

There has been some call, both for account of topmakers and the weavers, for fine and fine medium territory wools of the average to good types in the clean range of 80@85 cents, while for delaine there has been a modest demand in the range of 35@36 cents in the grease, or 88@90 cents, clean basis.

In medium descriptions, there is some interest still in the bright and semi-bright quarter-blood combing wools at 35@40 cents in the grease.

Woolen wools are in moderate demand, mostly for the medium to low qualities.

Piece Goods Quiet

Reports from the piece-goods market indicate a rather slow movement of fabrics at the moment. The market is between season and waiting for a definite trend.

In the West there is only semi-occasional interest being shown so far as contracts of wool are concerned.

The foreign markets are less active than they were a month ago. In Australia, Japan and Germany are the keenest buyers of wool this week, both in Melbourne and Sydney. Prices are inclined to favor the buyers.

Crude Oil Output For Last Week Has 63,631-Barrel Cut

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Major reductions in Oklahoma and California offset a further increase in Texas to accomplish a 63,631-barrel cut in crude oil production of the United States last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

Output fell from 2,355,311 to 2,291,680 barrels a day. This compares with a federal allowable of 2,183,000 barrels.

Oklahoma's drop was from 495,000 to 440,000 barrels. In this State the Government allotment was 446,600 barrels.

In California, with an allowable of 437,600 barrels, the output fell from 460,750 to 442,000 barrels daily.

Kansas production dropped from 115,000 to 109,895 barrels; in the East production increased 750 barrels to 123,000 a day; and in the Rockies there was an increase from 79,230 to 80,490 barrels a day.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Ask Your Investment House
for a prospectus prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Miami-Nassau International Yacht Race Led by William B. Allen's Gamecock

Twelve Sailing Yachts Fighting Northeast Wind

Allen's Gamecock Leads Fleet Across the Starting Line at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Tacking in great arcs 12 sailing yachts last night fought their way toward Great Isaacs Light, Bahamas, the initial hailing point of the first annual international Miami-Nassau race. A northeast wind beset the yachts for the Miami-Great Isaacs leg, about 60 miles of the total 187-mile bee-line course; but this was expected to send them scudding along after changing course at the lighthouse. The boats were drenched today by occasional rain squalls.

The 30-foot schooner Gamecock owned by William B. Allen of Louisville, Ky., led the fleet of white-sheeted craft across the starting line at noon, and close behind the smallest boat in the race was the largest, the scratch boat Azara, 112-foot schooner of Commodore Hugh M. Matheson of Huntington, L. I.

Others Trailing Closely

Trailing closely with all clearing the starting line within 25 minutes came in order: Marelen II, Kent Curtis, St. Petersburg Yacht Club; Musketeer, Philip Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Serena, Capt. Oswald Mosley of Nassau Yacht Club; White Cloud, G. Proctor Cooper 3d of the Columbia Yacht Club, New York; Water Witch, T. C Wood Jr., of Shore Acres Yacht Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Vamarie, Vadim Makaroff, of Nassau Yacht Club; Jahala, Capt. Tom Newman, of Miami; Marmion, C. H. Baker Jr., of Larchmont, N. Y.; Wilma Mae, Henry Phillips of Detroit and St. Petersburg, and Hickory II, L. E. Searle, of Sayville Yacht Club, Long Island, N. Y.

Hickory II Quits Race

Later, after the fleet was nearly six hours out, the Hickory II abandoned the voyage and was reported by coast guard radio to be returning to Miami. The message did not state a reason for the 64-foot craft dropping out of the race.

The Hai-loong, Chinese handhewn sailing craft owned by Lloyd Thompson of Hong Kong, and the Folly, of E. S. Baker of Boston, were scratched.

Coast guard cutters patrolled the course. The fleet expected to reach Nassau about sundown Thursday.

Veterans Never Lose 'Old Club' Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More than 50 years ago Dr. J. A. Voelcker won the 10-mile track running championship of the London Athletic Club. Now he is in office as president of that celebrated organization—for the second time. When he first occupied the presidential chair, in 1914, he was a mere boy of 60!

A delightful feature of British athletics is the way the veterans stay in the sport and the manner in which their interest in "the old club" seems to increase rather than diminish. A shining example is the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill, Voelcker's predecessor as president of the London A. C. and past-president of the South London Harriers This very active old-timer earned a special niche for himself in the sportsmen's temple of fame by winning the mile and three miles for Oxford against Cambridge one fine afternoon in 1890. This "double" has never been accomplished before or since.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

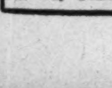
CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church

Luncheons 50c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Cafeteria Connected

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

TEANECK, N. J.


Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE TEANECK N J
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Farm Now Helps Its Owner Financially

WHEN the major-league baseball owners began to be interested in minor-league teams and bought into some of them to hold as "farms," the idea was to use them for the purpose of developing players who were not quite ready for major-league competition, but were promising prospects. The St. Louis Cardinals, with Branch Rickey the prime mover, became quite extensively interested in this system of baseball development; but it is doubtful if Rickey, or any of the other major-league owners, ever imagined that any of these farms would at some future date not only prove their worth in the developing of future major-league timber, but also turn over to the parent club financial profits over and above its cost of maintenance.

Yet this is just what happened in 1933, according to Samuel Breadon, president of the Cardinals. He states that in past years the Cardinals have been providing the financial assistance, but that last year found the farms getting along finely, with Rochester, Columbus and Houston doing exceptionally well. This is a reversal of farm procedure which is sure to be welcomed by major-league owners who are fortunate enough to obtain interests in the minors.

Faber and Rixey Will Be Missed

If Red Faber and Eppa Rixey stick by their announced decision to retire from professional baseball this year, followers of the major leagues will miss two able and colorful pitchers. They are real veterans in every sense of the word, Faber having been in the majors 20 years and Rixey 21. The first-named is one of the few remaining spitball pitchers in baseball circles. There are two other interesting facts regarding Faber. One is that he has spent his entire major-league career with one club—the Chicago White Sox. The other is that he is one of the few pitchers who have won three games in one World Series. Rixey also has the distinction of being one of the very few college graduates who have played in the majors without any minor-league experience. He jumped from University of Virginia to the Phillies, and has never played with any professional team other than the Reds and Philadelphia.

It Is the America's Cup

The question has often come up as to what is the correct name of the cup which was won by the schooner America so many years ago. As it is going to be raced for again this year and the name will be appearing often in the newspapers, we wrote to G. A. Cormack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, to ask him to let us know how the name appeared on the deed of gift. His answer states that the deed of gift is headed "The America's Cup."

Over the Net

ALFRED H. CHAPIN JR. of Rye, N. Y., formerly of Springfield, Mass., who with Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., are the newest members to join the Tilden-O'Brien professional tennis troupe, has not been playing much competitive tennis in recent years, but in recent practice appears to be in good form. He is best remembered as Big Bill's one-time doubles partner. The pair got as far as the title round in the national doubles tournament of 1926, losing a hard-fought 53-game final-round match to Vincent Richards, now a professional, and R. Norris Williams 2d.

Gledhill, the ninth ranking player in the United States and winner of the national doubles title in 1932 with Ellsworth Vines, is scheduled to make his first professional appearance on March 21 in New Haven, Conn. He and Chapin will join the Tilden troupe there for a nation-wide tour.

Gledhill will tour with Tilden, Vines and Bruce P. Barnes, pairing with Vines in the doubles, on the Northern route to the Pacific Coast. Chapin is expected to take the place of Barnes as far west as St. Paul.

The group playing the southern route to the Pacific coast will be Henri Cochet, Martin Plaa, Richards and Barnes.

Then the two tours of the four-man combinations will start east over reverse routes following the international two-night team matches with Tilden and Vines for the United States against Cochet and Plaa for France at Los Angeles, April 22 and 23, and at San Francisco April 25 and 26. This tour will end in New York May 13, and will be followed on May 20 with the Eastern professional championship tournament in New York.

The Eastern and national professional championships are expected to be held in the new sports bowl, which the O'Brien corporation is planning to build at Broadway and 68th Street. The seating capacity given out for this bowl is as follows: 16,980 for tennis; 18,700 for boxing, and 12,200 for track and field events. Work on the project will begin as soon as snow can be cleared.

The amateur team that France has sent over for the United States indoor tennis championships and the annual team matches is one of the strongest the French can put in the field, but when the Davis Cup matches come around Jacques Brugnon will probably replace Paul Feret for this year's Cup play. The overseas players to take part in the national indoor tournament and international matches are, beside Feret, Jean Borotra, France's No. 1, Christian Boussus, No. 2, and Andre Merlin, No. 5. Brugnon did not make the trip. Feret, who ranks No. 3, is ineligible for Davis Cup play, but the others seem assured of a position. Feret was reinstated to amateur ranks after touring the United States with Suzanne Lenglen, Mary K. Browne, Vincent Richards and others under the C. C. Pyle banner several years ago.

Quakers Beat Boston Rangers

GARMISCH, Bavaria, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Saskatoon Quakers today defeated the touring Boston Rangers all-star hockey team, 6 to 1. It was the third victory of the Canadians over the United States team which they defeated in the world amateur hockey championship final in Milan.

College Rifle Result

Wisconsin 1387, Brooklyn P. I. 1324.

College Hockey Result

Boston 4, Brown 2.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

DENNIS KING
In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats. Wed., Sat. $1 to $2.50 plus tax

LAST WEEKS!!
"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile.—The Christian Science Monitor
PEACE on EARTH
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT ANTI-WAR HIT!
CIVIC REPERTORY THEA., 14th St. and 6th Ave.
Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45
30c to $1.50, no tax

The Editor's Puzzle

259

9" I have just ~~Having only~~ returned from ~~those~~ Maine," said the publicity expert ~~Maine~~ "and can assure you that it has ~~seems to me to have a~~ countless ~~number of~~ beautiful camping spots. ~~for tourists of marked pastoral beauty.~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Oxford Does Better With Old Stroke

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Canadian Press)—Oxford University's crew, training for the intervarsity classic with Cambridge March 17, tried a change of strokes yesterday, but found its original choice best.

The Dark Blues were on the tideway twice, while Cambridge got on the water once, at Goring for three-quarters of an hour.

In the afternoon Oxford rowed from Putney to Craven Steps with R. W. Holdsworth at stroke, covering the distance (1080 yards) in 2m. 39s. Holdsworth then went to No. 2 and A. V. Sutcliffe went to stroke, and the Dark Blues went over the distance again in 2m. 42s.

Earlier Oxford had paddled over the course for an hour, in rough water, and the only rowing attempted was a minute's spurt above Chiswick Eyot. Holdsworth got in 10 strokes the first quarter minute, 19 for the half and 36 for the full minute, a creditable effort under the circumstances.

Cambridge took its new shell downstream at a fair rate of paddling, topping 20 strokes to the minute at times.

Australia Has Fine Jumper in J. P. Metcalfe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sydney University has given to Australian athletics the greatest exponent of jumping events who has donned shorts and spikes in this country. He is John P. Metcalfe, ex-Sydney High School boy and now a law student. His performances indicate that he will win British Empire championships at the games to be held in London next August and also that he will be a bold contender at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936. He is definitely in world class.

Metcalfe holds the high jump record of Australia with 6ft. 6¼in.; the broad jump record of 24ft. ⅞in.; and the running hop, step, and jump record of 50ft. 2½in. Those record-making figures are not merely "flashes in the pan." He approaches them in almost every competition in which he takes part.

At the New South Wales State championships meeting Metcalfe won within a period of two hours the running high jump, with 6ft. 3½in.; the broad jump, with 24ft. ⅞in.; and the running hop, step, and jump with 50ft. 2in.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	15	11	13	73	61	41
Detroit	18	4	14	78	85	40
Syracuse	18	3	17	101	93	39
London	15	7	13	73	61	37
Windsor	16	2	20	69	84	34
Cleveland	14	3	19	85	95	31

Result Feb. 27

Buffalo 5, Cleveland 1.

Bisons Vault Into League Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 28—Frank Nighbor's Buffalo Bisons proved they can score goals as well as the next club by defeating Cleveland Indians here last night, 5 to 1. The victory took the two-times International Hockey League champions into first place, one point ahead of Detroit Olympics. Armand, Kuhn, Barton, Schultz and Keating scored for Buffalo, while Benson scored for Cleveland.

Dartmouth Signs Donchess

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28—Joseph C. Donchess, former star end and coach at the University of Pittsburgh, was named end coach at Dartmouth this noon in an announcement by Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics. The appointment of Donchess rounds out the coaching staff for this fall and divides the group evenly between Army and Pittsburgh, as Head Coach Earl Blaik and Line Coach Harry Ellinger are West Point products, while Andrew Gustafson, backfield coach, is a graduate of Pittsburgh. Donchess is 28 years old, graduating from Pittsburgh in 1930. The entire coaching staff will arrive here Friday to start spring practice.

Mrs. Hill Wins the Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 28—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., won the qualifying-round medal in the Florida East Coast golf championship tournament for women here yesterday, with a card of 81. She was out in 44 and in in 37. Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., women's national champion in 1931, and Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., who won this tournament in 1931 and 1932 and needs only one more victory to gain permanent possession of the Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Cup, were tied for second place with cards of 82.

Ortuno Wins Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28—Manuel Ortuno of West Palm Beach won the qualifying-round gold medal in the Palm Beach championship tournament which started yesterday over the Palm Beach Country Club course with a card of 37—36—73. He finished one stroke ahead of Albert R. Hakes of Buffalo.

Conference Cage Title Captured By Crimson Tide

Alabama Quintet Defeats Florida to Annex Honors in Southeastern

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 (AP)—A scrapping Alabama team went home today with the Southeastern Conference basketball title, won by a 41-to-25 victory over Florida here last night. The Crimson Tide, which won a Southern Conference cage title in 1930, is also undisputed football champion of the Southeastern Conference, making it a clean sweep for Alabama thus far during the present college year.

A whirlwind start that saw four of the first five attempts go through the basket gave Alabama a 9-to-0 lead before the 'Gators realized what was happening. The Florida team rallied gamely but it could not catch the five Tidesmen. Alabama held a 25-to-12 lead at the half.

Florida Is Game

Florida tried gamely, but its efforts went for naught against the superior team. Alabama held the game well in hand from the first few minutes of play until the timer's gun ended the tournament.

Walker and Connatser, Alabama's two tall forwards, outscored the entire Florida team. Walker got 14 points, including six floor goals, and Connatser was only one point behind him. Such goal shooting was too much for the 'Gators, who could tally only nine floor goals altogether.

High-scoring honors for the tournament go to McPherson, Tennessee forward, with 25 points for the three games in which his team participated. Jim Walker of Alabama was second with 22 points, 14 of them scored last night. Big Bob Stafford, the volunteer center, and Connatser of Alabama were tied for third high scoring honors with 21 points each.

Other High Scores

Other high scorers included: McLeod, Alabama, 20; Anderson, Tennessee, 17; Scoggins, Vanderbilt, 17; Geny, Vanderbilt, 16; Emoisey, Kentucky, 16; Whatley, Alabama, 16, and Phillips, Tennessee, 15.

Alabama won the championship and Kentucky went out in the quarterfinals, but the two teams put two men each on the All-Southeastern Conference team selected for the Associated Press by coaches and sports writers. Florida placed the fifth man on the first team. Two votes were given for selection on the first team and one vote for second choice. The all-star teams:

First Team—Demoisey, Kentucky, and Walker, Alabama, forwards; Whatley, Alabama, center; Hughes, Florida, and Davis, Kentucky, guards.

Second Team—McPherson, Tennessee, and Geny, Vanderbilt, forwards; Warner, Florida, center; Bauman, Alabama, and Shearer, Florida, guards.

Rain Holds Up Tennis In Bermuda Tourney

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 28 (AP)—Second-round matches in the annual Bermuda tennis championships were postponed yesterday on account of rain. Play will be resumed when the weather permits.

Lester R. Stoefen of California led the United States playing brigade into action Monday. He overwhelmed Sargeant Weller of Bermuda, 6—0, 6—1.

Herbert Bowman of New York former Bermuda champion, lost only one game to S. G. Anderson of Bermuda.

Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y., and Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., won their first-round matches in the women's singles. Miss LeBoutillier overcame Dorothy Pagemstacher of New York, 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Sharp defeated Mrs. J. T. Coolidge by a like score.

Laird Watt, the leading Canadian entry, defeated George Snowden of Bermuda in love sets.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, who arived Monday with the United States delegation, played only a few practice games. The other matches on the day's program involved only local players.

Andrew Ponzi Leads By 181 in Billiards

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia enhanced his chances of winning the world pocket billiards title from the defending titleholder, Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, last night when he won the fourth block of their 750-point challenge match, 113 to 24 in six innings. The victory gave Ponzi three of the blocks and a lead of 503 to 322.

Rudolph won the third block of his challenge match with Ponzi, but the scoring honors went to the challenger. The score of the third block, the first won by Rudolph, was 125 to 111.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 41, Florida 25.
Arizona 86, New Mexico Aggies 46.
Augustana 48, Knox 36.
Bradley 36, Monmouth 30.
Colorado College 19, Colorado Teachers 14.
Cornell College 34, Coe 33.
Culver-Stockton 37, Westminster 27.
De Paul 30, Detroit 23.
Drake 30, Loyola 25.
Duquesne 40, West Virginia 33.
Emporia T. 40, College of Emporia 38.
Gustavus Adolphus 35, Augsburg 30.
Hope 28, Kalamazoo 26
Iowa Wesleyan 37, Parsons 35.
La Crosse T. 39, St. Mary's 29.
Marshall 46, Davis Elkins 41.
N. M. Military Inst. 40, Texas C. of M. 30.
Springfield 46, Conn. State 40.
St. Louis 47, Washington 29.
Washburn 27, Pittsburg Teachers 22.
Wayne Teachers 43, Western Union 28.

Athletes to Pay Way

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—The Cornell University Athletic Association today announced withdrawal of financial support for the university's participation in the indoor intercollegiate track championships next Monday at Madison Square Garden, and also in the Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia in the spring. The forthcoming triangular meets with Dartmouth and Harvard at Boston and with Colgate and Syracuse at Ithaca are not affected by the decision. Cornell track and field stars announced today that they would finance their own trip to the intercollegiate meet as they did a year ago when the athletic association withdrew financial support for winter and spring sports. The 1934 spring sports schedule will be undertaken with the aid of the athletic association.

Toronto Leafs Make Certain Of Group Position

Detroit Wings Increase Lead by Defeating New York Rangers

National Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
United States Division						
Detroit	21	10	11	97	83	52
Chicago	17	11	13	74	63	45
Rangers	19	7	15	102	91	45
Boston	13	5	24	86	117	31
Canadian Division						
Toronto	23	9	9	151	93	55
Montreal	16	9	17	94	108	41
Canadiens	17	6	18	84	88	40
Americans	13	10	18	85	105	36
Ottawa	11	5	25	100	125	27

Results Feb. 27

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 5, Rangers 1.
Toronto 2, Montreal 1, overtime.
Canadiens 3, Ottawa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 28—By defeating the Montreal Maroons, 2 to 1, in an overtime game here last night, the Toronto Maple Leafs made certain of finishing in first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. Although they still have seven games to play, the Leafs can finish on top if they lose all their remaining games while the Maroons win their last six.

There was no scoring in the first period, but in the second, Ward sent the Maroons out in front on a pass from Blinco, while the locals enjoyed a one-man advantage. In the third period the visitors began to have the upper hand and finally Clancy knotted the count by pushing in the rebound of Doraty's shot. With less than two minutes to play Thoms scored on a long shot after an individual rush. The summary:

Toronto — Montreal
Cotton, Boll; Jackson, lw
rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson, W. Kilrea
Blair, Primeau. Thoms, c
c, Smith, Haynes, Blinco
Sands, Conacher, H. Kilrea, Doraty, rw
lw, Northcott, Cain, Trottier
Clancy, Day, ld ...... rd, Wentworth, Frew
Horner, Levinsky, rd .. ld, Mackenzie, Evans
Hainsworth, g ...... g, Kerr

Score—Toronto 2, Montreal 1. Goals—Clancy and Thoms for Toronto; Ward for Montreal. Assists—Doraty for Toronto; Blinco for Montreal. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 28—Detroit Red Wings substantiated their claim to first place in the American division of the National Hockey League by means of a 5-to-1 victory over New York Rangers here last night. A crowd of 14,000 was treated to a wide-open hockey display in which interest was maintained right up until the finish, despite a two-goal lead established by Detroit in the first period.

Four goals were scored in a space of 1m. 48s. in the first period, three for Detroit and one for Rangers. The Wings added two goals in the last three minutes of the third period, while Rangers were concentrating on the Detroit nets with a four-forward attack.

Detroit — New York Rangers
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, Gross, lw
rw, Dillon, Heller, Osmundson, W. Cook
Weiland, Pettinger, Starr, c
c, Ripley, Cox, Boucher
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw
lw, Murdoch, Keeling, F. Cook
Buswell, Young, ld
rd, Seibert, Dutkowski, Leduc, W. Cook
Goodfellow, Graham, rd
ld, Johnson, Seibert, F. Cook
Cude, g ...... g, Aitkenhead

Score—Detroit 5, New York Rangers 1. Goals—Sorrell 2, Goodfellow, Emms, Aurie for Detroit; Cox for Rangers. Assists—Weiland 3, Lewis for Detroit; Heller for New York Rangers. Officials—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—Montreal Canadiens drew two points closer to the Montreal Maroons by defeating the Ottawa Senators here last night, 3 to 1, scoring a goal in each period and holding the locals to a counter in the second period. As a result the Canadiens are only one point back of the Maroons.

The game was one of the fastest of the season and produced brilliant hockey all the way. G. Mantha scored in the first on a pass from Joliat, while Gagnon scored on a shot from center ice which was deflected into the Ottawa goal in the second. Howe scored for Ottawa and in the third the locals maintained a four and five-man attack which hemmed the Canadiens in. In the last minute of the game Larochelle scored on a pass from Joliat. The two custodians, Chabot and Beveridge, were the stars of the game.

Canadiens — Ottawa
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw
rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c
c, Kaminsky, Howe, Voss
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw
lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Carson, Burke, ld ..... rd, Bowman, Hollett
S. Mantha, Bourgeault, Portland, rd
ld, Shields, Kalbfleisch
Chabot, g ...... g, Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 1. Goals—G. Mantha, Gagnon and Larochelle for Canadiens; Howe for Ottawa. Assists—Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens; D. Roche for Ottawa. Referees—W. B. Bell and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins won their first game since Feb. 4 when they defeated Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night before the smallest crowd in years, some 1500. The Boston triumph prevented the Hawks from taking second place in the American group standing of the National Hockey League undisputed. It was the sixth and final game of the season between the two with Boston shading the Hawks by virtue of three victories and one tie against two defeats.

Marty Barry again featured the home team attack with two goals in the second period, one with help from Wilcox and the other alone. Nels Stewart scored the first Boston goal on a three-way play with Joe Lamb and Red Beattie. Leroy Goldsworthy converted Lionel Conacher's pass for the only Chicago goal in the second session. Gardiner and Thompson, goaltenders, played great hockey.

Boston — Chicago
Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith, lw
rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Smith, Beattie, c
c, Romnes, Cook, Sheppard
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith, rw
lw, P. Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel, Mac
Wilcox, Smith, Lane, Galbraith, ld
rd, Jenkins, Coulter
Shore, Lane, rd ...... ld, Conacher, Abel
Thompson, g ...... g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Barry 2, Stewart for Boston; Goldsworthy for Chicago. Assists—Lamb, Beattie, Wilcox for Boston; Conacher for Chicago. Officials—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Sporting Around the Hub

CLARK GRIFFITH, the white-haired president-owner of the Washington Senators, is having considerable trouble signing several of his star players, if we can take the word of a prominent Capitol City baseball writer. Although these players cannot exactly be classed as holdouts until they fail to report for spring training, it is understood that in one or two cases the athlete and the club are some distance apart. Fred Schulte is the only regular outfielder who has signed, which means that Heinie Manush, the club's leading batter, and Dave Harris, a reliable reserve fielder and pinch hitter, are still out of the fold. Buddy Myer and Joe Kuhel, one half of Joe Cronin's infield, have not yet come to terms. As for pitchers, Whitehill Stewart, Crowder and Russell, Washington's "Big Four" through the 1933 campaign, still disagree with the club on salary terms.

Starting the training season with a number of its stars on the holdout list is enough to wreck any club. The Senators have been picked, even at this early day, to repeat as champions in the junior circuit. However, unless all or nearly all of the players fall into line within the next few days, Griffith is apt to find himself with a very dissatisfied and disorganized group of athletes.

In contrast to the Washington situation, the New York Giants proudly announce that every one of their players has been signed. If harmony and good feeling mean anything in a pennant race, the Giants are certain to repeat.

Directors of the Cape Cod baseball league held a meeting at Falmouth yesterday and discussed the possibilities of becoming a full-fledged organized league. The board voted to present the matter to Joseph F. Carr, promotional director of minor-league baseball, who recently wrote to Cape Cod officials asking their plans for the coming season.

Johnny Lax and Paul Rowe, both of Arlington, combined to give the Boston University Terriers a 4-to-2 hockey victory over Brown varsity last night at the Boston Arena. The pair figured in all four of their team's goals, Rowe getting two goals and one assist, and Lax contributing two goals. The freshman teams played a scoreless tie.

Three local colleges have announced their entries in the coming I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor track championships, to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York. Harvard tops the list with 17 men and it is interesting to note that the athletes will pay their own expenses. Four M. I. T. men will make the trip, headed by Capt. Dick Bell, champion indoor sprinter of last year. Coach Jack Ryder of the Boston College team announces that Nead Holland, 50-yard high hurdler, is the only athlete entered in a special event, although B. C. will also send a one-mile relay team to New York.

Thirty-eight men, including 11 lettermen, reported to Coach Al McCoy yesterday in the Huntington Building, for Northeastern's first baseball meeting of the year. The outlook this season is unusually bright, as experienced men have returned for every position. Incidentally, B. U. battery men hold their initial practice this afternoon in their St. Botolph Street gymnasium.

George Plansky of South Boston captured the New England A. A. A. U. handball championship on the B. A. A. courts last night by defeating Henry Stern of Brookline in the final match, 21—8, 21—5.

Tonight at the American House, Vito "Lefty" Tamulis will be tended a testimonial dinner by the Lictor Club of Boston, before his departure for the South with the New York Yankees this weekend. Tamulis is the former English High athlete who is slated for a regular pitching berth on the Yankee staff this season.

Directors of the Presidential Country Club, one of the most popular golf clubs in this section of New England, voted at a meeting in their clubhouse, last night, to resume the name Sandy Burr, a title adopted when the club was organized back in 1922 and dropped a year or two ago. At the meeting it was also decided to hold the Eastern open tournament early in September, so as not to conflict with other tournaments scheduled earlier in the Summer. Joe Stein, nationally known golfer, has been named club pro, succeeding Jim Sheppard, who resigned.

Ben Cantwell and Bob Worthington arrived in the Braves' spring training camp yesterday at St. Petersburg, ready for work. Worthington, who was out all of last season, reports he is 15 pounds heavier and in excellent condition, which should be good news to everyone interested in the welfare of the Tribe.

Dartmouth's varsity swimming team comes to Boston tonight to oppose the M. I. T. natators in the University Club pool. It is Tech's next to the last meet of the season. B. U. closes its swimming campaign by meeting Worcester Tech this evening at the Y. M. C. A.

Joe Stubbs' Harvard hockey team plays Berry Hockey Club at the Arena tonight in a warmup game before the resumption of the Yale series in Boston March 3. The Crimson holds a decided edge over the Eli, having won the first game of the series at New Haven last Saturday, 6 to 2.

Four seeded mixed doubles teams reached the semifinal round of the Boston District Badminton tournament yesterday at the University Club. The best match of the day was between the favored team of Miss Robbins and M. S. Houghton and Priscilla Bartol and H. A. Houghton, the former pair winning after a great three-set battle. In other quarter-final matches, Mrs. Winslow and Hutchinson defeated Mrs. Locke and Sutton; Elizabeth Smith and D. Richardson defeated Miss Nichols and Coppinger, and Mrs. Wightman and Mitchell beat Mrs. Pierce and Smith.

Quebec Beavers Down New Haven in Overtime

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	12	90	82	36
Providence	13	9	8	68	62	35
Quebec	13	8	12	72	66	33
Philadelphia	11	7	14	82	83	29
New Haven	11	4	17	55	72	26

Result Feb. 27

Quebec 4, New Haven 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Feb. 28—Quebec Beavers continue undefeated for the 1933-34 Canadian-American Hockey League season on home ice by defeating the New Haven Eagles here last night, 4 to 1. The teams played evenly during the regulation time. In the last five minutes of the overtime the Beavers scored three goals. Because of the extra games at Quebec only one point rewards victory here for the balance of the season. Gordon Baxter, former Cleveland International League goalie, filled in for Smith. The summary:

Quebec — New Haven
Wilson, McCabe, Blake, lw
rw, Perkins, R. McCully
Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward, c
c, Carson, Chouinard, Gray
Toupin, Phillips, McIntyre, rw
lw, Maracle, Kinsella, A. Wilson
Ayres, Leroux, ld ...... rd, Doran, McBride
Molyneaux, Leroux, rd
ld, Speyer, J. McCully
Baxter, g ...... g, Moore

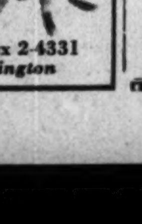
Score—Quebec 4, New Haven 1. Goals—McCabe 2, Wilson, Toupin for Quebec; A. Wilson for New Haven. Assists—Wilson 2, Quenneville, Lowrey for Quebec; McBride and Gray for New Haven. Officials—Don Smith and Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Cunningham Is Voted Outstanding Athlete

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas middle distance star, whose time of 3m. 52.3s. set a new world indoor record for 1500 meters and defeated William R. Bonthron, of Princeton, by inches, was voted the outstanding athlete in the National A. A. U. track and field meet by the more than 14,000 fans who packed Madison Square Garden last Saturday night.

The Kansan, winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal for 1933, won the honor by an overwhelming majority over Charles C. Hornbostel, University of Indiana, and John W. Follows, of the New York Athletic Club, who won the 1000-meter and 5000-meter runs, respectively.

Cunningham received 6630 votes, as compared to 3220 for Hornbostel and 2967 for Follows. Bonthron polled 1761 votes, while Gene G. Venzke, University of Pennsylvania sophomore, who finished a close third in the 1500-meter run, received 1119. Joseph P. McCluskey, former Fordham ace who hung up a new mark in the 3000-meter steeplechase, was fourth with 1992 votes. Jesse Owens, Ohio State freshman, received 1857 votes; Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, 1472; Walter Marty, Fresno (Calif.) State College high jumper, 1104, and John S. Collier, lanky Boston A. A. hurdler, 1026.

IRVINGTON, N. J.
Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Fine Furniture
Complete Line of
• BEDROOM
• DINING ROOM
• LIVING ROOM
and Occasional Pieces

861 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
TELEPHONE ESsex 2-4331
21 Years in Irvington

Fresh Laurels Won By Joyce Cooper

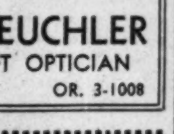
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joyce Cooper, the only English swimmer who has ever undertaken a tour in Australia, has made a big impression "down under." The cables continue to bring news of her successes, which include, at the time of writing, two Australian championships.

At Brisbane, Miss Cooper won the 100-yard national backstroke competition in 1m. 3-5s.—a record for Queensland but 2s. outside Miss Mealing's Australian record—and at Sydney she captured the 440-yard freestyle title. In the latter race she had a tremondous tussle with Edna Davey of New South Wales, and won by only a touch in the Australian record time of 5m. 50 1-5s. Evelyn de Lacey, Western Australia, came in third. Thus Miss Cooper atoned for her defeat, previously, by Miss Davey in the freestyle championship over half a mile.

Miss Cooper is the holder of one world record—1m. 54s. for the 150-yard backstroke—two European records—the 220-yard freestyle (2m. 42.2s.) and 300-yard freestyle (3m. 50.4s.)—and a whole bunch of British "bests." She is an extremely versatile swimmer, as can be seen by a glance at her list of victories in English championships. She won the 100-yard event in 1929, 1931, and 1932; the 220 yards in 1928, 1929, 1931, and 1932; the 440 yards in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932; the 150-yard backstroke in 1931, and the annual five-mile race in the Thames River in 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
We sell many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Maxmilian Kusy & Son
Weekly Specials on Meats and Vegetables, Groceries and Fruits
582 MAIN ST., COR. HARRISON ST.
OR. 3-2012-2013-2014,

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Record your good times with a FILMO

FILMO
We carry a complete line of equipment.
H. C. DEUCHLER
GUILDCRAFT OPTICIAN
541 Main Street OR. 3-1008

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil Wood
ORange 3-0119
456 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
ORANGE, N. J.

Helen Jacobs Victor Over Mary Heeley

Meets Dorothy Round In Final for Jamaica Tennis Title

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 28 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion, entered the final round of the international tennis tournament here yesterday, by defeating Mary F. Heeley, high ranking English star, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—0.

Joining Miss Jacobs in the final round was Dorothy E. Round of England, who defeated another top-notch English player, Kathleen E. Stammers, 6—0, 6—2.

In the men's doubles the Jamaica team of H. Dayes and Donald Leahong turned in a surprise victory over Marcel Rainville, one of Canada's ranking stars, and Sturdee, to enter the semifinal. The match went to four sets before the home combination won 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

The mixed doubles matches leading to the semifinal were halted because of darkness. When play ended the Rainville-Round team was leading the strong combination of J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 7—5, 5—7, 3—1, while George M. Lott Jr. and Helen Jacobs won the first set from Miss Stammers and Clark, 6—2.

Gledhill and Chapin Join Tilden's Troupe

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., ninth ranking player among the amateurs, and Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Rye, N. Y., have joined Bill Tilden's troupe of professional tennis stars.

"Our signing of Chapin to a contract may come as a surprise," said Bill O'Brien, co-promoter with Tilden, "but he has convinced us he can hold his own in professional ranks."

Chapin was the seventh ranking player in the 1926 national list.

Chapin and Gledhill, who held the national doubles championship with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in 1932, will make their pro début in New Haven, March 21, and then join Tilden and Vines in a nation-wide tour, winding up on the Pacific coast. At the same time, the other four members of the troupe, Henri Cochet, Martin Plaa, Vincent Richards and Bruce P. Barnes, will tour the country by a different route, finally meeting the others in the far West.

Motor Wheel Corp. Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Motor Wheel Corporation reports net profit of $122,163 for 1933, equal to 14 cents a share, compared with net loss in 1932 of $1,186,751.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Final Clearance Sale
KNITTED and SPORTS COSTUMES
$10.50 $12.50 $29.50
EVENING WRAPS
$16.50—$25.00—$29.50
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

AIELLO BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
The House of Quality & Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

COAL
Superior Anthracite
We also distribute
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Superior Heating Oil
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gruning's
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
HOME ASSORTMENT
—2 lbs. for $1.00—
Mail orders promptly cared for.
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. HU. 3-4068
Stores located also at
59 So. Orange Avenue, So. Orange and
480 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Household Wares
at Value-Giving Prices
The modern housewife will find her task much easier with Louis Harris kitchen utensils.
They are superior in quality and design and yet they are lower in price.
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mtc. 2-8100

New Federal Relief Drive Aims at Rebuilding Morale

By Centering Efforts on Definite Groups It is Hoped to Provide Means for Those in Need to Become Self-Supporting

WASHINGTON Feb. 28 (AP)—The following is the text of the new unemployment program made public at the White House today:

The experience of the past nine months has shown that the problem of unemployment must be faced on more than one front.

Coincident with the plans for the demobilization of civil works has been the development of a program to meet the peculiar needs of three separate and distinct groups in need through no fault of their own.

It has been found that these three groups fall into the following classifications:

(1) Distressed families in rural areas.

(2) Those comprising "stranded populations," i. e., living in single-industry communities in which there is no hope of future re-employment, such as miners in worked-out fields.

(3) The unemployed in large cities.

The Administration will be guided by these groupings in expending the $950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress.

The care of needy persons in rural areas is a problem quite distinct and apart from that of the industrial unemployed. Their security must be identified with agriculture. They must be placed in positions of self-support. In many parts of the country this calls for a change from commercial farming and dependents upon a single cash crop, to the raising of the various commodities needed to maintain the families.

Helping Farm Families

"Relief funds, therefore, will be expended on behalf of rural families in a manner and to an extent that will enable them to achieve self-support. Work for wages from relief funds is not an essential part of this phase of the program and will be provided only in so far as it is necessary to accomplish the primary objectives. No encouragement of an extension of competitive farming is contemplated, but rather the placing of thousands of persons, who have made their living from agriculture, into a relationship with the soil that will provide them a security they do not now enjoy.

Some of the methods to be employed include building or rebuilding, to provide adequate farm homes; the provision of seed and of stocks for other than commercial purposes and opportunities to these workers to earn modest cash incomes through part time or seasonal employment in small industrial enterprises. There should also be a planned distribution of the regular jobs on highways; in the national and state parks and forests and other public work prosecuted in agricultural communities.

The plans call for complete cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and with the state and counties agricultural departments throughout the country. It substitutes for direct relief an opportunity to obtain and maintain self-support in an accustomed environment, and completely divorces relief activities in rural areas from those in the cities.

Stranded Populations

Only a careful survey can determine the number of families included in "stranded populations" but there are sufficient data already collected to indicate a situation of substantial proportions. The solution of the problem of these families involves their physical transplanting, in a large majority of cases since the areas in which they concentrated, offer neither future employment at wages nor opportunities for self-support through agriculture.

It is planned to explore this difficult situation and, in collaboration with the subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior, and with other federal and local agencies devise and apply definitely remedial measures which will affect an appreciable number of these families. These measures will be directed first at maintenance on small tracts of land and then at the developments of supplemental or industrial opportunities to provide for a normal standard of living.

The needy unemployed living in cities and towns and who, in the course of coming months may reasonably look forward to regular jobs, are entitled to, and should receive in so far as possible, adequate assurance of means to maintain themselves during the balance of the period of their enforced idleness. The Federal Government, both in its relief measures and in its civil works program, now nearing completion, has been meeting an emergency situation.

Not to Force Charity

Direct relief as such, whether the form of cash or relief in kind, is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers. They very properly insisted upon an opportunity to give the community their services in the form of labor in return for unemployment benefits.

The Federal Government has no intention or desire to force either upon the country or the unemployed themselves a system of relief which is repugnant to American ideals of individual self reliance.

Therefore, work programs which would not normally be undertaken by public bodies, but which are at the same time outside of the field of private industry, will be projected and prosecuted in and near industrial communities. Labor on these projects will not be expected of dependent members of the communities who are unable to work, but will be confined to those needy unemployed who can give adequate return for the unemployment benefits which they receive.

Work will be given to an individual for a period not to exceed six months. This is in order that it may not be considered, or utilized, as a permanent method of support. It will be administered by and under the direction of those responsible for the unemployment relief activities in industrial communities.

Every effort will be made to continue opportunities for work for the professional groups in need—teachers, engineers, architects, artists, nurses, and others.

This program expresses a conviction that industrial workers who are unemployed and in need of relief should be given an opportunity for livelihood by the prosecution of a flexible program of public works. The several states will be aided as the federal relief law provides, in the financing of this enterprise.

Roosevelt Issues New Relief Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cant's word had to be trusted; in future it will be investigated. Work will be given only for a six months' period, so that it will not be considered a permanent method of support. Professional groups—teachers, engineers, architects, artists, nurses—will be helped also.

* * *

The money: This vast problem will be paid for by federal and local authorities alike. The $950,000,000 already appropriated will be down to $500,000,000 by the end of this fiscal year, on June 30, but that sum is expected to be nearly enough for the following fiscal year. However, the better part of $2,000,000,000 is still to be appropriated for public works and other emergency purposes during the next fiscal year and a portion of this will go into direct relief. Towns, cities, and states will be expected to continue contributing their share.

The land: While, from the relief angle, the Government moves to make land livable, it is attempting from another angle to remove it entirely from production. Plans for purchase of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of submarginal land were discussed at the White House and despite congressional opposition and political dynamite, it seems likely that the land purchase scheme will result in action. In effect, this is the land that cannot by the greatest effort be made self-supporting. It may revert to timber—an ambitious project for raising young pines in Georgia and converting them into newsprint is currently attracting great attention. Experiments show that if the pines are cut young enough, their pitch content is low and the paper made approaches in quality that pressed from spruce pulp raised largely in Canada. The Georgia pine, it is estimated, can be grown, manufactured into paper and delivered in New York for $9 a ton less than Canadian spruce. This is only one method of utilizing land removed from farm production.

* * *

And the cities: A little-noticed decision by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, yesterday, holding slum clearance under federal auspices to be legal, opens the way to a $100,000,000 corporation under Secretary Harold L. Ickes. Such a program not only gives emergency work and sets building industry going, reflecting as well on capital goods production, but it is a definite social relief to degrading conditions.

Italy to 'Crack Down' On Political Bosses

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—Preëlection campaigning, "bosses" and "pull" seekers are off the boards for the election of the 400 members of the Chamber of Deputies, March 25, Signor Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party, has ordered.

In a caustically-worded statement, he says:

"The activity of the backers of certain aspirants for the honor has begun. It is much less than that of the 1929 election, nevertheless, it is very annoying, and its only result is to lose time.

"Political protectors and protected are residues of the past. At present I limit myself to making note of one and the other, with the possibility of publishing a most interesting list of them."

The Fascist secretary is refusing to see anyone who wishes either to advance his own candidacy or that of a friend.

Niagara Falls Locked By Winter's Cold Snap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28—Winter's grip has choked the giant roar of the American Falls of Niagara to a faint whisper this week, and many tourists are flocking to the State Reservation to witness the unusual spectacle of the powerful cataract locked beneath thousands of tons of ice and snow.

Only a small trickle of water is visible from the banks. Spectators who go down to the edge of the river beneath the falls can approach close to the cliff. The Buffalo weather bureau reported today that the monthly average of 12 degrees above zero for February here will set a new record for all months in the Buffalo district.

Chinese Government Signs London Silver Agreement

NANKING, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Chinese National Government today ratified the London silver agreement, despite the opposition of Chinese bankers of Shanghai.

The bankers had urged delay in ratification, fearing the United States might move to boost the price of silver, which they said would impair Chinese currency.

Plenty of Advice Given to Johnson On NRA Codes

Much of Criticism Met by Proposed Reforms of Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—What Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson will get out of his "five-ring circus" of NRA criticism, now in progress here, remained obscure as the extraordinary proceeding moved into its second day.

In respect to volume of criticism obtained, the sessions are eminently successful. From each of the five rostrums especially set up for any person with a criticism to air against the recovery organization is pouring a steady stream of protest, complaint and advice which touches on every phase of the NRA and many that it doesn't have.

But so far there has been nothing that is really new. The country is familiar, and has been for months, with charges that some individuals and even some entire industries profiteered by building up surpluses in the early NRA days.

It is general knowledge that thousands of employers are deliberately violating wage and hour provisions of their codes—and punishing with dismissal any employee who makes a complaint. It is no secret that labor is having great trouble in obtaining its collective bargaining rights guaranteed under Section 7A of the Act itself.

And yet the great bulk of testimony before the different groups is along these lines, interspersed with comments which are entirely irrelevant, despite General Johnson's preliminary warning yesterday that personalities, the Act itself and other agencies of the Government were not open to criticism on the ground that he has no control over them.

In addition to being old, most of the criticisms are also directed against conditions which are recognized as requiring remedy, or which the NRA is already doing everything it possibly can to remedy. General Johnson anticipated most of what followed in his opening speech yesterday, when he outlined a 12-point reform program. The sting is taken out of a criticism if reform has previously been pledged.

As a result it is improbable that any of the material produced in the five separate centers of attack on the NRA will be of much practical value to the remodelers of NRA codes when they undertake next week to bring some 300 of those now in operation in line with each other and into conformity with more advanced theories than were held at the time when they were first drafted. But the hearings are at least serving to attract public attention back to the NRA and in this way if in no other may add some impetus to the reform efforts.

'Germany Prepares For War'—New Book

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Mr. Ewald Banse, National Socialist geographer and military strategist, writes of "the Great War that will decide the fate of the German people" in a book to be published today.

"We cannot go on dreaming and building pretty castles in the air. We have to harden our hearts and make the nation the pivot on which all our thinking turns," he writes in the American edition of a book widely circulated in Germany.

"The sword will come to its own again, and the pen after 14 years of exaggerated prestige, will be put in its place. The sword has lain rusting in the corner for 14 years in the German countries, while the pen has had the stage to itself; and as a result we have gone to the dogs."

Herr Banse, lecturer in military science at the chief educational institutions of National Socialist Germany, is the author of "Wehrwissenschaft" (Military Science), a book banned by the Reich when it raised a flood of protests from foreign countries after Germany left the disarmament conference. His new book, titled "Germany Prepares for War," outlines a program of "national defense" calculated to "combine German territory into a unified and therefore more powerful state, whose boundaries will be far wider than those of 1914."

That state is to be composed of "German-speaking Central Europe, with a present population of 92,000,000."

"Mighty empires are not founded by treachery, deceit, or huckstering; they grow out of the clang of swords. The Third Reich as we dream of it—from the Flanders Coast to the Raab, from Memel to the Adige and the Rhone—can also only be born in blood and iron."

New Yorkers to Aid Jews To Colonize in Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—An informal committee, headed by Mr. William W. Cohen, former United States Representative in Congress, has been formed here to aid in the project to settle Jewish refugees in an autonomous Jewish republic to be set up in Biro-Bidjan at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Lord Marley, Chief Opposition Whip of the House of Lords, who is here as chairman of the world committee for the relief of victims of German Fascism, explained at the organization meeting yesterday that the Russian Government would agree to accept Jewish immigrants provided they went voluntarily, were in good health, strong and were trained and equipped to follow a trade. About 1000 Jewish immigrants could be absorbed in Biro-Bidjan the first year 2000 in the next and from 3000 to 4000 in the third, he said.

Oklahoma Transit Strike Off

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 28 (AP)—The threat of an Oklahoma City street car and bus strike passed yesterday as workers accepted a wage increase averaging nearly $14 monthly for all employees.

Public Schools Asked to Join In Attack on Crime Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

Government to give emergency aid out of its Treasury.

The services of education entitling it to financial support were emphasized in the sessions today and last evening. The public school need not be apologetic in the face of an inquiry nor confess failure because its ideals have not been fully attained, said Mr. E. C. Hartwell, superintendent of schools, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Hartwell laid national endurance and control during the depression in measure to the teaching of the schools.

Senator Copeland's Appeal

Responsibility for building a permanent national bulwark against the growth of crime was today transferred from the home to the schoolroom by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, chairman of the Senate committee investigating crime conditions.

Speaking before the Department of Superintendence, the Senator advanced what he called his "new plan of attack against crime" with extreme caution lest the educators infer that he was laying the blame for the crime wave on the schools.

On the contrary, the Senator made it perfectly clear that instead of blaming the schools, he was asking them to take over the burden of crime prevention that the home and the church had failed to carry between them.

Need of Schools' Aid

In his address, the Senator explained why the aid of the schools must be counted on. He said: "Certain recent experiences of my own have given me a growing belief that America must lean still more heavily upon the school-teacher. As chairman of a committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate crime, it has been my duty to listen to the testimony of hundreds of witnesses. What we have learned centers upon one point—the necessity of preventing juvenile delinquency. To accomplish this, the schools can do more than all other agencies within public control.

"The importance of what I have to say to you is emphasized by the statistics of crime. In the United States today the average age of the criminal is 23 years. The largest age group is found at 19 and the next largest group at 18. The seeds of moral delinquency sown and grown during school age, develop into evil plants, the fruits of which are publicly displayed by boys and girls long before maturity of their minds and bodies.

"In saying these things to this particular group, I am not unmindful that the members of your association have long been concerned over the problems which crime presents.

"I am depending on your wide background of knowledge to fill in an outline of the facts for which I have but brief space. I must trust your trained imaginations to supply the details, depending upon your proven patriotism and loyalty to perfect and carry out some such plan as the one I shall propose.

Crime's Toll on Nation

"First let me present a brief statement of fact: From several sources, apparently authoritative estimates of the cost of crime, it appears to total approximately one-fourth of our national income. This sum, as is pointed out in your bulletin, exceeds by at least three times our total expenditures for education. We can agree, I believe, that the cost of crime in money and in reduced morality of the people, is devastating beyond computation.

"It is an old custom, familiar to you, to carry to the door step of the school all the problems that cannot be solved in the home or elsewhere in the community. To blame the schools and the teachers appears to be one of the diversions of the American people. But it is not in this spirit that I approach the subject under discussion.

"I could devote my available time to reviewing the forces which have tended to transfer from the home to the school almost the entire responsibility for the welfare of children. To you this is a well-known story. But when I turn my thoughts to what the schools can and should do in the matter before us, I have been wondering how the public would respond to a new plan. What would happen to a proposal that the public schools assume the responsibility for a basic crime prevention program?"

School and Business Linked

Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston asked for closer coöperation between industry and education to meet the challenge of depressions.

"It is time," he said, "that we business men should be more humble and begin to question our assumption of a divine prerogative to give advice to everybody else. And yet I do not see how business could, if it were in a mood to do so, keep its hands off our problems of education. Nor can I see how educators can longer leave the field of business to business men.

"Business problems are your problems quite as definitely as they are ours. And uneducated as we may be to cope with it, the problem of education is our problem quite as much as it is yours. The time has come when we must think these things through together.

"At last, we have the beginnings of an ordered society in this machine age. By fact-finding, we have discovered that it did have a human purpose after all. The function of business, we have discovered, is to get goods to people—not merely to offer goods for sale, but to enable the masses to buy. This, of course, will necessitate a plan; and the plan is being worked out, not according to anybody's utopian dreams but with a direct and scientific approach to the social facts.

"Under this plan, whatever its eventual details may prove to be, we know that the masses must have a more adequate share of the wealth that is produced. We know also that they must have leisure, else they cannot consume the masses of things which, under science, have become available now.

"But they must have more than that. They must have responsibility—an awareness of their relation to the whole plan and consequent interest in its success.

"The day of economic order and of social understanding has dawned. Our opinions may differ widely still, but now it doesn't matter. We are through, I hope, with following opinions. We are now after the facts of everybody's relation to everybody else.

"Nor will the intense struggle for individual existence divert us now from considering these facts. For that struggle has now become collective, and it is to everybody's individual interest to see to it that everybody else's interest is considered.

"Education in this new age will be effective because it will be dealing not with the worn-out axioms of former ages, nor with the otherworldly dreams of those who can find no place in their utopias for the facts of human nature. It will be effective because it will be dealing with actualities. And there is no reason why it should not be as effective in the development of social and spiritual values as it now is in the development of material achievements."

Return for Money Spent

Mr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, struck at the crux of the school financing situation last evening when he said that taxpayers are not alone interested in what the schools cost but in what they do for children in return for the time and money spent upon them.

Mr. Smith declared that in the patience, tolerance and good-nature inculcated in the American people the schools in the past three years have repaid a generation's expenditure.

A warning against "educational despotism" was issued by Mr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia, who urged support for the six-point program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration on the ground that it will leave the power in the states and localities where it belongs, while "federal aid in any other form will tend to transfer the power away from the people."

Local Classified
United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor at local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 [illegible] Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO. Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Prop. 14 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANO AND BENCH—Upright Keller, good tone, splendid condition. $35. Suite 307, 1397 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Evenings Lon. 3695.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.
Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. AL. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Happy Acres

22 of them, or as many as you like. 8-room colonial house, large living room with fireplace. Sunny play room and play yard, garage. Adjacent to golf club. Owner will sacrifice for quick disposal or will rent. E. R. ALLEN, WESTERN AVENUE, WESTFIELD, MASS.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT big commissions, bonuses selling from factory, hosiery, lingerie to friends, employees; wholesale prices; get Easter business now. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

OPPORTUNITY to earn good income selling lingerie, dresses; commission collected at time of sale. Write Box A-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsboro St.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2, MRS. L. M. FERGUSON. Comm. 8128.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Quiet room for refined business women or gentlemen, convenient to Journal Square; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. O. E. NEUMANN, 67-69 Brinkerhoff St.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th (near transits)—Attractive rooms, refined surroundings; business people; light kitchen privileges. HUND, University 4-8891.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St., Apt. 7-B—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4385. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 76 and Broadway—Small, large; private baths, private home. Write Box W 2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Place N. W.—Cozy, comfortable, sunny room; continuous hot water; ½ block 14th St.; $3. Telephone Adams 4027 after 6 p. m.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ENERGETIC women to introduce popular sportswear in colorfast spring shades; feel like velvet, washable and weatherproof; liberal commissions paid when order is accepted. NATALIE BURNHAM, 35 Copeland St., Reading, Mass. Tel. 720.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER - Stenographer, experienced, very efficient. E. ARBETTER, 225 West 69th St., New York City. Tel. Susquehanna 7-1124.

REFINED, middle-aged woman, superior references; traveled extensively; nurse, companion; Christian Scientist preferred; drive car, go anywhere. 146 Madison Ave., Quincy, Mass. Gra. 4300-W.

SWITCHBOARD, receptionist, knowledge of typing. 14 years' experience. Endicott 2-2934, Apartment 72-C, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Teacher of Singing
Also gives training in musical fundamentals which make SIGHT-SINGING possible for everyone. Studio, The Hargrave, 112 West 72nd Street, New York City. Tel. Endicott 2-4800.

MABEL LEES
Teacher of Artistic Singing. Studios: 271 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.; Metropolitan Opera House Studios, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. For appointments call Greenwich 2900 or PE. 6-2634.

SPEECH corrections, cultural training, oral Bible reading, elocution. ROSALIND FLORENZ, 60 West 68th, N. Y. C.; En. 2-8460.

TRANSPORTATION

S. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO. 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHMONT, MASS.—6 rooms, spare attic room, sun porch, hot-water heat; near station; fine location; newly renovated; adults preferred. Tel. Talbot 3180.

BOSTON — Unusually pleasant, modern 3-room apartment; Frigidaire, elevator; all outside rooms; $55. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $30
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Collections and Trials, Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

SECRETARY offers services or companionship for California transportation; or willing to pay her fare. Write Box M-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DOGS FOR SALE

COCKER SPANIELS, Scotties, smooth and wire haired Fox Terriers, Newfoundlands, Setters, and others reasonable. BRUSHWOOD KENNELS, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MRS. E. O. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. O. R. 2-5724

HELP WANTED

TAP DANCER for team, 5 feet 4, or (male) ballroom partner, 5 feet 9. Write Box M-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced, hustling type salesmen, age 25 to 40, to handle sales territory on well-known quality line of petroleum products, tires and accessories; salary; car allowance; state qualifications, experience and past business connections. C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY to take charge of wholesale store, one living in Harrisburg preferred. House of Singer, Beauty Parlor Supply, 502 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

REFINED woman to take care of house for elderly lady; pleasant home, light work, small pay. S. J., 49 High St., Hempstead, N. Y.

WANTED, CHILDREN'S NURSE—Must be experienced, to take full charge of 2 children, 3 and 7 years old. Telephone between 2 and 4 o'clock, Lib. 5580, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

OWNER desires to rent private house, 10 rooms and 6 baths, with entire furnishings, located near Drive; will redecorate and install oil-burning heating plant on 3 years' lease to responsible party, not for commercial purpose. For appointment call Riverside 9-2363, New York City.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

INTERIOR decorating and painting; estimates cheerfully given. OTTO E. NEUMANN, 67-69 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

General Classified

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IN YOUR TOWN start a Debt Elimination and Reciprocal Buying Plan; send $1.00 for instructions. BUSINESS BARTER SERVICE, 1348 Union St., San Diego, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

SCENIC, level lot, 64x155, in beautiful Verdugo Woodlands, Glendale, Calif.; near bus line; sacrifice. L. W. WRIGHT, phone CL. 66433. 6314 Burwood Ave., Los Angeles.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

OPPORTUNITY for representatives open with distributors throughout United States for SHUR LINE AUTOMATIC ALARM AND FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT with proven record on 10,000 fires. Profit at time of sale. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORP., West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York City.

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15 day credit consignment plan. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 98 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

WOMEN'S
Up to $1.95
KICKERNICKS
$1.00
Kickernicks are well known to Monitor readers and they will be glad to know they can secure them at their favorite resort store. Garments on sale are of rayon with all the Kickernick features. Regular and extra sizes. *Fourth floor.*
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Simonizing
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470
9-11 A. M. Daily

DIETRICH & THATCHER
First Class MEAT MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
We carry the Monarch Brand canned goods.
108 MAIN STREET Or. 3-4413

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure, $1.25
14 Harrison St. Or. 4-8330

ORIENTAL GULIAN, INC. BROADLOOM
—RUGS—
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Ave., Building
Corner So. Munn Avenue
Or. 3-8658

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Holiday Fruit Cake 60c. lb.
318 Morris Ave. El. 2-1432

HACKENSACK

Aylwards Food Shop
Complete Line of
S&W CANNED GOODS
254 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1932

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack 2-8416

HOBOKEN

PHONE HOBOKEN 1129
Making Over and Recovering Hair Mattresses and Box Springs a Specialty.
EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High-Grade Bedding and Upholstering of the Better Kind
1000 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Slip Covers to Order

IRVINGTON

CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J. Tel. Essex 2-9132

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

CLEANERS BARTLEY D·D DONNELLY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Paradise Barber Shop
2251 BOULEVARD NEAR BOYD AVENUE
Special
KREML SHAMPOO
All work done by proprietor

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer Street Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

The Grace Shoppe
688 Bergen Avenue, near Duncan Avenue
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery Lingerie Novelties
Freda Malz, *Prop.*
Tel. Delaware 3-1940

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Red Cross Shoes
$6.50
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables and Groceries
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Freytag and Anderson INC.
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street
Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2821—2822

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey. Fresh Dressed Poultry, Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season). Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0587 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

The Montclair Food Co.
INCORPORATED
Muffin Crisps
College Inn Soups
2 for 25c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now Located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

ORANGES
Tree ripened fruit, shipped direct to us from the groves, which insures their freshness.
ORANGES 20c to 43c per Doz. GRAPEFRUIT 3c to 10c Each
Special prices by the crate.
FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES, Inc.
8 LINCOLN STREET Or. 3-7514
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

REGULAR CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Hecker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream.
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9649

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-9611
679 Springfield Ave. Essex 3-4541

PATERSON

H. METZ
Metz Arch Mode Footwear
"THE FINEST IN FOOTWEAR"
"Reasonably Priced"
203 MARKET STREET

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

PASSAIC

WHITE LAUNDRY, INC.
Passaic 3-0030—0031
Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.
20 Van Winkle Ave.
Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
"The Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 129 Park Ave., Plainfield 6-6199
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY
LASTIX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Pfld., N. J

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs, Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Pfld 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

CHARM MART BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanent waves to fit your individual needs done reasonably.
276 Cypress Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-3730

RIDGEWOOD

The QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
The Gossard Line of Beauty Foundation
Brassieres and Girdle
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

OUR OUTSTANDING SPECIAL
4-piece Combination
$1 PAIL MOP WRINGER SCRUB BRUSH
Reg. $1.50 value
Foster's Paint & Hardware Co.
70 East Ridgewood Avenue Phone 6-3053

$ DOLLAR DAYS $
March 1st, 2nd and 3rd
Bargains in Women's Apparel
Coats—Dresses—Hats—Gloves
The Toggery Shop
34 OAK STREET, near Post Office

E. W. COBB
Stationery, Sporting Goods, Toys
Monogram or Printed Stationery:
50 folded sheets $1
50 envelopes
Numerous other bargains on our counters.
53 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. TEL. R. 6-1450

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
BE SURE TO COME IN FOR
Big Dollar Day Sale
March 1st, 2nd and 3rd. 40 specials
84 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. R-2310

S BARP
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-3630

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY Propr
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

HEGER SERVICE
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
SERVING BERGEN COUNTY
RUTH. 2-5430

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH Service
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

KLINGERS MARKET
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Sold by the Above
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-2640—2641

E. L. INGRAM
Texaco Certified Service
226 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1166
We can best prove our appreciation by meriting your patronage.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & MENGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
729 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Departmen tStore
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

The App Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
833 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
DIAL 6970

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call T1-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
527 WEST 10TH STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's and Misses' New Print Silk Dresses $10.95

MONARCH Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

DOBBS HATS for MEN
They're really beautiful . . . new, smart shades, becoming styles, an achievement in advanced construction. $5 and higher.
Come and see them.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
George N. Barnes
Second at State
Phone 8790

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ARE YOU PREPARED TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW AUTOMOBILE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW?
Consult
H. C. King Sr.
39 RODMAN AVENUE PHONE
LLANERCH, PA. BOULEVARD 2100

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons. 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream. $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PITTSBURGH

ANNUITIES—INSURANCE
Carl B. Hathaway
KOPPERS BLDG. ATLANTIC 0400

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE
PITTSBURG PA.
Phone Wellington 1014
Greenhouses & Nursery E. Bellevue Road

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

15th Anniversary Celebration
MANY VALUES IN ALL APPLIANCES AND RADIOS
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 Potomac Ave., Dormont Lehigh 1060
Authorized dealer Maytag, Thor and Westinghouse Washers and Ironers, Hoover Sweeper, Stromberg-Carlson and Philco Radios, Kelvinator and Frigidaire.

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

B. & J. SAYLOR
Fine Groceries
4th and Penn Sts.

SCRANTON

THE BAKERY that opened February 22, 1934, at 1921 North Main Ave., near Providence Square, appreciates the patronage already given and invites your continued interest and support.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Final Clearance Sale
All $1 bags NOW 49c; all $2.95 bags NOW $1.97. Washable pigskin gloves 99c. Luggage reduced 25% to 50%.
LACKAWANNA LEATHER CO.
327 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

The Chamberlain Products
include furniture polish, clean all soap-that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-odorizers, insect liquids. Made at the T D Chamberlain factory
1206 CEDAR AVENUE
Salesroom. 334-336 Adams Avenue

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Buick MONTANA
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

JONES DARK HAM SAUSAGE
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.
BLVD. 2525 "Smiling Service"

STEWART
CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLIES
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

PAUL J. BASSART
706 Penn. Avenue Pennhurst 6110
Piano and Organ Instruction. Beginners and Advanced Students.
Let the radio supplement but not supplant the piano in your home.
PIANO TUNING. Organist in St. James Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh

J. H. RUPERT
General Insurance
900 Ross Ave. Phone Ch. 0153

Belle Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
906 WOOD ST., 2nd floor left Penn. 9834

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Hogo Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

REAL ESTATE
FOR RENT, 4-room apartments, $40 and $45. 735 Wallace Ave., near Christian Science church. Complete new rent list ready. Ask for free insurance record book.
Wilkinsburg R. E. & Trust Co.
Cor Wood and Penn. Wilkinsburg

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

BRIGHTON—Greylands for happy, homely holidays; bath; children taken; 1 minute sea, Hove Lawns. 16 Norfolk Sq. MRS. BURBRIDGE.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

FLATS FOR SALE

UNIQUE HOMES—Two self-contained flats, facing sea, very attractive proposition. VOWLES, South Side, West Parade, Bexhill.

FLATS TO LET

BRIGHTON—Well-furnished flat to let, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, also bed-sitting room, bathroom; moderate. 30 St. Michael's Place.

MARGATE—Exceptional flat, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, electric light, gas; vacant March 25th; rent £80, rates £30. OLLIFF, 4 Crawford Gdns., Cliftonville.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PAIGNTON—Near—House on level and near bus, sea and shops; 3 beds, bath and modern conveniences; also garage; freehold. Apply CRAGG, 6 Mill Lane, Hazel Grove, Stockport.

HOUSES TO LET

AT NORBURY—6-roomed furnished house to let indefinitely; off main road, near station, shops, links and buses. Apply H., 41, Buckland Crescent, N. W. 3.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Comfortably furnished house to let, good residential part, quiet; 4 bedrooms, dining, lounge, small ante-room; gas or electric all rooms, bath hot and cold; garden; close sea, station, buses; 4½ guineas weekly. Box M-2597, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines; enquiries welcomed; trains met; car maintenance, insurance, lessons, hiring, etc., arranged. MacGREGOR, 30 Clare Lawn Ave., London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 2613.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Building,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ANCIENT Cinque Ports Town, Rye, Sussex—Guests received; modern conveniences, quiet, moderate; historical neighbourhood. MISS MASTERS, The Grove.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Restful house, woodland surroundings; close church; large rooms, gas fires, good cooking; recommended. MRS. F. W. GILLMAN, The Montpelier, 68 Montpelier Road, Hove 189711.

HOVE (Brighton)—Comfortable home; constant hot water; 3 minutes sea, tennis, band, good bathing. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens. Hove 3812.

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER — Charming 16th century farm house, 113 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; every attention; bathroom, indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; from 2 guineas weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst.

MIDDLETON, Sussex—Guests received in 2 comfortable cottages near sea; climate usually mild and sunny. SCHNEIDER, Rickstones.

N. WALES, LLANGOLLEN—Board-residence; glorious scenery; good centre; rest, rambling, motoring. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Haseldene.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position, downs; quiet; separate tables; electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST VACANT

NEAR LONDON — Matron - housekeeper for boys' school, also trained cook; experience essential. Box M-2596, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel (ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—1, 2 comfortable rooms; quiet, refined home; gas fire; 1 minute sea; gardens, tennis; convenient buses. 6A Westbourne Villas. Phone Hove 2033.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY—Desirable rooms in well-appointed home; board as required; close station and buses. 98 Mayfield Road.

YAPTON, SUSSEX—Good rooms to let with attendance; board as required. Sunnybank, North End.

SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling—will they write BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool 9? Dairy and farm equipment, easily sold goods; commission, or salary and smaller commission; send testimonials; districts already covered, Cheshire, Liverpool and South Lancashire, North Wales, Shropshire.

TEACHERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Josephine Page, A.T.C.L., welcomes pupils; singing and pianoforte (Curwen method for beginners). 38, Heathwood Road, Winton.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS seeks reengagement for summer term in school; experienced; good testimonials. 40 Warten Road, Ramsgate, Kent.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

ISLE OF WIGHT—For sale or to let, charming, convenient, modern house, sunny position south, near sea; 4 reception and servants' sitting room, usual offices, 6 principal bedrooms, 4 attic rooms, 2 used as bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, tennis lawn, bathing hut, garage, small vinery and conservatory, etc.; about 2½ acres; price freehold £3200; let unfurnished £160; open to offer, or would let furnished. Southcliff, Bembridge.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

TUITION

SUSSEX—Experienced graduate offers practical training on poultry farm with sound general education; few boys only, as family. Write BM/BRHH, London, W. 1.

WEARING APPAREL

SUITS, jumpers, coats; lady will call and supply you with these within 25-mile radius of Esher. Cresswell, Green Shutters, Arbrook Lane, Esher.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

ANY MAKE OF CAR
SUPPLIED BY
ALLIN'S
REPAIRS ACCESSORIES
10-15 BRIDGE STREET

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd.
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

N. C. WIDDOWSON
ESTATE AGENT. AUCTIONEER
Country Properties. Town Houses.
FLEET STREET PHONE 4241

C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE ROAD Phone 2165
Try Our Pasteurized Milk in Glass

COALS DIRECT FROM THE PIT HEAD
Phone 2589
CAVES
Coal Merchants
(Opp. Torre Sta.)
TORQUAY

BANFIELD & SONS
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
Castle Circus Phone 3511

BURRIDGE & SONS
FRUITERERS, FLORISTS AND GREENGROCERS
Phone 3734 8 Victoria Parade

For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
Abbey Stores, Torquay
Ask for Jacob's Biscuits

WAYCOTTS'
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone

GOODBODY'S CAFE
FLEET STREET
Luncheons Afternoon Teas
PHONE 2306

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
Drapers and Costumiers
Arrangements for the season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices. Inspection cordially invited.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Furniture : Carpets : Fabrics
Of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
The Furnishers of the West
Queen's Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
THE FASHION CENTRE OF BRISTOL NORTH for BOYS, AND GIRLS' SCHOOL OUTFITS
Drapery, Furnishings, etc.
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
11-13 Gloucester Road, Bristol

THE Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Stores
Tel. 33148
63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

Cuff's Furniture Polish
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture.
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union St. 210 Cheltenham Road
128 Ashley Road 29 E. St. Bedminster
116 Stapleton Road 42 Redcliff Hill
BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S
Original Fancy
CAKES, GATEAUX, and CHOCOLATES
Good and Pure
CLARE STREET, BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

"THE BONNET BOX"
198a Cheltenham Road
For up-to-date and latest styles in
MILLINERY
Practical Milliners. Hats Remodelled.

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE ATTENTION QUALITY
Tel 2146

Finest Wiltshire Bacon
AND COOKED MEATS
AT COMPETITIVE PRICES
GOODMAN & COMPANY
TEL. 2980 415 THE STRAND
Families Waited On Daily

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BOBBY'S
"THE STORE IN THE SQUARE"
is highly recommended as a splendid shopping centre. *40 Departments*, including HAIRDRESSING for Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is interesting to note that the Restaurant remains open until 10:30 p. m.

Harvey Nichols & Co
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 Commercial Road
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC

Beale Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING
DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd.

ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
High-Class
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
JACOB'S and PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
DIADEM FLOUR
CHIVERS and CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PRODUCTS
Post Office. Moordown. Tel.: Winton 213
Delivery to All Districts Daily

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
All garments made in our own Workshops.
F. T. EDE
88b WIMBORNE ROAD

AISH & CO.
YELVERTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 187

MEADERS LTD
WATCHMAKERS GOLD & SILVERSMITHS
QUALIFIED GEMMOLOGISTS
6437 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
AND AT 19 SOUTHBOURNE GROVE, SOUTHBOURNE
TELEPHONE 1875 BOSCOMBE

JUDD
97a POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE

COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 900, Parkstone 360

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

F. JAMES
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
of every description
2a Albert Road, SOUTHSEA
Phone 4867

morants. SOUTHSEA
"Stronger Still" for Fabrics
Palmerston Road, Southsea

Mc DONALD WOODS
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS
59, 61, PALMERSTON ROAD
Phone 3016 SOUTHSEA

Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Rd. Junction, Southsea Phone 5486
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7026

Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop

KENT

BROMLEY

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street (Ravensbourne 0302)

Braemar
RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

For
DIAMOND and GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We Specialise in REPAIRS
21 High St., Bromley Ph. Ravensbourne 2768

THE KNITWEAR SPECIALIST
FORBES PATERSON
5 London Road,
Bromley
Our Knitwear stock is always New and Interesting. (Also Gowns, Maids' and Children's Frocks.)

CANTERBURY

DYERS and CLEANERS
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

ELISE
(Late of MARSHALL & SNELGROVE London)
specialises in
MEDIUM AND LARGE SIZES
FROCKS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE SPORTS WEAR
6 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE

SEVENOAKS

Telephone Sevenoaks 330
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

LOTUS DELTA
OUTRAMS BEEHIVE BOOTSTORE
Lotus, Delta and Bective Toe Brand Footwear
59 HIGH STREET

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Only the Best Dairy Produce
Agent for NEVILLE'S BREAD

A. V. CRAZE
98 HIGH STREET Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer
All Floral Designs

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready to Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars. Lock Ups.
Open Day and Night

Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites. Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables and also Heinz Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant. Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

LINDSAY HERMITAGE Ltd.
53 HIGH STREET
TUNBRIDGE WELLS Phone 220
for
PIANOS, RADIOS and GRAMOPHONES

May We Be
Your Stationers
Your Booksellers
GOULDEN & CURRY
50-61 HIGH STREET

Houses and Estates
BRACKETT & SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 and 29 High St., Tunbridge Wells, and 34 Craven St., London, W. C. 2.

Tunbridge Wells Advertiser
A leading local paper covering a wide area in West Kent and East Sussex. A recognised medium for domestic advertisements. 1d. a word, minimum 1/-. Fridays 2d.
GENERAL PRINTING

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
(Continued)

J. RAWSON & SON Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Authorised Sales and Service Depot for Austin, Morris, Vauxhall, Talbot and Essex Cars
Phone 1460-1

WHITSTABLE

WINDYRIDGE LTD
Gowns, Millinery, Ladies' Tailor
Agent for Henry Heath Hats
10 OXFORD ST. 'Phone 34

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

THE BELGRAVE LAUNDRY CO., Ltd.
Telephone 61186
DEPOTS:
115a Humberstone Rd. Tel. 59912
66 Narborough Rd. Tel. 60864
9 King St. Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo St. Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Rd. Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Rd. Tel. 24215
37 The Rushes, Loughborough
LAUNDERERS, DYERS, CLEANERS

NORFOLK

NORWICH

PRINTING of every description
NOBBS & GOATE
Smallgate, Beccles, Suffolk (Tel. 58)
and Loddon, Norfolk (Tel. 21)

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

WITNEY

OSBORN TITE
DRAPER and OUTFITTER
Stockist of TWILFIT CORSETS, JAEGER UNDERCLOTHING, REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, OXFORDSHIRE MADE GLOVES.
Phone Witney 28

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

VYRNWY STORES
Try Our Delicious
BACON
33 CHURCH STREET

SOMERSET

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

OVER'S
NOTED
BROWN PEPPERMINT DUMPS
FRUIT DUMPS
Home made Chocolate Easter Eggs a speciality. All prices
Mail Orders Filled
36 HIGH STREET PHONE 416

KALIF CAFÉ
23 HIGH STREET
WESTON-SUPER-MARE

SPRING FABRICS
The latest novelties in SILK, COTTON and WOOL now on show.
Walker & Ling WRITE FOR PATTERNS

Golden Guernsey Milk
LIPPIAT FARM
Locking
BERRIDGE BROS.

For All Hairdressing
THE HOUSE of GIBBS
PHONE 722 7, WEST STREET

B. G. BETTY
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Phone 1127 17 WHITECROSS ROAD

JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS

A. W. FRANCIS & SONS
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICIANS
82 Regent Street We make or
Phone 219 mend anything

WALL & SON
(H. M. Wall)
Fishmongers Poulterers
Game Dealers
74a REGENT STREET
Phone 829

SUFFOLK

IPSWICH

Please Note That We Sell
Jacobs Biscuits Post Toasties
Shredded Wheat Old Dutch Cleanser
Lux and Rinso

W. J. GREEN
Groceries and Provisions of Quality
WARREN HEATH STORES
Felixstowe Road, Ipswich
Delivery all parts daily Tel. 7204

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT
(Continued)

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
Always crisp and fresh
Hockey and Brimacombe
The Addiscombe & Shirley
GROCERS

C. H. GIBSON Ltd.
90, Brighton Road, Purley
Builders and Decorators
Jobbing Work a Speciality
Tel. Purley 2432 and 2433
Head Offices 509 London Rd., Croydon

PHONE: FAIRFIELD 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN.
19 LONDON ROAD CROYDON
Also at 26 GEORGE STREET
We greatly appreciate your custom.

HOME-MADE CAKES
The Paragon
220 High St., CROYDON

CAREY & SON
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938

ESHER

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY
Provision and Grocery Stores
Noted House for Bacon
W. F. DENHAM & SON
PHONE ESHER 422 HIGH ST.

HIDE & CO. LTD.
The Market Place
A Business Built on
QUALITY and SERVICE
for
Costumes Silk Goods
Coats Millinery
Furs Outfitting
Knitwear Hosiery
Pesco
Phone KINgston 0186

The MIRROR SALON
(W. A. HAMLIN)
13 Park Rd., Kingston Hill
Ladies' and Children's Hairdressing,
Permanent Waving, etc.
Moderate Charges
Phone KINgston 2536
Closed Monday Afternoons

The HOOVER
It BEATS as it Sweeps as it Cleans
H. M. STEWART
For all Domestic Appliances
Elmbridge 1572, 1373 79 Victoria Road Surbiton

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 SURBITON
HOOK RD.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Make a habit of visiting the Tudor Restaurant for your meals
KINGSTON 1001

Printing and Bookbinding
T. J. S. Guilford & Co., Ltd.
47 LONDON ROAD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
TELEPHONE NO. KINGSTON 0752

Why Not the Best?
as supplied by:—
WILCOX & SON, Butchers, of
Kingston-on-Thames, Claygate, Ditton and Weston-Green

EVELYN ANNE Ltd.
(E. A. Villiers & V. E. Boultbee)
GOWNS, MILLINERY, SPORTS WEAR
18 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Telephone Elmsbridge 3474

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3, HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Williamson's Ltd.
26 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST. MARGARETS
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

The Personal Firm for the
BEST MILK SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE Ltd.
MODEL DAIRIES:
Head Office, 13, The Quadrant, Richmond
Branches at:
St. Margarets, Kew, Sheen, Barnes, Putney and Ealing.
Local Farm, Petersham.
Producers of CERTIFIED MILK

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
for FASHIONS, FURNITURE, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Luncheon & Tea Restaurant
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

FOR
COALS, COKE or COALITE
Try
WILLIAM FUNGE
F. W. DAWS, Proprietor
Southern Railway Depot, HOUNSLOW
Phone Hounslow 0019

RADIO Any Make Supplied
W. SCOTT
Wireless, Sports and Cycle Depot,
318 Upper Richmond Rd., E. Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 4079

SURREY

SUTTON

Established 150 years
Walter Stevens Boot Stores
113 and 23 HIGH ST.
Tel. Sutton 397
Repairs
Agent for all best makes.

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel. Sutton 110

ARTHUR BEAN, Ltd.
Specialists in All Kinds of
Building Construction
Modern Decorations and all House Maintenance
Repairs by Experienced Workmen
SHOWROOM AND BRANCH OFFICE
26c GROVE ROAD, SUTTON
Phone Sutton 5198

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Rd., Sutton

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961. 2962

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Longleys
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
ST. LEONARDS ROAD

J. H. TURK
FISHMONGER, POULTERER and GAME DEALER
Our Speciality local caught Fish.
Sackville Corner
Phone: Bexhill 302 Sackville Road

E. Hughes
PURVEYOR
of HIGH CLASS MEATS
44 SACKVILLE ROAD
PHONE 595 BEXHILL

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY
and SAFETY RAZORS
Price list on application
J. IRELAND
CUTLER and SILVERSMITH
203a Western Road, Brighton

WILLIAM HILL
(Hove) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

Best & Nunn
7, Dyke Road,
Seven Dials,
Hove.
RADIO and ALL YOUR ELECTRICAL NEEDS
Phone Hove 3368

SHOREHAM SHIPPING & COAL CO.
LTD.
117 Western Road, Hove Hove 6080
Best
Coal, Coke and Anthracite
Lowest Prices

EASTBOURNE

Bective
Perfect Shoes
HARDING
51, GROVE ROAD, EASTBOURNE
Telephone 516. Fitting by X-RAY

S. C. NASH
Fruiterer, Florist, and Greengrocer
Families waited on daily for orders.
GREYSTONE BLDGS., EASTBOURNE
TEL. 1224 and 1225

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

MAURICE BASSETT
for
Spring Furnishings, Casements, Cretonnes, Curtain Nets, Loose Covers made by experts
31, CAMBRIDGE ROAD Phone 1272

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
JEWELLERY WATCHES CLOCKS
BRIGNALL
12, KING'S ROAD 46, George Street
Phone 1370 Est. 1857 Phone 1399

GIFTS
Potter & Moore Lavender Specialities
Dainty Gift Sets, etc.
H. FRANKLIN BAIRD
Chemist, 2 Cambridge Gardens,
Hastings—Phone 26

A. G. BURGESS
FAMILY BUTCHER
HUMANE METHODS ONLY
18 SILCHESTER ROAD Phone 1546
SCHOOLS SUPPLIED

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS
SUSSEX COUNTRY PROPERTIES
Business Transfer Agents
WATSON & CO.
Established 1877
11 HAVELOCK ROAD Tel. 272

LINDRIDGE & SON, Ltd.
PIANOS RADIOS GRAMOPHONES,
RECORDS. MUSIC
44 Robertson St. and 9 Claremont.
Hastings, phone 461, and at
69 Devonshire Road, Bexhill

SUSSEX

SEAFORD

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Comfortable, Speedy, Artistic
PERMANENT WAVING, etc.
Home and Colonial Stores (First Floor)
H. W. BLAKE

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Ladies' Fashion Wear
WORTHING
Telephone 1320

ELSIE M. GUMMER
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
BANK CHAMBERS, Bedford Row
WORTHING Tel. 1590
Toilet Requisites

JORDAN and COOK Ltd.
Artistic House Furnishers
35-37-39 South St., Worthing
Why go to London when we are here?

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

EVERYTHING for LADIES
Gowns, Coats, Jumper Suits, Coatees, Underwear, Milliinery, Gloves, Scarves, Hosiery, Bags, Umbrellas, Perfumery, etc., together with Children's Wear and general soft furnishing

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

TEL. MID. 3185
F. H. HOBBS
(Partner in late firm "Stevens")
Salon 303 Daimler House, Paradise Street
Ladies' Tailor
Habit Maker and Dressmaker
Ready to Wear and Bespoke
Low overhead charges price advantage.

BE SHOD IN STYLE AND COMFORT
CANTILEVER SHOE STORE
11 PICCADILLY NEW STREET BIRMINGHAM

ORTON'S
Specialists in Household Linens
Agents for
All Vedonis Underwear
and
Bear Brand Hose
113-115 Stratford Road, Sparkbrook

REEVE & STEDEFORD Ltd.
For Quality Cars and Quality Service
Man. Dir. Harold A. Smith
Broad Street Mid. 0842

DALE END RADIO
Complete Radio & Electrical Installations
26 Dale End B'ham.
Phone Central 6923.

COAL
Best House Qualities—Lowest Prices
Delivered anywhere in the District
Boston's Colliery Offices
25 PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM

D. BARKER
Post Office, Gravelly Lane, Erdington
Newsagent. Stationery.
Greaseproof Paper, Lunch Paper, etc.

A. B. SEARS Ltd.
(Tel. C. 3652)
39 Carrs Lane (2 doors from High St.)
Classic Tailors

LEAMINGTON SPA

SAWERS Ltd.
Fish, Poultry and Game
All at Lowest Prices
64, Regent Street, Leamington Spa. Phone 25 and 28, also at 23 Church St., Warwick. Phone 30. And 16, Bridge St., Stratford-on-Avon. Phone 130 and 150.
Deliveries twice daily to Coventry and District.

Decorations by Heynes
38A Warwick Street
INTERIORS EXTERIORS
MODERNIZATIONS SIGN WRITING
PERIOD WORK PROPERTY REPAIRS
DESIGNING
Plastic Paint and All Modern Finishes

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System) 40/-
Oligard (Sachet System) From 21/-
O. M. Westwood
56 BIRMINGHAM RD.
Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at
Vesey House Ph. 1461 (Opp. Lloyds Bank)

Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER-CREAM
JAMES WALKER
Chemist
Sutton Coldfield 'Phone 2021

Day and Night Service
Wylde Green Garage
Phone 2124 Sutton Coldfield

WALES

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Her Choice

"You are busy."

"Yes, I have just chosen the stuff for my wedding dress—I am getting married in a fortnight."

"Really? I hope you have made a good choice."

"Yes, white charmeuse, 29 shillings and 11 pence a yard."—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Not Her Fault

An elderly lady who could not see eye to eye with the cabby on the question of fare, finally remarked: "Don't you try to tell me anything, my good man. I haven't been riding in cabs for twenty years for nothing!"

"No," replied the cabby with a world of meaning in his tone, as he took up the reins and prepared to depart, "no, but I wager you had a good try."—*Humor in Our Streets.*

Something New

New Arrival: "Do you know if the charges here are reduced if one stays a week?"

Hotel Porter: "Couldn't tell you, sir. Nobody's ever stayed a week."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Favorite Book

"What is your favorite book?"

"It has always been my bank book, but even that is lacking in interest now."—*Pathfinder.*

Deception

Diner: "What do you call this soup, waiter?"

Waiter: "Mock turtle, sir."

Diner: "Well, don't you think the restaurant is carrying this thing a bit too far?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another Way to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Utica, N. Y.

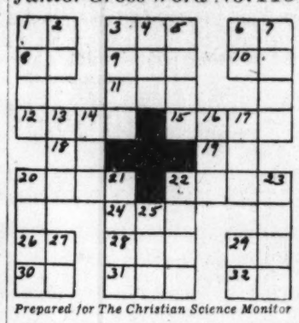
LOVE and goodwill find a means of expression independently of speech.

A Swiss family, using almost no English, moved into an American community. They were barely able to make their wants known at the local stores. The fact that they had no means of communication with their neighbors was a matter of distress to them. Being of a decidedly sociable nature, they had a yearning to be friendly. Not to be denied the expression of this feeling, they conceived a bright idea.

Skill in raising flowers was one of their joys. Having started a promising garden, they carefully dug up some plants, potted them, and at night left one on the front porch of each house of their immediate neighborhood.

The response was gratifying. Interest and kindliness blossomed where indifference had been. The introduction thus made was the opening incident of happy, friendly relationships. This feeling grew as the way opened for other expressions of good will. The children of the family found the companionship they needed and soon had their place in the sports of the community, and gradually came to speak English naturally.

Junior Cross-Word No. 115



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Proceed.
3—Human being.
6—In case that.
8—Prefix meaning NOT.
9—Gone by.
10—The Pilcomayo River is on this continent (abbr.)
11—Number.
12—Tempo.
15—The Orient.
18—Very.
19—501 in Roman numerals.
20—Pack.
22—Opposed to STARBOARD.
24—Rockford is third largest city in this State (abbr.).
26—Pronoun.
28—Bornholm is an island in the Baltic ——.
29—Brooklyn is in this part of New York (abbr.).
30—Negative.
31—Grass cut and cured for fodder.
32—Exist.

Down

1—Golden yellow.
2—Upon.
3—Comrade.
4—Whole duration of a being.
5—Not any.
6—Madagascar is one in the Indian Ocean (abbr.).
7—Rapid.
13—Noun suffix denoting ONE WHO DOES.
14—Lowing of a cow.
16—Bustle.
17—Masculine title of respect.
20—Whirl.
21—To desire.
22—Drama.
23—Neat.
25—Meadow.
27—Towards.
29—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

A Word a Day

Mordant

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Some day a cloistered historian exempt from mob influence and official epithet will analyze with *mordant* pen the administrative psychology of our time" (Neil Carothers, in New York Herald Tribune, Feb. 25, 1934).

Text: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: trenchant, searching, friendly, retrospective, gloomy, morbid, unrestricted, serious, appraising.

Pronunciation: *Maur'-dant* (*au* as in *haul*, *a* as in *account*).

Derivation: The Latin *mordere*, "to bite," is the root of our adjective "mordant," which we use in the figurative sense of "biting," and, therefore, "caustic, sarcastic, trenchant." "Mordant" is also used as a noun to designate any corrosive substance used in etching, or a substance used in the dyeing industry to fix colors.

Let us not emulate the satirist with his mordant words.

Notes and Queries

Masthead (B. J. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Would you give the explanation of the term "masthead" in your column? It is used in the notice about remailing rates, on the inside cover of the Sentinel: "Rates for remailing the Monitor will be found in the masthead on the Home Forum Page."

It is obviously a frame, or block, but I have been unable to find the word in the dictionaries, even the Webster's New International. It would be particularly interesting to learn the application of the term to such a frame, as its ordinary meaning is a shipping term, and apparently quite removed from newspaper work.

The word is familiar to journalists, and has almost outgrown the limits of newspaper cant. The following "additional definition" of "masthead" is taken from the latest dition of Webster's:

Masthead, n. The matter printed in every issue of a newspaper or journal, stating, usually, the title, ownership and management, subscription and often advertising rates, and sometimes a motto;—so called because printed at at the top of a column, usually the first on the editorial page.

Daily Anecdote

Speed in Dakota

WHEN Matthew Arnold, the celebrated English author, made his first tour of the United States, he landed one night in a small town in South Dakota. A noted elocutionist was entertaining that evening at the town hall, and since Arnold had no engagement he decided to attend.

One of the selections on the program was Arnold's own poem, "Youth's Agitation," which begins, "When I shall be divorced some 10 years hence—"

The elocutionist made an unfortunate pause at the end of the line, and much to Arnold's amusement a rustic sitting next to him shouted, "Ten years! He should come out to Dakota an' he can get one in two weeks."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Self-Educated

Despite the fact that he attended a university but six weeks, Lenin, the Russian revolutionary leader, received a law degree from the University of St. Petersburg.

Last Curtain Call

Edwin Booth made his last stage appearance, in the rôle of Hamlet, on April 4, 1891.

Brevities

Lynchburg News: Cuba, news dispatches tell us, can't raise money to pay her debts, but Cuba needn't expect too much publicity that way with all the competition she has.

Humorist: A woman correspondent tells us that she dislikes wearing tweeds, but her husband cannot afford to buy her a fur coat. That strikes us as a rather unusual reason for a wife not having a fur coat.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE teacheth poesy, and all the lore
Of songcraft, where no muse hath dwelt before.—EURIPIDES.

True to Type

"Drawn" on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Henrietta S. Henoch, Chicago

The "Peke" is China's Great Gift to the Laps of the World. Today's Typewriter Artist is to Be Commended for Such a Faithful Depiction of the Social Leader of the Dog Realm.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Lord

THE name for God commonly rendered "Lord" or "my Lord" in our Authorized Version is *Adonai*, a distinctive form of *adon*, the regular Hebrew word used of men in various senses. Thus when Abraham is called "master" (Gen. 24:9) or "lord" (in the sense of "husband," Gen. 18:12), and when Joseph is addressed as "sir" (Gen. 43:20), and when Shemer is spoken of as "owner" of a certain hill (I Kings 16:24), it is the term *adon* which is employed in each case.

These various senses of *adon*, used with reference to men, help to suggest the meaning of the special form *Adonai*, which is reserved for God alone. As in the case of *Elohim*, the regular word for "God" *Adonai*, is, strictly speaking, a plural form doubtless to stress the divine rank or authority.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

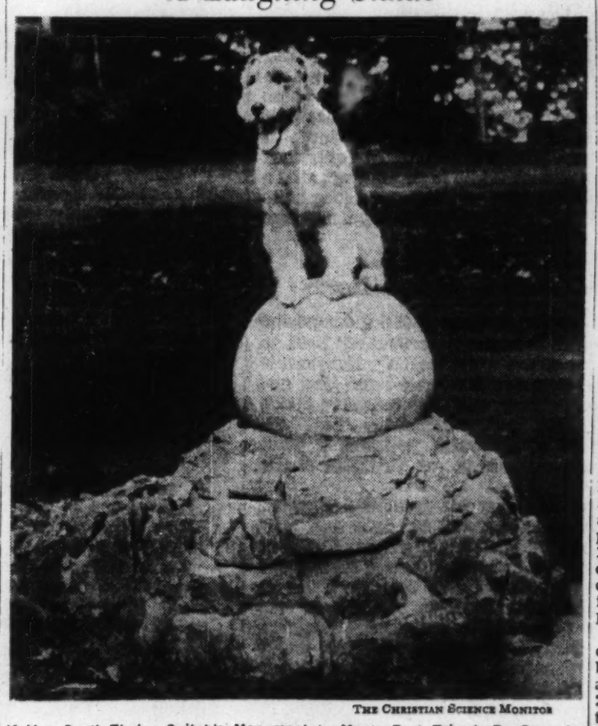
Dollars and Doughnuts

HOMEMADE doughnuts, sold through grocery stores and meat markets, have been the means of helping two women to balance their home budgets. The women first worked together, making an average of 30 dozen doughnuts daily, and received 20 cents a dozen for them. Later they were obliged to dissolve partnership, because of living in different parts of town; but the two businesses kept on growing until each averaged as many as 50 dozen daily.

In addition to making doughnuts, one of the women now makes potato chips for her grocer, and also makes them for club dinners, etc. The other woman makes angel food cake and meringues for special occasions.

Miss Magdalene H.

A Laughing Statue



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If You Can't Find a Suitable Monument to Man's Best Friend, Be One; At Least This Seems to Be the Philosophy of This "Wire Hair," And Because Lilian Wood, College Park, Md., Caught Him in the Act, She Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Unusual Pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

Mr. Scroggins

Snow on the Statues

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P for Pilgrim) threw up the window blind, and the morning sun burst into his bedroom in Ulmus Americana (American elm). "Dear, dear! what has happened!" he said with a sparkling of the eyes, gazing out on Boston Common. He dashed into the kitchen to see if Mrs. Scroggins had seen it. "Yes, my dear, isn't it wonderful?" she said when her husband tumbled from the dining room. Outside everything was glistening white. A new snow had fallen during the night, soft and clinging. Each tree was clothed in a spotless new dress of snowflakes, which had spread a coverlet of beauty over every familiar thing.

"There has been plenty of snow this winter, and plenty of winter," said the venerable squirrel as he drew his chair to the breakfast table and smiled at his wife; "but this snow is different."

"Because it's new," said Mrs. Scroggins. "And it may be the last, for the time for snow is drawing near the close."

"Exactly, my dear," said her husband. "So we'll hurry out into it just as soon as we can. We don't often have snow that stays where it falls. Usually, it blows here and yonder, or it comes right down by the tree branches and doesn't rest till it reaches the ground."

The Scroggins breakfast is usually taken slowly, and bustling is kept until other times; but this morning of the new, and perhaps last, snow, both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins hurried, both with the eating and the cleaning up. So the morning still was new and fresh when they stepped out on their front piazza and drew in delighted long drafts of the sun-drenched late winter air.

Fib, sparrow chieftain, met them as they started across the Common.

"Don't miss the statues," he said.

"We're going to see them first," said Mr. Scroggins.

They hurried through the Common to a statue of a general on horseback.

"Much improved," said Scroggins, leaning on his small cane and staring critically at the snow-decked general. Mrs. Scroggins nodded. Fib flew to the statue and alighted on the knee of the mounted figure. On its head was a tidy little cap of snow. And on its lap was a neat apron. Fib flirted a tail feather and flipped off a small shower of snowflakes. Scroggins waved him to come. They pushed on to the next statue, a figure of a man standing erect and gazing out upon the sights of the Common with great earnestness. Scroggins stared at this statue intently.

"Not so good," he declared finally. Mrs. Scroggins agreed that it was better the way it usually was, for the snow had woven a veil over the face and head.

The next statue pleased them all, instantly. It was another man, standing erect and pointing with one hand to a sheaf of arrows or some such things.

"Now that was a good piece of snow work," said Scroggins. Mrs. Scroggins agreed and Fib flew swiftly to the statue's shoulder. On the head was a fluffy bonnet of snow, set well back jauntily. Over the shoulders was a cape. "And it's a fine cape, too," said Mrs. Scroggins. This was a tribute, because Mrs. S. knows capes, having worn them for years.

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Out on the Statue Tour

And so, from statue to statue went the three friends, finding each bit of decoration a surprise, and admiring, between statues, the perfection of the white dresses on tree and fountain and waste box and bench.

The sun rose higher and higher. As it rose, the snow decorations dropped softly to the ground. Scroggins watched the melting. "Tomorrow, we shall say, 'Where is yesterday's snow?'" he said.

Mrs. Scroggins nodded and Fib flew off to repeat what the sagacious squirrel had said.

Betty Bee

Inexhaustible Food Supply

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE can tell you many interesting things about pollen (the "flour" of bee bread) and its collection. How, for instance, the dustlike material adheres to the body and legs when some of the more prolific pollen-bearing flowers are entered; how her tongue, used as an extractor in nectar-bearing flowers, performs the same function in the gathering of pollen.

It is fascinating to see a pollen-laden bee emerge from a blossom. Even while on the wing, the bee will be busy transferring the accumulation to those handy baskets on the hind legs. How does she do it? Watch as carefully as you may and you cannot follow the swift movements. With lightning passes she combs the pollen from the body. There is no part that those supple legs cannot reach. Even while you are wondering where the pollen goes, you find it piling up in those convenient hind-leg carriers.

Should Betty drop some of her load in transit she need not worry. Always there is plenty of pollen awaiting collection. The pollen particles vary in size. Of the larger, 100 will line up to the inch. Some of the smaller would require 3000 or more to the inch. In pollen-bearing blossoms, the supply is usually large. One example will suffice.

Betty Bee is on a pollen-gathering excursion. She alights on a peony blossom and proceeds to explore. On a single anther she finds more than 20,000 particles. In this one flower there are more than 3,000,000 grains of pollen.

What matters it if other insects seek this nutritious food? Betty Bee need never worry that Baby Bee will go hungry.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

259

Having only returned from there said the publicity expert Maine seems to me to have a countless number of camping spots for tourists of marked pastoral beauty

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

With the Inventors

Improved Coat Hanger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A COAT hanger that is smart enough to hang on a thin cord or wire without slipping off? Yes, and R. W. Taylor has obtained exclusive right to make them, by taking out U. S. Patent No. 1,934,018. You hold the hanger parallel to the cord, sliding the "eye" down over the cord. When you have given the hanger a half-turn, it is locked in place quite as securely as if hanging over a heavy rod. "Why didn't I think of that?" did you say?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Monster Swimming in the Pond*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Economics of Jesus

THE young carpenter of Nazareth had not the opportunity of studying the works of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. He had to think out his problems many centuries before they set pen to paper. His revolutionary ideas borrowed nothing from Karl Marx. But Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who has had better than average opportunity to observe the development of thought in an age influenced by these and many other brilliant economists, said the other day:

> Jesus knew more about political economy than all the professors in all the colleges in the world, and he knew more about the human heart than Shakespeare.

The reference almost in one breath to political economy and the human heart has a significance worthy of exploration. Many a promising plan for the material betterment of mankind has foundered on its author's lack of understanding of those factors which may be summed up as the "human heart." The feelings, motives, affections, joys and sorrows of mortals constitute a more important part of economics than do statistics on the balance of trade, employment, credit or agricultural production. Control of the latter—in other words, the planned economy on which so much faith is being pinned—depends on the ability of men to control the former.

"Out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness . . ." Thus Jesus saw his problem in economics. It was a problem in morality—in the control of those things commonly called "human nature." Not all the specialists in tariffs, in currency, taxation, power development, manufacturing have ever put enough technical wisdom into human law to make it equal to the task of administering economic justice or guaranteeing economic security. It is necessary to use the best knowledge we have, but there is no such thing as a technical wisdom which would be adequate. The answer to mankind's need lies too deep.

Jesus advised less thought about what we should wear and eat, more thought about God's ability and readiness to supply those things needful to his children. Jesus did not advise the exploitation of other peoples as a means to meet economic needs. He advised us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and one of his apostles assured his followers that they who dwell in love dwell in God, where supply does not depend on spinning and weaving.

The planned economy of Jesus did not call for destruction of crops, restriction of factory output, control of moneys or hours of work. These might be implements, but it called primarily for control over the "human heart."

The revolution necessary to establish economic justice was not one armed with rifles or hoes. It was to be armed with the love of one's neighbor. Those who from high places today see a threat to the continuation of their influence might well ponder this, and let the revolutions they now fear be intercepted by revolution in their own thinking. Peoples who have felt the scourge of economic or political oppression should revolt within themselves against the covetousness, the bitterness, the deceit which persist in the "human heart" before they attempt to overthrow régimes or systems that are what they are because the heart of mortals is what it is.

Jesus once faced a problem in economy in which one of his followers demanded to know the wherefore of a certain distribution of work. The Master said: "What is that to thee? Follow thou me." That is the answer to many an individual's economic problem today—to follow the truth, to practice the love that Jesus exemplified, to find justice as regards distribution of work and its reward first in one's own consciousness.

Jesus did not merely preach wider distribution of necessities among the people; he practiced it with a few loaves and fishes. And he left rules for the practice of a divine economy, the outcome of which can be clearly foreseen without aid of chart or benefit of research. A few gleams of it may show through Marx, or Smith, or Mill. It is clear and complete in the words and works of the Master Economist who was also—significantly—the Master Christian.

Old Trade Routes Revived

WHILE Sven Hedin and his Sino-Swedish geological expedition are attempting to retrace the old caravan route across central Asia, by which Chinese silks and porcelains were carried to Europe before the sea route was discovered, some of the ancient trade relations between the Near East and Scandinavia are being restored. Both Sweden and Denmark this year have sent new government representatives to Teheran, and the proposed Swedish budget contains a provision for a new legation building at Ankara (Angora). These are diplomatic repercussions of reviving business relations. For some years a Swedish-Danish syndicate has had charge of railroad construction in Turkey, employing not only Swedish and Danish engineers to direct the work, but Norwegians, Swiss, Austrians and Bulgarians as well. Much of the rolling stock has been ordered in Sweden and more orders are expected.

About a year ago the same syndicate obtained the concession to complete the new railroad line in Persia which is to connect the Gulf of Persia with the Caspian Sea, nearly a thousand kilometers across difficult territory. Some of the sections south of Teheran had been built by a German-American firm, and Swedish and German engineers had already staked out the line north of Teheran, which has to cross the Elburz mountain range at considerable heights. Many tunnels and high bridges are necessary, so that a new cement plant is to be built by a Swedish firm.

Besides railroad builders, Persia employs Swedish sanitary engineers and aviation instructors, and it will be remembered that in 1911 the Swedish army was given the task of organizing the police force and country gendarmes in Persia. The work was completed before the World War, and as the native rangers have since made great progress in suppressing banditry, making travel safer, their Swedish teachers are remembered with gratitude.

In Turkey, Swedish telephones have been installed at both Ankara and Smyrna, with interurban lines throughout the country. The first rubber factory in Turkey was recently built by Swedish engineers, and a delegation of ordinary factory operatives was sent from the Swedish Coöperative plant at Gislaved to show the Turks how to make rubber footwear.

Both Turkey and Persia are ruled by energetic, "self-made" administrators, Mustapha Kemal and Riza Shah Pahlevi, each determined to modernize his ancient country and to keep it independent. The actual work is done by native labor, directed by foreign technical assistants. In Persia, foreign trade is a state monopoly, and in order to pay for the Swedish imports of locomotives and electric motors with Persian rugs a virtual barter system has been set up. This explains why Stockholm suddenly has so many Oriental rugs to sell. Some are reexported to pay for Swedish imports. Thus despite barriers and the depression, international trade keeps on, even if compelled to assume primitive forms.

Out of the Shadow

TWO men in a Salem (Mass.) courtroom came out from the shadow of the electric chair yesterday. And, as they came, they brought with them two or three considerations which have previously been before the public, but which must strike home with added impact at this time.

Accused of a particularly brutal killing in the course of an armed robbery, the two men were identified by eight eyewitnesses of the crime. Before a jury that was admittedly leaning toward a verdict of guilty, the two men were receiving a speedy trial when a bandit arrested in connection with another hold-up confessed to the commission of the crime for which the two men were being tried.

The killing at Lynn for which the two men were arrested was one of a series that had aroused public indignation to the point where there was an open clamor for the punishment of someone. The choosing of an impartial jury under such circumstances becomes difficult. Yet to pass a sentence of death is a grave responsibility for any body of men. The confession that fortunately came in time would be a tragic comment had it come after a double execution. The case cannot but raise serious question about capital punishment.

Another point in this case looms importantly. These men are now free. It is plain that they were entirely innocent. The court absolves them. But the court cannot undo all that these men have suffered nor restore what it has cost them to defend their lives against a charge of which they were wholly innocent. The bills they have incurred for legal aid, in finding witnesses, and so forth must burden them for a long time to come. What can society do about this? And about other similar cases?

Air Mail and the Army's Needs

CRASHES of army pilots at the moment the army takes over the American air mail in the midst of the worst weather imaginable gives critical commentators an appealing opportunity to challenge the Government's policy and charge the authorities with "legalized murder." More to the point, perhaps, is what these tragedies show as to the air needs of the army.

Five of the six army air fatalities occurred while pilots were reporting for duty and only one while the pilot was actually flying a load of mail. Army pilots regularly change their posts and fly to new posts of duty and are liable to the same hazards. In fact, reports of air casualties in the military service are frequent during the year, ordinarily buried on inside pages of newspapers, but the fact that the army has just taken over the air mail gives its crashes front-page prominence.

The brilliant performance of commercial lines has been held up as a contrast in safety, but discovery of the wrecked United Boeing plane in Utah a few days ago with its crew of three and its five passengers, all dead, shows that even these excellent ships, in this case piloted by a man with 7000 hours air service, also can get into difficulty in bad weather.

General Foulois has been explicit in his series of messages to army pilots, ordering that safety of personnel be put above getting the mails through. The lone fatality to date in actually flying the mail would show these orders are being pretty well carried out when one considers the terrific weather which has faced the pilots during the last two weeks.

In fact, a palm is due to the army pilots that they haven't run into more difficulty, as they are mostly very young men with a strong desire for adventure and with an urge to do their job at whatever cost. That is inherent in military training. Considering this, there is bound to be a tension in the service with the taking over of a new job in the middle of the worst winter weather in years.

This emergency definitely reveals that economies in the army air corps have been carried too far. The army is flying planes six or seven years old with cruising speeds of 140 miles an hour. The commercial companies have ships only a year old with cruising speeds of 180. Commercial ships are equipped with the very last word in instruments for flying through bad weather. These instruments are in duplicate so in case one set fails the other will be available.

The army is using instruments which today might be called elementary. Army pilots do not go up in bad weather and yet, from a sheerly military point of view they should be prepared for any weather. Finally, in order to save gasoline and oil, the amount of time allowed per pilot has been reported to have been cut down to ten hours per month. A military pilot should literally live in the air, for it is only by being in the air every day for long stretches that he can acquire that familiarity with his ship which makes it respond as though he were moving about on the ground on his own two feet.

There may be no need for a great deal of armament, but certainly any practical pacifist will agree that with a small force such armament as there is should be kept up to the top notch. With the House of Representatives having passed the bill authorizing the army to fly the air mail for another year if necessary, this whole question of army equipment and the necessary hours for flying for its personnel comes to the fore. The crime is not so much in having the army fliers pilot the air mail as it is in the false economy which has put them in the air at a time of exciting events with insufficient experience and fair weather ships.

Time's Jests

RECENT production in a London theater of "East Lynne," which, to the late Victorians, plumbed the very depths of pathos, provoked twentieth century audiences to almost continuous roars of laughter. This circumstance prompted a popular weekly to inquire what books or authors of repute the lapse of time has succeeded in making absurd. From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step; what books have taken this step during the last half-century?

Investigation showed that classic authors of the nineteenth century, both in America and in Britain, have stood the test well. Only one book then accepted as serious literature appears today to be irredeemably foolish. That is "Eric, Or Little by Little," by Dean Farrar. But single passages from works which still maintain their fame are freely quoted. Few people, for example, seem nowadays able to regard quite seriously "the charm of David Copperfield's little sweetheart, Dora." Nor does the "heroic obedience of the boy who stood upon the burning deck" today arouse much serious response. Charlotte Brontë, too, does not altogether escape. The sternness of Mr. Rochester, "which had a power beyond beauty," strikes modern readers as merely funny, despite the genius of "Jane Eyre" as a whole.

This inquiry establishes two points about contemporary readers. Unlike the educated public of the Victorian age, they have little taste either for sentimentality or melodrama. They display a tendency to be what one calls "realistic" if one approve of it, and "hard-boiled" if one does not.

The danger of Victorian literary taste was to see deep feeling everywhere; the danger of modern literary taste appears to be the reluctance to believe in the existence of any deep feeling at all. But the Victorian age did not realize its weakness in this respect, whereas the modern age does. The latter is therefore the better armed.

The Casual Day

AFTER all, this is a curious commentary on our times: Biography has handled a pretty muddy palette even when portraying our most admirable figures; but the news—which is the day's biography—seems interested in using only the colors of courage and romance to portray our least admirable ones.

* * *

We are not among those who believe criminals operate solely for the satisfaction (?) of seeing their names and pictures in the paper. But it would not surprise us to find there is just a touch of professional pride, if not honor, among thieves. And we suppose newspaper recognition of one's achievements might reflect as agreeably on a gangster's retina as on Mrs. Charity Ball's lorgnette.

* * *

> (And as for the satisfaction of getting your picture in the paper, have you seen some of those underworld portraits? Or have you ever known a person who was pleased with the picture of himself that got into the local news? Or have you ever seen a newspaper picture of yourself that you thought quite did you justice?)

* * *

But that's just a matter for parentheses. If lawbreakers have any of those human emotions shared by all of us (omit bankers), their feelings probably are touched one way or another by what they read about themselves. Especially the would-be "big shot" or the downy-cheeked lad with his crime début just behind him—and the police not much farther.

* * *

But there's also the boy who never yet
has committed a crime—nor found a job.

* * *

It is in his behalf, and in behalf of a public which is asked to condemn a class of men that the press seems to regard with hero worship, that the following suggestions toward an H. W. A. (Headline Writers Administration) code are offered:

> For "boy bandit" use "callow thief." For "daring gunman" use "well-armed thug." For "bold robbery" use "foolhardy break," or at best "lucky break." And so forth.

* * *

Of course we realize that such a code might tax the inventiveness of news editors to capacity—or farther. And of course we don't guarantee it will solve the crime problem. It might only make some wavering youngster think twice—or only once—or maybe not at all. But it would make our morning headlines more accurate if not more refreshing breakfast reading.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The New Manchu Emperor at Chang Chun

TOMORROW the Japanese Government will go through the form of crowning Henry Pu Yi Emperor of Manchoukuo. All imaginable pomp and circumstance will be employed to make impressive this return of a thoroughly commonplace young man to the imperial purple which was first conferred upon him in China at the age of three. To those who cling to the idea of the divine right of kings there will seem to be support for their theory in the curious way in which this youth has survived repeated dethronements only to come back now to a loftier post in many respects than the one he briefly occupied in babyhood.

True his more or less loyal subjects now number only about 30,000,000 as against some 400,000,000 Chinese nominally subject to his infantile will. It is perhaps equally true that at the age of thirty he is likely to exert little more actual power than he did in his earlier days. His Japanese advisers will do for him now what the Imperial Regents did in his baby reign. But the fact remains that after dethronement in 1912, and a very brief restoration in 1917, he comes back as chief of a Manchu empire. For the moment he does not return to the throne or the palace of his ancestors. They are in Peiping and as yet the Japanese benefactors who have accomplished his restoration have not ventured to seize the imperial city, although it is quite within their power.

Instead they are building for him a new capital in what was, when I visited it in 1931, a little town chiefly notable as a railway division headquarters. Except for broad streets and an easy adaptability to architectural adornment, Chang Chun, as it was then, seemed to me one of the more commonplace of Manchurian towns. It happens to be the point at which the South Manchurian Railway, owned by Japan, joins the Chinese Eastern Railway, owned by Russia and China together, and for the ownership of which the Japanese are now negotiating. Acquirement of this road is a very vital part of the Japanese policy for the domination of the Manchurian territory, and it is not improbable that Chang Chun was chosen because of its strategic value as a railway center. From it also roads run to the northwest into Mongolia, and to the southeast toward the Japan Sea. It is a rather interesting speculation to consider the part that railroad communications have in the creation of a new national capital, just as they have in building up a great commercial city.

* * *

When inaugurated and seated upon his throne in Chang Chun, Emperor Kang-Teh will stand as an amazing illustration of the persistence of the idea of inherited imperial qualifications. Since he was first ejected from the imperial throne at Peiping at the age of seven he has been taken care of at the expense of the Chinese people, with salaries ranging from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year, silver. He has enjoyed a court of various degrees of dignity and impressiveness; he has been kept constantly under surveillance lest some other nation should take him up and profit by his claims, having been refused by the Chinese Government permission to go to England for this reason.

The Japanese first secured control of him when the so-called Christian General Feng drove him out of the Imperial City in Peiping because his presence there gave rise to rumors of restoration every time China underwent one of its periodical revolutions. He was then eighteen years old. Under the tutorship of Sir Reginald Johnson, a brilliant Englishman, and a deep student of Chinese history and philosophy, Pu Yi had developed a thorough intellectual interest not alone in his own country but in the wrestling affairs which make up society today. He furthermore came under the influence of one of the foremost minds in China, Dr. Hu Shih, graduate of Cornell and Columbia Universities, a poet, and a man who as a philosopher ranks with the late William James in the learned places of the world.

I met Dr. Hu Shih when I was in China, and was impressed, as everyone who ever knew him must be impressed, with the breadth of his learning, the simplicity and kindliness of his nature, and the true internationalism of his philosophy. Yet international as his outlook is, he is a Chinese of deeply patriotic emotions. I asked him if he was likely to come to the United States at some early date. This was just at the opening of the Japanese adventure in Manchuria, and he replied that he did not think it possible; that he felt he would be needed in his own country to arouse his people to resist the foreign aggressions which threatened their national well-being. I cannot but wonder how Hu Shih takes the elevation to imperial honor of one of his pupils, and whether the fact that the new Emperor is of the purest Manchurian lineage, the heir of the last independent ruler of Manchuria in 1644, reconciles him to the Japanese coup.

* * *

Although not permitted to carry out his real ambitions and secure a western education in England, Pu Yi is largely western in his interests and habits. He took the dignity of an imperial pretender in his hands and threw it away when he learned to ride a bicycle. He took for himself the Christian name of Henry out of gratitude to his English tutor, Sir Henry Johnson. Possessing at one time, in accordance with Chinese customs, two wives, he has even identified himself with an established western custom by permitting one of them to divorce him.

Of course any pretense on his part, at any rate for a long time to come, of the exercise of really independent sovereignty, would be merely pretense. Though he sits on the throne of his ancestors, he is placed there by Japanese authority, and will for a time, at any rate, be supported by Japanese bayonets. He was not even allowed to pick his capital, for he desired it to be established at Mukden, a vastly more attractive town than Chang Chun.

While, however, the Japanese influence and authority for the present will be dominant, and while official China looks askance on the whole thing, the Chinese people are not apparently very antagonistic to the new state. They are flocking back there in numbers that almost equal the great trek, so-called, of the agricultural laborers into Manchuria five and six years ago, and 650,000 farmers are said to have left Chinese territory for Manchoukuo since the Japanese assumed authority there. They know that they will find in that territory freedom from all civil war and military impressment, a stabilized currency, and some measure of release from extortionate taxation.

Meanwhile the barrier to American recognition of Manchoukuo erected by Henry L. Stimson, when Secretary of State, still exists. We will recognize no state based upon conquest, said Mr. Stimson dogmatically. The League of Nations echoed the sentiment, and for the two years of its existence Manchoukuo has been as much outside the pale of American acquaintanceship as was Russia until a few months ago. It may be noted that all the reasons which delayed Russian recognition still exist, which suggests that although Manchoukuo must always bear the odium of having been based upon conquest, the United States may not always be unforgiving. Moreover, the Roosevelt Administration has not been overly tender to the policies of its predecessor.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Mr. Rutledge's Warning

THROUGH a revulsion of opinion against prohibition as a method of controlling the abuse of liquor, traffic in alcoholic beverages under legal restrictions is given another trial. One of the most persuasive arguments that brought about the decision was the charge that speakeasies and blind pigs, through their enticements and their appeal to the spirit of adventure, were corrupting the morals of young people.

"Let us have open, legal, respectable places in which beer may be sold," said the opponents of prohibition, "for beer is a harmless, nonintoxicating cereal beverage. Thus will the temptation to use strong liquor be removed and our young people will find their entertainment in decent surroundings."

The so-called beer garden is here in response to this demand. William P. Rutledge, chief of the Wyandotte police department, says it is worse than the old-time saloon. Chief Rutledge knows Detroit. He was Detroit's chief of police when Detroit had saloons. He says that the beer gardens not only are frequented by young people, but that they deliberately use means intended to increase drinking and to encourage vice.

There can be but one result from such a condition—a revival of popular indignation against the liquor traffic that will sweep it out of existence. The friends of that traffic should remember that it is back again on sufferance; that it is opposed by many people, distrusted by many more not so much for its own inherent evils as for the nauseating and ruinous activities that always have accompanied it.

Good ordinances and good police regulation will help, but if those in the liquor business do not voluntarily clean up their own mess, their recently lengthened tether will be jerked up short one of these days, when the patience of decency plays out.—*Detroit News.*

Eliminating Fear

MORE than anything else the elimination of fear is due to the reaffirmation of the Golden Rule, to the attempt to arouse in every one of us a sense of social responsibility side by side with healthy self-interest, to the revival of team play on a national scale. *Whosoever shall lose his life shall find it.*

Armed with the Golden Rule we have set our faces to reorganize the economic life of America on an equitable basis. We are attempting to redistribute supply so that it will satisfy demand, to allow our huge surplus production to provide a more abundant life for the average citizen. Once before since the World War a glorious dream, a great ideal was presented to the American people, when Woodrow Wilson offered us the League of Nations. We were not sufficiently educated to envisage that ideal and we tore it asunder. Now a new, a national ideal is offered us, a truce to greed, an interregnum of unselfishness to speed recovery, a nation-wide coöperation for the good of all. Have we now the intelligence to grasp that ideal? Have we the patriotism to develop a social conscience? Have we the patience and self-sacrifice to see it through to success?—*Henry Goddard Leach, in The Forum.*

Training for Peace

THE case against compulsory military training in colleges and universities has been good enough all along, but it is greatly improved by the stand taken by 300 students at the University of Illinois. Meeting to protest against the ousting of seven Ohio State University students, who refused to take compulsory training, members of the Illinois group petitioned the authorities of their university for a course in peace training, which would deal with the causes of war and devices for its prevention. They reasoned, as has the Daily Illini, student paper at Illinois, that, in view of what the recent war cost the world, peace training is not only desirable but vital.

This is criticism of the most constructive sort and represents undergraduate thinking at a high level. The nations of the world have had military training from ancient times, and with it they have set themselves back periodically with one war after another. Military training at the colleges, with its dress uniforms, parades and social functions, emphasizes the brass-button side of militarism. What college students of this generation need is full light on the actualities of war—the real reason wars are fought, the hidden motives, the economic and diplomatic intrigues, the propaganda campaigns, the activities of munitions makers, the drain on civilization

The petition which the Illinois students have sent Dr. Arthur Hills Daniels, their president, raises a point that is not only fair, but one which deserves serious consideration and a serious reply. An affirmative answer will open the way for a new and thoroughly splendid educational opportunity.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

How We Can Keep Out of It

WITH war clouds looming darkly over the horizon in Europe, the one question in which most of us are interested is simply, "If a new war comes in Europe, or Asia, how can we keep out of it?"

Canada, in 1914, and the United States, in 1917, learned that they could be called on to send their young men overseas to die in quarrels that were purely European—quarrels in the making of which the New World had had no hand, and from whose solution it could expect no direct benefits.

It would seem that we could keep out of it if we simply made up our minds that we would not be drawn in no matter what might happen.

Such a policy might call for a stricter conception of neutrality than we observed before.

We could not permit our country to be made a happy hunting ground for propagandists, as it was in 1915 and 1916. We could not permit our financial resources to be used as a reservoir for war loans for either set of combatants. We could not turn our industries into manufactories for munitions of war. . . .

If and when a new war comes to Europe, it will be of the highest importance to civilization that one great nation remain at peace. And if we are going to maintain our neutrality, the present moment is not too early a time to start making up our minds.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal.*

Credit Is Beneficial if Regulated

A CREDIT system has its advantages. And yet, carried to an extreme, it becomes economically unsound. There has been too much encouragement of installment buying by individuals or families, without due regard to the capabilities of such individuals or families to pay their installments when they come due. . . . Overdoing reckless credit giving contributed much to the adverse reaction upon certain lines of merchandising when the economic crash came in 1929. Credit is a good thing, within sound and reasoned bounds. But when not savored with common sense and sound judgment, it may become a hurtful influence in business.—*Pasadena (Calif.) Star-News.*

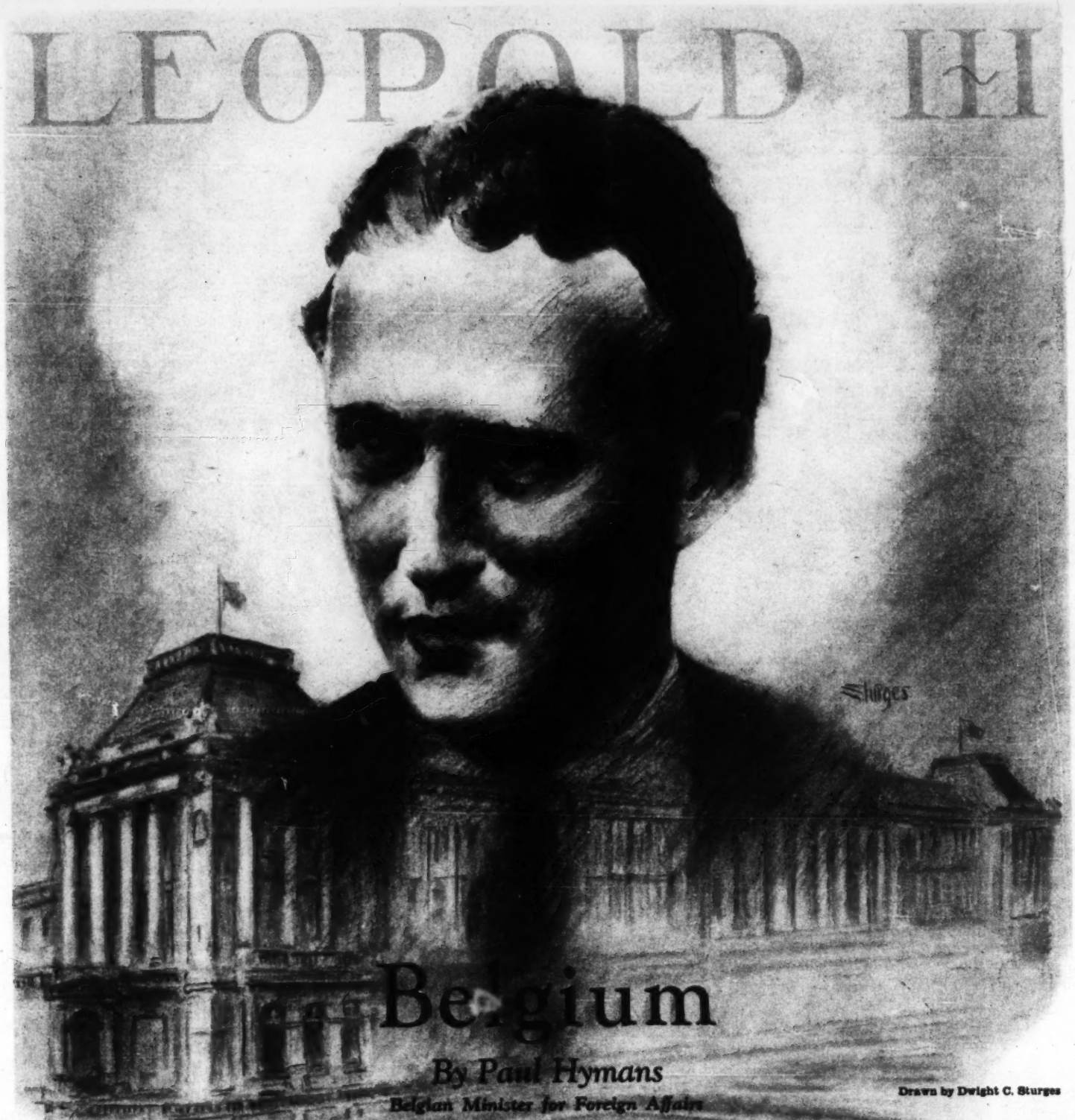
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1934



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Belgium

By Paul Hymans

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS of the Belgian kingdom was determined by three treaties drawn up in London on April 19, 1839: one between Holland and Belgium; another between Holland on the one side and France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia on the other; and the third between Belgium and these same powers. In virtue of the Belgo-Dutch treaty, Belgium formed an independent and perpetually neutral state. The Belgo-Dutch treaty was placed under the guarantee of the five great Powers.

Belgian neutrality was a political combination of general European interest resting on the balance of these great states, which had opposing interests that counterbalanced one another. This system proved effective in one circumstance: the Franco-German War of 1870. It was not so in 1914: two of the guarantors, Germany and Austria, violated our neutrality; a third, Russia, later failed in her obligations. Belgium, obliged to defend herself with the assistance of the two faithful guarantors, Great Britain and France, was implicated in the war contrary to the provisions of the diplomats of 1839 and in spite of the measures taken by them.

It did not seem possible, after the war, to reëstablish the system of conventional and permanent neutrality, which did not answer to the new conditions of Europe. For several years, and until the conclusion of the Locarno pacts, the security of Belgium rested exclusively upon the Covenant of the League of Nations. Although the League of Nations at the moment is passing through a difficult test, one must recognise that it has settled many differences and saved many compromised situations. Naturally, it could not fulfill all the hopes that had been placed in it. But it remains the sole organ of international coöperation; it assures the small nations of equality of treatment and the means for a hearing.

The Belgian Government remains inalienably attached to the great enterprise conceived by President Wilson. It took an active part in the work undertaken at Geneva to avoid quarrels, to bring the peoples together and thus to organize peace; it will continue to strive in this direction.

Of the agreements drafted at Locarno on Oct. 7 and signed in London on Dec. 1, 1925, I shall mention only the two clauses to which Belgium is party: the Rhenish Pact concluded between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy; and the Belgo-German clause of arbitration. Unlike former alliances, the Rhenish Pact has no prejudice against any nation and each state agreeing to it has the same securities. All the contracting parties guarantee, individually or collectively, the inviolability of the existing frontiers between Germany and Belgium, between Germany and France, the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* between the powers and the observance of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Versailles in virtue of which the Rhineland territories are demilitarized. Germany and Belgium and also Germany and France mutually engage not to indulge in any attack or invasion and not to have recourse to war in any case. If a *flagrant* violation of these undertakings occurs, the guarantee must be exercised without delay. Germany and Belgium, also Germany and France, undertake to settle by pacific means every question that may arise to antagonize them.

These are the Locarno agreements which, in conjunction with the League of Nations Pact, have given Belgium a new judicial status which replaces that of 1839. Besides these, one must mention the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war, signed in Paris on Aug. 27, 1928.

A small, densely-populated country, Belgium depends very largely on foreign countries for foodstuffs and raw materials, a dependence which necessitates a moderate system of tariffs. The production of the country very much exceeds *(Please turn the page)*

In This Issue

Roosevelt: Year One
By ERWIN D. CANHAM and HELEN HILL

A Changed Far East
By TYLER DENNETT

internal needs, and should permit expansion into outside markets. Belgium should therefore produce cheaply, and it is essential for it to obtain wide access to markets everywhere and equality of treatment in tariffs. Before the war, Belgium occupied one of the first places among the industrial and commercial nations of the world; Antwerp had again become one of the busiest ports of Europe and the Belgians had inaugurated and exploited a great number of enterprises in various countries.

Immediately after the armistice, the Belgian Government had to repair the ravages caused by the war and reestablish the interrupted commercial routine. The state expenses and the disturbance of European affairs caused a monetary depreciation, but after a period of uncertainty and danger the Belgian franc was stabilized in October, 1926: it lost six-sevenths of its value. Today, thanks to the enormous reserves of gold in the National Bank and a balanced budget, it offers strong guarantees of solidity.

On July 25, 1921, Belgium concluded a Convention of Economic Union with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Since this convention came into force the territories of the two states have formed a customs combine; certain revenues are pooled; the commercial treaties are signed in the name of Belgium by the Union, the Government of Luxembourg included.

The formation of new states in Europe has had the effect of increasing customs boundaries; later, the crisis impelled each government to accumulate obstacles to trade. The Belgian Government was distressed from the very beginning at such a prejudicial movement and has acted accordingly.

Six years ago we attempted to organize concerted action on international territory. I will confine myself to recalling the two economic conferences at Geneva (1927 and 1930), the scheme of a customs truce for two years (1929) and the collective commercial treaty of March 24, 1930, which, unfortunately, was never ratified. Belgium (in the name of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union), the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden then concluded the Convention of Oslo on Dec. 22, 1930, which, in order to make commercial exchanges more certain and more stable, inaugurated a process of notification and appeal in the event of the customs rights being restored.

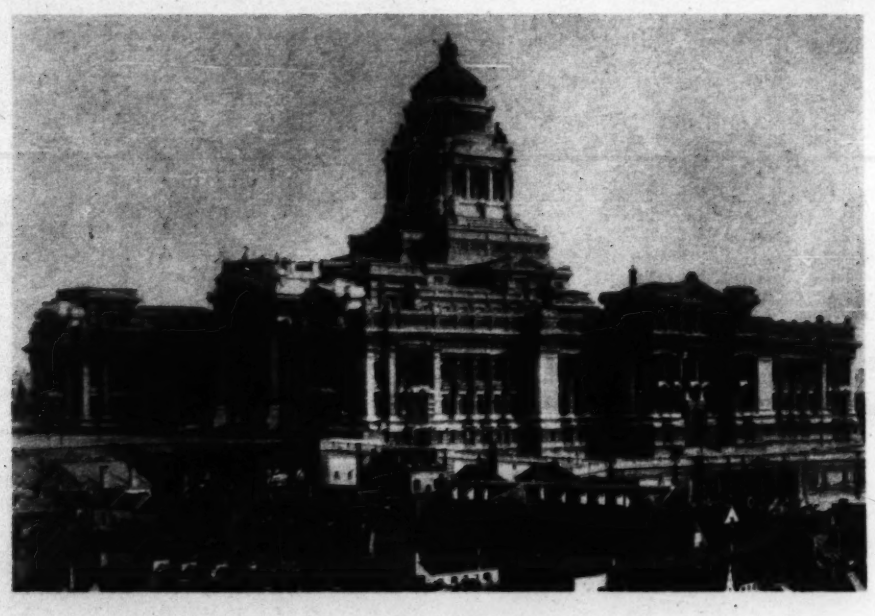
Finally, the Belgian and Dutch Governments signed at Ouchy in June, 1932, an agreement which establishes a customs truce as well as a quota truce which stipulates for a progressive reduction of customs tariffs. This agreement was open to the signature of third-party states; in the opinion of the contracting parties, those who did not adhere to it ought not to benefit by its advantages. They would therefore have to avail themselves of the clause about the most-favored nation inscribed in the reciprocal treaties which bind them to the contracting parties. From this issue arose difficulties which have prevented the agreement being put into force. But the idea is in the wind and it seems now to be admitted that the clause about the most-favored nation should not apply in the case of collective agreements.

The course of events has led the Belgian Government on several occasions to reduce its reparations charges against Germany. The Dawes plan of August, 1924, was applied for five years; the Young plan, adopted at The Hague Conference of 1929 and 1930, was applied for a year and a half. The Lausanne Conference of June, 1932, has reduced our reparations revenue to practically nothing.

The absence of expected payments from Germany on the one hand, and the decrease of revenue resulting from the crisis on the other hand, have once again placed the finances of the state in great peril. The Cabinet, presided over by the Comte de Broqueville, was granted special powers and by means of emergency laws it balanced the budget by severe economies and restrictions that are very painful to many. These privations have been accepted courageously. The Belgian people are suffering from the universal crisis; but, having in their history gone through still sterner tests, they are not liable to discouragement; they await the return of prosperous days with confidence.

Wide World

THE NEW QUEEN OF BELGIUM AND THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE
The Queen Was Formerly Princess Astrid of Sweden. She Was Married to Crown Prince Leopold in 1926. They Have Two Children, Josephine Charlotte, 6 Years Old, and Prince Baudouin, Shown Here, 3 Years Old.



THE PALACE OF JUSTICE IN BRUSSELS
In This Majestic Building Many Important Events Have Occurred. It Was the Largest Architectural Work of the Nineteenth Century and Is One of the Most Remarkable Modern Buildings.

I must now say a word about the linguistic position. Between Flemish and the dialects of the northern part of the country, and French and the Walloon dialects in the south, the boundary has never changed since the Frankish invasions; drawn from west to east of the country, it seems to follow that Roman road which, from the ocean, led toward the Rhine and the whole length of which the Romans fortified the moment the empire began to abandon its remoter conquests.

The subsequent political frontiers never coincided with this linguistic boundary: most of the big fiefs of old had inhabitants of the two languages. Through the effect of various political, social and intellectual circumstances, the upper Flemish classes gradually adopted French, first as a second language, then as the usual language. A movement of reaction toward the middle of the nineteenth century was marked by philological and literary works; it resulted in a legislative work which is about to be finished.

The Flemish people have legitimately claimed that their language, which they love and for which they desire cultural expansion, should be used in the Flemish region, as the natural language in schools, government and in administration of the law. Many laws were adopted between 1873 and 1914 in judicial, administrative and scholastic matters. The movement revived and quickened after the war. Since 1898, laws have been introduced and passed, promulgated and published in the two languages: Flemish is therefore the official language as much as French.

* * *

It would be impossible here to indicate even briefly what the Belgians have achieved in intellectual spheres, and neither do I intend to finish this article with a piece of literary or artistic criticism. However, I should be doing my compatriots an injustice if I did not mention their contribution of things æsthetic.

A century ago, the French-speaking Belgians were not in the least interested in literature. The precursor of the new order was Charles de Coster, the author of "Till Eulenspiegel." In 1881, some young people of talent and determination banded themselves together to edit a little revue called "Young Belgium"; the most enthusiastic of them followed their own bent, each according to his own capacity.

© Sport & General

M. PAUL HYMANS
The Author of This Article Is Belgium's Foreign Minister and Former Ambassador to Great Britain.

Belgian literature in the French language is closely allied to the schools which succeeded each other in Paris: poetry, naturalism, symbolism. But the works of Georges Rodenbach, Charles van Lerberghe, Emile Verhaeren, and Maurice Maeterlinck interpret a thought and feeling and reveal literary forms which it would be difficult to classify in the French tradition.

The Flemish movement on the other hand has produced a rich literature: I need only mention the popular novelist Hendrik Conscience, the great lyricist, Guido Gezelle, and Rodenbach, a poet who died too young. These last years we have welcomed the renaissance of Flemish dramatic art which will now take one of the foremost places in the modern theater.

* * *

But it is in the plastic arts that the Flemish people have given their full measure. Every traveler has admired the municipal buildings, belfries and market places of our old cities. As to the Flemish painters of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, their masterpieces radiate with color and light. Their powerful personalities distinguish them from the Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools. And here again we find the complexity which strikes one in the study of Belgium. Could Rubens be explained apart from a strong influence of Italian art?

From this point of view, one may say that Flanders has a unique position in artistic history since, being of the north, she retains a vivid reflection of the south. There were also some excellent Walloon painters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They worked in Bruges and Antwerp and were in no way distinguished from their Flemish colleagues. It is rather in music that the Walloon district has left original works: Orlande de Lassus, Josquin de Prés, André Grétry and César Franck came from there.

Here is a country which, in the smallest space, includes several elements of different origin, each of which has experienced external influences, and each of which exerts a countereffect on the other. It was always a place of passage and change; its situation and its past make it, as the great historian Henri Pirenne shows, a western Europe in miniature.

The Belgian nation therefore is well cut out to contribute to the understanding of the nations which surround it. Firmly attached to peace, it neglects no effort to maintain it. But this pacific people knows by experience that its geographical position is perilous. If a new war broke out, it would be the first to be annihilated. Being determined to preserve its independence, it imposes the necessary sacrifices to make it possible to defend itself against eventual aggression. I am confident that the people of Europe will be wise and energetic enough to maintain a peace so dearly bought.

Sir Josiah Stamp, Student and Man

His Own Idealism, Sound Scholarship and Geniality Inspire Confidence in Troublous Times; Expects Success of America's NRA Drive

By Hugh Ross Williamson

IN MY CHILDHOOD, I WAS SOMETIMES allowed to make certain long train journeys unaccompanied. I was locked in a compartment and officially committed to the care of the guard. At intervals, as the train drew up at wayside stations, the guard came to put his head through the window and chat with me.

A large, kindly man, with a twinkle in his eye, he radiated an atmosphere of well-being and security. Nothing could possibly go wrong with the train, no mishaps mar the journey, so long as he was in control. Had he been older and the possessor of a long white beard, he would have indubitably been Santa Claus masquerading in a railwayman's uniform. Only when, one day, a new guard was on the train did I realize, by the effort required to master instinctive tears, how much his presence meant to me. Thereafter, the journeys were fraught with nameless terrors.

This autobiographical intrusion will, I trust, be pardoned when I explain that it is the best way in which I can convey the quality of the reaction which Sir Josiah Stamp evokes. When I met him, it seemed that the years had rolled back, and I was in the presence of my guard once more. The illusion was fostered by the setting. From the great hall in Euston Station, a large staircase, whose approach is guarded by a statue of George Stephenson, mounts to the private offices of the company. Here, at the end of what seems a labyrinth of passages, is Sir Josiah's private study.

The intense quietness makes it difficult to realize that it is at the hub of a great railway terminus, whose trains are speeding continuously to every corner of the country. Again I felt, with the simplicity of a child's faith, that nothing could go wrong with them so long as Sir Josiah Stamp sat there directing. The large kindly man, with eyes smiling shrewdly over his half-moon spectacles, would see that everything was all right.

Greatness can seldom have been more unassuming. He is, as everyone knows, familiarly known as "Jos" to less successful friends of humbler days. At one moment he is addressing a great conference at Prague, with his words translated into Czech for the vast audience; at the next, he is speaking in a Wesleyan church in a small Kentish town on "Science and the Bible." Now he is directing the policies of the huge railway or of the Bank of England; now he is speaking to a group of 50 students at Richmond College. A true Londoner, he has never eradicated the trace of Cockney from his speech and the sound of it carries the imagination back to the eager young "Jos" Stamp who, nearly 40 years ago, entered an uninspiring position in the Civil Service.

It was in the Civil Service that his hardest work was done. There, in position after position, the foundations were laid with unremitting industry for the subsequent appointments and honors, a mere chronicle of which would fill this article. But not less important than the eminence which was the reward of this training was the detachment which was the result of it.

* * *

"I had many years' experience as a civil servant," he once said, "with the preparation of schemes and the elucidation of principles for different governments and ministers of all complexions. I have also had many years as a student of statistics and economics and I have found that I could keep my studies nearer to the truly scientific the further I kept from party programs and political presentation."

It is this passion for the truth, this insistence on an impartial approach, which is the secret of his power to inspire confidence. That he is an idealist, no one can doubt.

He is one of our greatest living economists, yet his confession of faith is: "I am profoundly moved by the littleness of the economic and political issues in the larger view of life and destiny and I see no satisfying conclusion to economic and scientific progress without a moral and religious background."

No economic materialism here! And yet: "The 'bee in my bonnet' is that the most urgent problem of the day is the stability of the unit of monetary value and measurement—that is, of prices. It transcends in importance the problem of unemployment, of industrial unrest and coöperation, of crushing taxation, of industrial advance and rationalization, of international relations, because it underlies them all."

Sir Josiah's concentration on the economic problem springs, in fact, from the wider vision. It must be faced because it is, as he puts it, "in the way." "There is still much to be popularly realized," he says, "about many basic facts of economic life before we can put the economic problem successfully on one side and apply our minds and souls to other issues of life."

It is not, however, in his economic interests that the clue to his personality lies. In spite of his multifarious activities, he is, to a quite extraordinary degree, a man of a single mind, an integrated self. And that self, the fundamental from which the rest springs, is a student. It is almost symbolical that, as you enter his study, the first thing that catches your eye is the great well-filled bookcase facing the door. You notice it, instinctively, almost before you notice him, half-turned to greet you, on the left. And, with this clue in mind, you realize that his unassuming modesty is not what the geniality of the great so often is—an inverted snobbery—but the genuine humility of a student who, like the great philosopher, is wise enough to know that he is not wise.

The meaning of education to him can be conveyed most truly not by expatiating on his pains and determination in acquiring it, but by mentioning a simple fact, whose implications are sufficiently clear. He started to earn his living at 16. He passed his B. Sc. at London University, with first class honors, when he was 31. Five years later, in 1916, he won his D. Sc. and became Hutchinson Research Medallist. That doctorate, won so hardly, must take pride of place of those other doctorates—from Oxford, from Cambridge, from Harvard—which were later showered upon him in recognition of his great gifts.

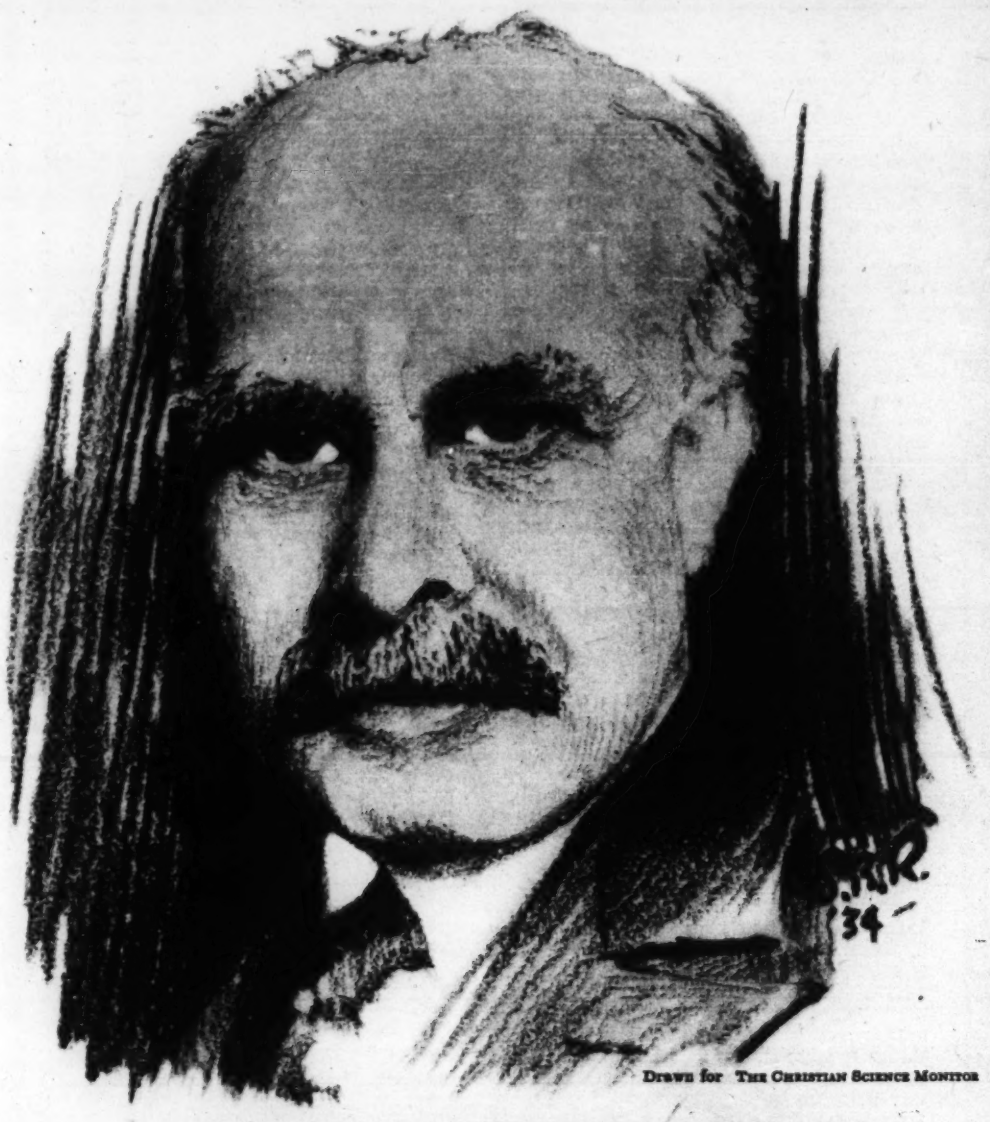
In the Foundation Oration at one of the London colleges, which he delivered not long ago, occurred a passage so typical of the man that it might almost stand alone as a summary of his career and outlook: "I have examined for various degrees in different universities, and, when I have been in genuine doubt about a borderline pass or failure, I have been attacked by sentiment and had visions of a white-haired mother and a family distraught with anxiety over a pass-list, and there seemed only one thing to do. At that point I have put to myself the responsible question: Is it a good thing for this university that this young man or woman should be allowed to go out to the world and very possibly let the university down in the eyes of the scholars and discerning people. . . . That is the check upon pure humanitarianism in scholarship—a rather painful thought for the candidate, I fear."

Painful for the candidate, perhaps, but not without its reassurance for the world at large, which believes that standards worth having are worth preserving. Not, either, without its reassurance for democracy, which Sir Josiah has criticized on the grounds that "the art of getting the best thought effectively to the top and to the position of practical effectiveness has not yet been discovered." One might answer, with the utmost politeness, that his own career gives this the lie direct.

Sir Josiah, in common with all Englishmen at this time, has his eyes turned to America to watch the great experiment. I asked him his opinion of it and his judgment on the probable outcome. "I don't agree with all the details of policy," he smiled, "but I have no fear for the general result. The American people have sufficient resilience and adaptability to overcome any errors, which are incidental and inevitable in any experiment, and, with that will to succeed, nothing can prevent success."

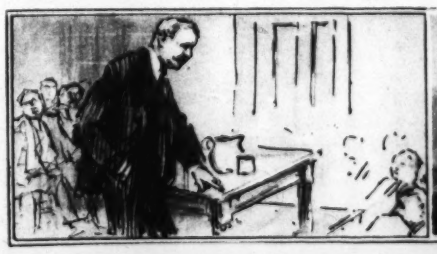
* * *

It occurred to me, as I left him to return to the hubbub of the station, that he might have been speaking of the great experiment of Life. And on a bookstall at the end of the platform I noticed a new book entitled "Ideals of a Student." Its author was Sir Josiah Stamp.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, ONE OF BRITAIN'S FOREMOST FINANCIERS
A Director of the Bank of England and Member of the Economic Advisory Council, Sir Josiah Also Is Prominent in Industrial and Educational Circles.



Domestic Policy . . . Roosevelt:

Remaking a Nation Has Been the President's Job at Home . . . 'Forgotten Man' Finds Himself Remembered as 'New Deal' Changes Social Order

By Erwin D. Canham

THE YEAR AT HOME

Reading From Top to Bottom . . . President Hoover Tenders His Best Wishes to Roosevelt as They Leave the White House for the Inaugural Ceremonies (© Underwood & Underwood) . . . The Banks Close Throughout the Nation (Wide World) . . . Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Head of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, Speaks to the Country (Keystone) . . . The President Visits One of the Many Civilian Conservation Corps Camps (Acme) . . . Roosevelt Meets the Farmers (Keystone-Underwood) . . . The New Congress—and the Radio Audience—Hears the Presidential Assurance That the Nation Is on the Road to Recovery (Keystone).

"THIS nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously." . . .

—*President Roosevelt's Inaugural Address*

SHORTLY AFTER ONE A. M. on March 4, 1933, Franklin Roosevelt suggested to Herbert Hoover that they both should go to bed, since there was a busy day ahead of them. That was, so to speak, the first positive act of the thirty-second President of the United States during the year that has run since that grim Inauguration Day.

It was also a most typical act. Mr. Roosevelt has been laughing and telling people to go to bed ever since.

Mr. Hoover, a brave and tragic figure, had driven himself close to the breaking point in trying to avert or handle the nation's banking crisis. But his most terrible emotion, in that last sad hour, must have been apprehension for the future of the country in the hands of the cheery man who tried to buoy him up over the telephone. Mr. Hoover knew better than anybody else the peril threatening the country. He saw some banks already crashing, and with his own tired shoulders had been supporting many others. He probably had no conception of the intangible factors—the mental and psychological factors—which immediately enabled his successor to reverse the situation. He foresaw for Mr. Roosevelt only an immediate and dire collapse.

And so he was certainly not reassured when Mr. Roosevelt, with his apparently empty confidence and carefree voice, suggested that they go off to bed. It must have seemed another almost criminal gesture of nonchalance. It is doubtful if Mr. Hoover slept.

Yet it is almost equally certain that Mr. Roosevelt caught more than forty winks. He has slept soundly at night, and generally late of mornings, ever since he has been President. That is a significant fact to set down in the history books.

When morning broke, on that fateful March 4, Mr. Roosevelt rose earlier than he has done since, and finished his inaugural address—that classic document in which he was to say: "The only enemy is fear." In midforenoon he went from the howling bedlam of his hotel to the little Episcopalian church across the square from the White House, where—he had strongly insisted—all his Cabinet and a few intimates should gather for prayer. They were glad to come. It was, they felt, a good time to pray. But Mr. Roosevelt's insistence had been unusual.

Then came the inaugural. Mr. Hoover looked as tragic as he felt. Mrs. Hoover held her face set and rigid. Mrs. Roosevelt was for once a little-noticed figure. The President-elect was not the laughing and confident man we have watched in many subsequent crises. I saw him at very close range, and his lips were terribly set. As he delivered his address, his upper lip was a white line across his face. I believe that to those on the spot the address did not carry the lift and encouragement that it did over the air or in print. The gray clouds hung low and a cold wind blew across the barren Capitol plaza. Mr. Hoover drove almost unwatched across the plateau to the Union Station, where the applause of a few faithful friends was too much. He wept.

Followed a barbaric interlude, while President Roosevelt smiled and waved at a stupid inauguration parade from a glass cage in front of the White House. It took nearly five hours, and only the sight of "Al" Smith trudging along as a Tammany Sachem aroused the crowds, and let them forget their sinking, queasy feeling.

Historic action of the new Administration began that evening. The President summoned his Cabinet to the White House to take their oaths of office ahead of time, so that the banking holiday could be declared. No Bible was visible in the Executive Mansion and the Roosevelts' private effects were not unpacked. A night policeman was remembered, who always read a daily lesson-sermon in the White House basement during the small hours, and had a Bible and accompanying books in his locker. On that policeman's Bible the Roosevelt Cabinet came into their momentous existence.

FROM THAT DAY ON, action has followed action in a crescendo of decisiveness. In the compass of a short article, having caught the atmosphere of the critical beginning, we can only attempt to sketch the pattern of the year.

Mr. Roosevelt's initial victory, over that crucial week-end, was wholly one of the spirit. His smashing bank decree was no sooner proclaimed to the land than the American people rose from the roadside, brushed off their clothes, gave three cheers, and started back up the hill. The nation had found a leader, but the immediate outburst of nonpartisan enthusiasm was as unexpected as it was universal. Washington was a new city, and the shadow of impending doom swept away with the wintry clouds.

To the tempo of a new recovery lilt in every city and town of the nation—though the bread lines were just as full and larders as empty—most amazing things began to happen.

Congress met.

The Emergency Banking Act legalized the President's drastic edicts, permitted gradual opening of closed banks, and led the way toward permanent financial reforms.

The Economy Act imposed upon war veterans and the federal establishment the financial sacrifices the nation had already been undergoing, and it made possible that absolute necessity, a balanced "regular" budget.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, hatched through the most amazing sequence of happenstances with a myriad of parents, started the most fundamental reorganization of industry in American history.

Many individual reforms and steps toward recovery were smartly pushed through.

Special messages popped regularly from the White House.

The United States suddenly went off gold at the very moment that a cooperative venture in foreign affairs was about to begin and foreign statesmen were on the high seas. The international adventure lasted until the London Economic Conference—enlivened only by Professor Moley and Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope—had dragged out its weary length.

Back at home, as summer set in, "history was being made by men in shirt sleeves." The Blue Eagle raised its head from the drafting board of an inventive advertising man. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Miss Frances Robinson walked into the pages of the history books. Hopes were on pinnacles—but in the White House the President warningly compared himself to the quarterback of a football team who calls play after play; some of them gain no ground, and none is predetermined until the fate of its predecessor is evident. Most of the plays which actually came seemed as expert as contemporary wisdom could devise, but they were still experimental.

The AAA—under the unassuming dirt-farm-editorship of visionary Henry Wallace, the 16-cylinder brain-trusting of Rex Tugwell, and the hard-headed salesmanship of George Peek—began perhaps the toughest experiment of all.

The CCC took boys from the hobo jungles and employment agencies and made them into men of the forests. It was soon an outstanding success—as soon as its army-officer camp directors forgot the despotic side of military discipline.

Thus the alphabet soup began to thicken. Still, at the end of the year, it is a highly experimental recipe.

Getting back to chronology, the hot summer and the frantic code-making pushed excitedly on. The Blue Eagle darkened the sky, until we could see nothing else. Mr. Roosevelt ran away to cruise on blue water, worked quietly at Hyde Park, and dashed to Chicago to tell the American Legion they must share equal sacrifices.

MEANWHILE, THE BUSINESS WORLD galloped through a May, June, and early July boom. Stocks and wholesale commodity prices zoomed with complete unreason. In mid-July, without any very striking cause, the whole thing collapsed. Private greed was at the same time nullifying the NRA with anticipatory stocking-up. By October things looked grim and uncertain again. A farm strike loomed. Winter was coming, and hunger gnawed. The growl over the nation was like that of a mob, just before it gets angry. In Washington we felt tiny, premonitory shudders. It was not pleasant.

Mr. Roosevelt seemed to have few resources left when, on a blustery October day, the militant farm-state governors descended upon Washington. His popularity waned menacingly. People said: "The game is up. It is too late."

But they were wrong. Holding off the farm leaders by the old method of asking them to agree on a program, Mr. Roosevelt reached into the hat and pulled out—of all things—the "Warren gold-purchase plan"! And how the nation and the world misconceived the device! Nearly six months have passed, and a sort of monetary stability has been reached, but we are still a long way from that fearful weekly fluctuating commodity dollar! American currency is now dependent upon two ideas alone: that of "management" within a narrow range, and the international gold-bullion standard. Both ideas are pretty close to the methods of those well-equipped gentlemen who work in Threadneedle Street.

In October, however, the gold-purchase plan gave the nation and the world something to talk and think about. Its inflationary tenor snuffed out the farm riots just as surely as the opposite tendency fanned the flames of civil disorder in France. But talk and psychological inflation were not enough. Forty kinds of persuasion failed to thaw glaciated bank credits. Hungry people needed food or money. Local units could not provide adequate relief. Wintry winds again cut through turned-up coat collars and threadbare knees.

So, a little later, in a brilliant extemporization, the civil works plan was announced—and unlike, I think, all the President's other announcements—made no impression for several days on the eager press corps. But the country knew. As the program went into operation early in December the effects were electric and instant. Hard money slipped with a poignantly welcome clink into pockets that had held only hands. People bought food, and Christmas things, and took out their automobile licenses. It was another turning-point.

And so the gloom of autumn—the second low point—passed, as the year ended, into a glow of confidence in Franklin Roosevelt. The White House index of letters and telegrams and grotesque gifts to the President makes as good a graph as any in Wall Street, and it shows a precipitous jump as the year ended. It was just in time. Congress came, it saw—and had seen at home—and was conquered.

Laws for permanent reform multiplied. The dollar was cut to 59.04 cents and virtually stabilized. Every week saw a lasting record of progress writ-

(*Continued on Page 15*)

Year One . . . Foreign Policy

London, Geneva, Montevideo, Moscow and Havana Foremost Centers in Overseas Activities . . . Effort Always to Play Part of 'Good Neighbor'

By Helen Hill

"IN THE field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

BY INFERENCE, THIS SENTENCE from President Roosevelt's inaugural address indicates the main objective which has occupied his first year of office—the resolute restoration of the self-respect of America, which for three years before his election had been ebbing out through bread lines of 10,000,000 people. The task of putting America's own house in order has drawn the Administration's energies in from the highway of international affairs, and Mr. Roosevelt did not come into office with a foreign policy of anything like the vigor of the domestic policy contained in the New Deal. Yet in the last twelve months the international position of the United States has materially changed, both in regard to the world situation as a whole, and in regard to the problems of three of its major areas.

In the North Atlantic area, the year's record is a stormy account of opposing winds of doctrine on national finance. After inconclusive negotiations, the war debts have been left pending in a manner unsatisfactory to everybody. From March 6, when the United States declared an embargo on gold shipments, followed a month later by an official departure from the gold standard and then by cancellation of the gold clause for foreign as well as domestic holders of American bonds, until Jan. 27, 1934, when the devalued currency was again brought within the bounds of a measure of stabilization, the dollar's fluctuations made international exchange records look like the New York skyline. Its day-to-day variations discouraged legitimate international trade and encouraged speculators. The abandonment of the gold standard by the United States made it more difficult for the nations still on gold to maintain their currencies; the specter of competitive depreciation, with currency used as an instrument of national policy, troubled the sterling bloc. The only European country to profit by the situation was Germany; the drop in the dollar enabled her cheaply to repatriate a portion of her American-held debt.

* * *

The World Economic Conference became a World Financial Conflict, and adjourned because the United States and the gold bloc headed by France were committed to different lines of action as first steps toward stabilization. The French demanded immediate action on the relation between the various national currencies; the Americans, pursuing the desire expressed in Mr. Roosevelt's second radio talk to the nation for a dollar that should enable debtors "to repay . . . money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed," insisted that a rise in domestic prices to approximately their 1926 level must be secured before fixing the dollar in terms of other exchanges.

When Mr. Roosevelt, from the cruiser Indianapolis, torpedoed the Conference with his message of July 2, he shocked and angered not only the European delegates but most of his own representatives as well. The confusion at London was largely due to the fact that the American case was never put across at the Conference, for the simple reason that the American delegation was too unprepared and too internally divided to make such presentation possible.

In setting up his Department of State, Mr. Roosevelt placed under a man who represented the best in the old Democracy a man who represented the more nationalistic phases of the New Deal. Mr. Cordell Hull, as Secretary of State, was a liberal internationalist, Mr. Raymond Moley, as Undersecretary, was a proponent of America First. Their incompatibility was complete, yet while Mr. Hull headed the American delegation to the Conference, Mr. Moley chatted with Mr. Roosevelt over his breakfast tray. None of the delegation had ever taken part in world negotiations; they departed on different boats without the Administration having brought them to any common point of view; it was inevitable that on arrival they should be ineffective and divided where other delegations were united and coherent in presenting the policies of their governments. The extent to which preparations for this Conference were neglected because of domestic pressure showed how faintly Europe is sketched in the geography of the New Deal.

* * *

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the confusion at London in June was the coherence of the American delegation at Montevideo in December. The causes of the success of the latter and the failure of the former were strictly related to each other. Because a desire for good relations in the Americas was part of the New Deal, the meeting of the Pan American Union was assured of a generous measure of the Administration's time. By a fortunate coincidence, the first step to be taken was equally congenial both to the old and the new elements in the Democratic Party.

When Secretary Hull departed for London, he expected to devote his main energies to lowering tariffs. At the time he sailed, President Roosevelt intended to include a power to modify the American tariff among the grants of executive power he was asking of Congress. But the appearance of Congressional reluctance to pass the cuts in veterans' compensation and the National Industrial Recovery Bill caused the President to change his mind and refrain from asking for power to act abroad, in order to be *sure* of power to act at home. The tariff sections of Mr. Hull's London speech, when toned down to meet this change, took on the character of pious wishes.

Mr. Hull's experience in South America was quite different. (Mr. Moley had meanwhile been turned over to the Department of Justice, and subsequently had deserted statecraft entirely to go into journalism.) The Secretary had long considered United States intervention in Central America to be quite as unfortunate to good relations in the Western Hemisphere as tariffs to international trade. This time, the Administration was behind him. In a Pan-American Day speech early in April the President had said, "Your Americanism and mine must be a structure built of confidence, cemented by a sympathy which recognizes only equality and fraternity."

By the time the Montevideo Conference convened, the revolution in Cuba had given a test to United States expressions of good intentions. United States warships had been ordered to stand by, but no troops had been landed. The day Mr. Hull arrived, Mr. Roosevelt announced that "no official action of the United States should at any time operate as an obstacle to the free and untrammeled determination by the Cuban people of their own destinies." When the resolution declaring that "no state has a right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another"—a declaration which caused such bitter discussion at the Havana Conference of Pan-American states in 1928 that voting had to be postponed—was brought before the Montevideo Conference, the American delegation supported it as expressing the future policy of the United States.

Since the close of the Conference the new American policy has twice been put into effect. Cuba has been recognized, and along with recognition of the Government of Salvador, in power since 1931, went abrogation of the treaties signed ten years ago under sponsorship of the United States, by whose terms no Central American government of revolutionary origin could be recognized.

While the entrenchment of American business (witness the Cuban sections of the sugar code) is so deep that American influence is bound to be strong in Central America for some time to come, on the political side much progress has obviously been made toward improved relations between the United States and its southern neighbors. The Platt Amendment, which authorizes United States intervention in Cuba, is soon to be fundamentally altered. A redefinition of the Monroe Doctrine is under way, transforming it from a unilateral, self-assumed obligation of the United States to protect the republics to the south into a system of mutual guarantees by the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S May telegram urging the world's rulers to agree not to send armed forces into the territory of their neighbors has obvious applications in other areas of the world than the Caribbean. For the last two years all of the great powers have had an eye on the gathering clouds in the Far East. The new Administration early indorsed the Stimson formula for non-recognition of Manchoukuo, but equally early it became clear that so negative a measure could exercise only the mildest of preventive influences in case of further military action by Japan. The absence of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics had a number of disadvantages; one of them was the impossibility of consultation between the two countries with regard to Oriental developments. The Far Eastern situation was materially altered by President Roosevelt's resumption of official intercourse with Russia.

Japan's activities on the Asiatic mainland, and the rise of Hitler in Europe shared responsibility for a generally increased reluctance to disarm after the unsuccessful spring meeting of the Disarmament Conference. The American tempo was in unison with that of the world: as a gesture of good will to Japan, the American battle fleet was ordered to Atlantic waters, but by the beginning of 1934 appropriations for a navy of full treaty strength were passing the House of Representatives. On the other hand, world peace machinery was strengthened by two assurances from Mr. Roosevelt concerning American action in time of crisis.

* * *

As long as no positive machinery is attached to the Kellogg Pact, it remains merely a self-denying ordinance subject to the individualistic interpretation of each nation. And as long as the United States remains outside the League, the results of the joint deliberations provided by League machinery are liable to be upset by the United States coming to opposite conclusions. Great Britain in particular has hesitated to accept international police responsibilities because of the historic deadlock between British and American views on the rights of neutrals in wartime. Before the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Roosevelt announced that the United States was willing to consult other states in case of a threat of war, and authorized Mr. Norman Davis to add that "if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus take to restore peace."

With the presidential presentation, in mid-January, of a currency program limiting the fluctuations of the dollar and providing it with an international gold base, the United States appears to

(Continued on Page 15)

THE YEAR AFIELD

From Top to Bottom . . . Prime Minister MacDonald Is Greeted by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House (Wide World) . . . . M. Herriot, France's Emissary, Chats With the President (Keystone) . . . Mr. Norman Davis (Right) and Mr. Allen Dulles, Chief Aide, Part in London as Mr. Davis Starts on One of Many Diplomatic Missions (Keystone) . . . Prof. Raymond Moley (Right) Sees Secretary of State Hull Off for the London Economic Conference, Delegates McReynolds and Pittman Stand By (Wide World) . . . M. Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar (Left), with Mr. Hull in Washington Negotiating for U. S. Recognition of the U. S. S. R. (Acme) . . . Secretary Hull, at the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, Chats With President Terra of Uruguay (Right), in Company With American Delegates Weddell (Left) and Wright (Wide World).

'Sap Is Rising in the Maples!'

Coming of Spring Indicated as Sugar Water Flows—Just as It Did for the American Indians Centuries Before the White Men Arrived

By Carl Schurz Lowden

WHEN THE GROUND FREEZES AT NIGHT, but thaws in the day, when the first bluebird sings a brave announcement of his arrival, when a few honeybees come shyly out of their hives, when a certain softness in the air shows winter to be relaxing its grip, spring looms, like prosperity—just around the corner! That is the time to tap the maples and get all ready for the sugar harvest.

The long, rigorous sway of ice and snow recedes more and more as the maple season advances. Everyone is glad to see old winter in full retreat with spring dawning. The climatic changing heralds brighter days. The spring flowers will soon be evident. It is a blithesome period of good cheer and appreciation. While we are appreciating the fadeout of winter we should also feel grateful to those Indians who first wrested from the maple its secret of tasty sweets.

The mighty hunter, Woksis, according to one of the interesting legends that the Indians know, went out one day in search of game while his diligent squaw, Moqua, busied herself in making him some moccasins. For the evening meal of her lord she boiled some moose meat in the sweet water of a maple. But she forgot the meat, and the sweet water thickened into a sirup.

When Woksis returned he found ready for his supper such a dainty dish that he ate it with the greatest gusto. "Wonderful!" he exclaimed. Then he went to tell his tribal friends that Kosed Kusbeh, heaven-sent instructor, had taught his Moqua how to make a very delicious food by boiling the juice of the maple.

Of course, it was a common custom among the tribes to sweeten meat by boiling it in the maple sap, but not to forget it. According to another version, the squaw so feared the wrath of her husband over her forgetfulness that she hid herself. Hearing no outburst upon his return, she crept back to the lodge to see what could have happened. There she found Woksis dining delightedly on the sirup and neglecting the moose meat. Instead of upbraiding her, he thrilled her with high praise for her great discovery.

* * *

When the owner of a sugar maple grove now taps his trees he is doing precisely what the native redskins did long before the white man invaded their lands. When the owner processes this sugar water into sirup and sugar he is only doing what the Indians did hundreds of years ago. The method or system of these genuine American natives was coarse and crude; but they were the first people known to obtain sweets from the maple trees.

Three million gallons of sirup are made from these trees each year in the United States and the pounds of sugar outnumber the gallons of sirup. Vermont produces approximately half of the sugar and a third of the sirup. New York ranks second, Ohio rates third, and New Hampshire is fourth. There are also scattered camps in Pennsylvania, Indiana and other states. Canada's yield falls below that of the United States.

The earliest sugar makers among the whites slashed a tree with an ax and drove a stout chip just beneath the cut; the sap trickled down the chip and into a trough hollowed out of a basswood log. This system gave way to the use of an auger for boring into the tree, and an alder spile replaced the wooden chip while wooden buckets served as sap containers. However, absorption by these wood containers caused fermentation that made the product much less desirable. Now metal spiles and metal buckets have shoved the wooden utensils into the background. In the old days, the sap was boiled in an open kettle; bits of wood, bark and leaves dropped in so freely that the sirup and sugar were filled with impurities. The open kettle has been displaced by inclosed evaporators. The process from the tree to the finished product has been shortened more and more because it was discovered that the least possible exposure to the air keeps the sugar lighter in color and increases its value on the city market.

Before the white man came the natives had done their boiling-down by heating stones and dropping them into hewed-out logs filled with the sugar water. They knew nothing about straining the sirup; they cared less about the débris that fell into it. To them its sweetness was all-important. Having no metal utensils, they used heated stones in wooden vessels.

A MAPLE SUGAR CAMP
The Buckets on the Trees Catch the Sap, Which Is "Boiled Down" in the Adjoining Building.

MAPLE SUGAR IN THE MAKING
Boiling Sap "in the Bush." (Left) A More Elaborate Arrangement for Boiling Down the Sap Until It Becomes Sugar.

* * *

Years ago, the making of the maple product had the frolicsome spirit of the old-fashioned barn-raising, chopping bee, husking and apple bees. The whole neighborhood joined hands in the maple season. When the sugar water thickened by boiling and was ready for the "stir-off," each person would take some of the hot sirup, then drop it in the clean snow or beat it until it formed a cake of sugar. Everybody participated in the gleeful frolic of eating sugar freshly made from the sugar maples.

There was other "jaw work" too, for a wide variety of wholesome fun featured the occasion. The people brought pots and pans of doughnuts, corn bread, boiled eggs, preserves, pies and chicken. They baked potatoes. They brewed sassafras tea over an outdoor fire. Such feasts were fit for any king. Pranks were played. Everybody smiled and everybody laughed, the louder the better.

Sugar-making time was truly goodwill time. Why? Perhaps the best reason was the knowledge of winter's retreat before spring's advent with milder weather. The people should be cheery when the thermometer ceases its below-zero readings.

Distinctively North American are these sugar camps. Besides the United States, Canada is the only country that knows such activities. In the "north woods" of lower eastern Canada, and in New England, nearly 20,000,000 sugar trees are tapped annually. Canada has about as many trees as Vermont's 5,000,000; but the most modern methods have not been widely adopted there.

The modern sugar house is kept spotless throughout the run of three or four weeks which usually starts early in March. There is a portable arch firebox with a flue below the evaporator. Lined with fire brick and having grate bars with accurate dampers, the heat may be nicely controlled and no dust particles or débris will get into the sirup or the sugar.

In these groves of well-kept trees, with each operation carried out efficiently, a marked advance has been made in the transportation of the sap from trees to the evaporating shed. Some of the plants, particularly those in the Adirondack region of New York and also in Vermont, have adopted the methods of the big oil companies. They lay pipe lines, and the sap courses through them from the various groups of trees to the camp where it undergoes boiling to be transformed into maple delicacies. Even there, some camps cling to the storied ways of the forefathers.

There are coöperative centers, too, where the sugar growers form associations to work together. They have a central plant, and they haul the sugar water to it or a truck gathers it up in the same manner that milk trucks operate in dairy sections. At these big coöperative centers the latest processes are used.

* * *

In Vermont, where only about half the available trees are tapped each year, many coöperative plants have been established by the farmers that own maple groves. Up to now the demand for the maple products has not grown sufficiently to justify working

(*Continued on Page 13*)

The New Far East and the Occident

Japan Dominates the Scene but There Are Limits to Its Power . . . Even a Clash With Russia Would Not Necessarily Bring a World War

By Tyler Dennett

Professor of International Relations in Princeton University

THIRTY-SIX YEARS is but a moment in the life of the ancient East, but this last third of a century has been long enough to show such reversals and overturnings as profoundly to affect the world in which we have to live. It is convenient for purposes of comparison to establish a base line at the close of the last century. Those were the days of youth for many of us.

In those days we were just "looking up" in the old battered geography the location of the Philippines. We collected pictures of battleships and cruisers, and reënacted, in our minds, or on the playground, the glorious victory of Dewey at Manila Bay. Shanghai was in our vocabulary only as the port of abducted sailors. China suggested hand laundries —among the first of the chain stores. Japan was hardly on the horizon. In those days only the very few were aware that the Far East was a supremely important factor in a political equation of world-wide dimensions, and of which the United States was already a part.

There is still such an equation. Both actually and potentially it is immensely more important to Americans than it was in 1898. Some of the factors remain unchanged and could even now be described in language which was used on the stump in the almost forgotten McKinley-Bryan campaign of 33 and more years ago. But the combinations and correlations are quite different. The old ideographs are not very useful now; the equation itself is new.

The center of interest in those days was the struggle of the western powers for concessions and for the partition of the Chinese Empire, then, politically, rotting to pieces.

The "break-up" of China seemed at hand. France would take a slice in the South. England would have the Yangtse Valley. Germany was consolidating a preliminary position in Shantung. Russia was already well advanced down through Manchuria and was suspected of having designs on a large part of North China. Italy would get nothing, but Japan, having already made sure of Formosa as a part of the settlement of the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, would have a bite out of the adjacent mainland to include Fukien.

The United States did not intend to be outwitted. It had the Philippines, which, on the map if not on the globe—globes were not common in those days —seemed to offer a convenient perch from which the American bird could survey the panorama and serve its purposes from day to day as might be required. The retention of the Philippines had represented a policy of opportunism. A few years later the American Government, no longer content with what it had, sought a naval base on the coast of Fukien only to be informed that the Japanese had already established their prior claim. The Japanese Government never has been sufficiently thanked by Americans for that piece of happy foresight.

The outstanding factor in the political equation at the turn of the century was the Anglo-Russian rivalry, on the one hand, and, on the other, the growing Russo-Japanese conflict. Came in 1902 the first Anglo-Japanese alliance. The British and the Japanese, not yet commercial rivals, were driven into each other's arms. Both desired in China the open door which neither, unaided, was strong enough to keep open.

The United States was to be counted in the newly formed fellowship, which now seems so absurd. In America the days were gone when the American poet could sing with so much emotion: "God bless the great people who love the great Czar." In the Far East, Russia stood squarely athwart the path of American advance. Henry Adams had foreseen this as early as 1890. He thought that in 25 years his countrymen might Americanize Siberia. The United States was, potentially, a natural friend of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Nor was it otherwise in fact; for several years American policy was definitely friendly to the declared purposes of the first alliance, and when in 1903 John Hay felt called upon to warn the Japanese Minister in Washington that the United States would actually lend no material assistance to Japan in the approaching war with Russia it was, in his words, "a hard thing to say."

And now what do we find? Not only has the Anglo-Japanese alliance faded out but in the few short years since 1922 it has been replaced by as bitter a trade war between England and Japan as the modern world has known. That this economic conflict will produce the corresponding political emotions and policies seems inevitable. Vestiges of the old Anglo-Russian rivalry remain but, in the face of Japanese competition in China, India, and all around the shores of the Indian Ocean, as well as in the carrying trade of the world, it is impotent again to drive England and Japan into political alliance. The Russo-Japanese rivalry remains in essence what it has been for more than half a century, yet even that has changed. Russia is no longer provocative; Japan is quite clearly the aggressor.

For some years at the beginning of the century, it was feared that the partition of China would set Europe by the ears and be the episode which would bring on the first World War. Eastern Asia was a tinder box which might ignite the world. The expected conflagration came in due course, but it was ignited on the edge of the Balkans. The idea still survives that the second Russo-Japanese War, whenever it comes, is likely to set off a second World War.

Such expectation fails to take account of these astonishing changes in political associations under review. The new equations in Europe have given us new equations in the Far East. The most certain reason why the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 did not spread to Europe was that Europe was not then politically ready for war. The alignments were not yet matured or completed. Today the European political situation is even more muddled than it was then. It is even less probable than in 1904 that a war begun in the Far East would convulse the world at this time.

Having picked our way through the tangled paths of politics which lead into and out of the Far East, we pass to the area itself. In some respects it also is so new as to present quite a different problem from what was represented so long by the hoary phrase —the Far Eastern question.

Politically China is, perhaps, even less important than it was at the outbreak of the Boxer affair. In those days the Chinese Empire was far down the slide toward political disintegration. Today, the Nanking Government is even farther down that same slippery decline.

On the other hand, economic China unquestionably presents something new —the definite beginnings of mechanization and modern industry. In these lines the Chinese are, probably, as relatively far advanced as the Japanese were a few years before the Sino-Japanese War.

It is plain that China will become with increasing success a competitor in her own market for such kinds of manufactured goods as first England, then America, and now Japan is supplying in great quantity. Another inch added to Wu Ting Fang's shirt will in the future be of more benefit to the looms of Shanghai than to those of Manchester, Lowell, or Osaka.

On the other hand, China no longer has the lure of the gold of Cathay. The country is not rich in metals, precious or base. H. Foster Bain tells us that it does not possess even enough of the baser metals to build a mechanical civilization such as has come to characterize the West.

The Japan of today, both politically and economically, is scarcely recognizable as the state whose *début* the Americans of a generation ago took so much pride in having sponsored. Politically unimportant then, Japan for years has sat at Geneva in the seat reserved only for a first-class power. Then Japan turned upon her associates and did what only a very few powers in all the world would dare to do, defied the League of Nations. And, so far as we can see now, "got away with it."

Whether we welcome it or not, Japan today enjoys unchallenged the paramount position in eastern Asia and in the western Pacific. This is a novel but very important political fact to which we shall have to become accustomed. It is one of the fixed points in the political constellation.

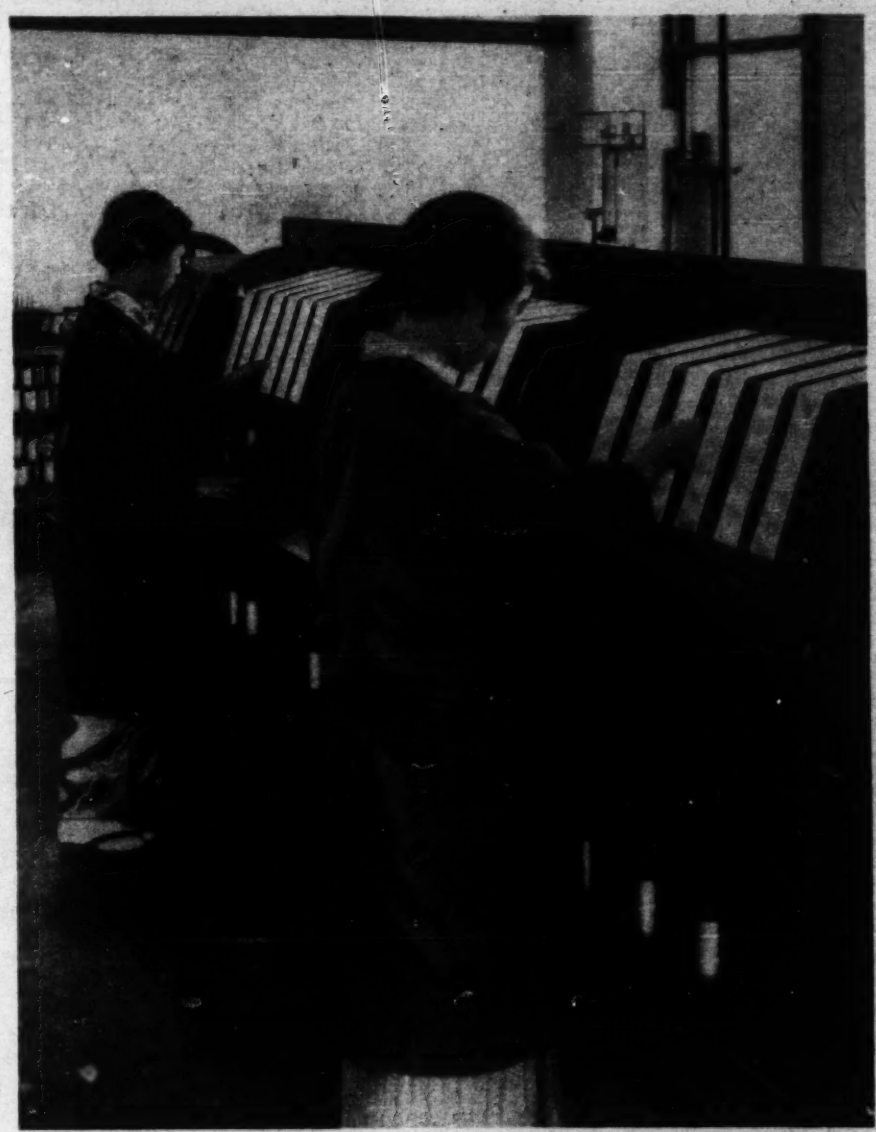
Industrially, Japan is riding a wave. Her machinery is new and of the latest design. She is near her markets. She has a low labor cost, now made lower still by inflation. Recently she has been able to sell in India more yards of cotton cloth than England sold. Dependent upon a British market, she has struck back with a boycott on Indian raw cotton in response to a tariff designed to close the Indian market to Japan. In a perfectly free competition she seems to have the British manufacturer beaten in the cheap grades of many commodities. Just now Japan is making an energetic and promising drive in South America and in the Caribbean.

There are certain reefs against which this wave will break. Nationalism in the regions of China and India, where live a little less than one-half the world population, will even more in the future than in the past raise trade barriers while they develop similar industries.

Japan has committed itself to a policy of "Empire" which carries the seeds of its own destruction, as should have been apparent to every statesman everywhere before the World War was finished and the spoils distributed. Even for the richest nations it was an expensive game, as expensive to play as it was unprofitable in the end.

To become strong, Japan is already using up her own vital forces. So it will some day appear when even capital levies for war budgets are no longer possible. And Japan is not even a rich country, lacking as does China the metals out of which to forge a mechanical civilization. Japan has no capital surplus such as became the dower of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. Worst of all, as Prof. John E. Orchard has repeatedly pointed out, Japan is, on the one hand, depending on the sale to fickle fashion of a luxury product, silk, and on the other, on selling to a vast area of low purchasing power the very products which the expected purchasers are even now learning to make for themselves.

In short, the newness of the new Far East consists more in the instability of the new political constellations, not merely in Asia but elsewhere, than in any essential changes of potentiality. There is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the basic causes, whatever they were, which several centuries ago divided mankind east and west, and favored the latter with power.



Ewing Galloway

GIRLS OPERATING MODERN SILK WINDING MACHINES

Japan's Ability to Dominate the Far East Depends Largely on Whether the Products of Its Industries Can Find a Market.

Hitler Marches On

By J. Emlyn Williams
Monitor Staff Correspondent in Berlin

© Keystone
Germans Mass in Berlin's Lustgarten to Protest the Signing of the Treaty of Versailles on Its 14th Anniversary.

GERMANY HAS BEEN FILLED with a new hope since Hitler came to power—a hope of better things both at home and in foreign affairs. The country has chosen what the western democracies consider a strange way to its new goal—"strange because of the strange circumstances appertaining since 1919," say some observers; "fundamentally, absolutely in keeping with the Germany of pre-war days, which loved to be ruled from above," say others. The supremacy of the state and of a party is now accomplished.

Those whose ideal world implies freedom of the individual, his right to think independently in politics and other affairs, will not find it in Germany today. This is natural, since the creators of the Third Reich have abandoned that ideal during their first year of rule, for one which they consider higher and more essential to the new age which is coming.

On Jan. 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor. The office from which Otto von Bismarck once dominated European diplomacy was intrusted to a man of the people—to the son of a customs official of Braunau-am-Inn. Though an Austrian, he served as a corporal in the German army during the war, and acquired German citizenship less than 12 months before becoming master of Germany.

The person of the new Chancellor, the nature of the political party which stood behind him, the fact that he had never spoken in the Reichstag nor had even been a deputy before acquiring his new position—these things were sufficient to indicate a fundamental change in German political life! They were, in fact, an appropriate introduction to the greater revolution which followed during the succeeding 12 months.

As President von Hindenburg and Herr Adolf Hitler stood, the one in the old Chancellery and the other in the new, and took the cheers of the thousands who marched past in torchlight processions on that muggy January night, scores of onlookers were asking themselves how long this play would last. Some gave it three, others six months; but few could think beyond that.

The German Nationalists, the big landholders and the big industrialists of the "Herrenklub," it was said, were giving Hitler his chance; but there was no doubt that political power would really remain with them. This view cannot be substantiated at the present time. Every movement of the Hitler Government has only served to concentrate political power more strongly in its hands to the exclusion of all other parties or interests.

* * *

Fourteen years of abnormal political and economic conditions, of unsatisfactory parliamentary rule, unemployment and poverty, of the gradual "proletarizing" of the intellectuals and the loss of economic independence to the middle class through the inflation, had prepared the ground for National Socialism. In German Marxism, the popular ideal was lacking and the practical application of its materialistic conception of history fell before the emotional appeal of German nationalism.

Hitler supplied the hero worship which German youth desired but could not find in the less glamorous Weimar Republic. One must add, too, that the dictatorial system had been adopted in some measure previously under Bruening and later under von Papen. This naturally helped still further to insure success for the dynamic creators of the Third Reich.

Only a few weeks were necessary for Hitler to consolidate his power. The revolution, as far as its superficial side is concerned, was carried through by a series of *coups d'état* which left the National Socialists complete masters of the situation. The elections of March 5, 1933, in which they and German Nationalists fought on a joint ticket, brought victory to the government parties, whose position was reinforced by the fact that during the preceding month all opposition had been quelled—the Communist Party, the second largest in the Reichstag at that time, was banned after the Reichstag fire of Feb. 28 and the Social Democrats were forbidden all propaganda by radio, press or in any other public form.

Though that election gave the Hitler Government only 52 per cent of the electorate — the National Socialists alone less than 45 per cent—it led to the exclusion of the Reichstag from all active work in the Government and rule by decree. The Nov. 12 election, fought on the issue of equality for Germany, on which all Germans were united, enabled Hitler to regiment his wonderful propaganda organization for the final triumph—a more than 90 per cent victory for his party!

* * *

TODAY, THERE IS NO OPEN political opposition to the National Socialist Party, which rules Germany as firmly as Fascism in Italy or Communism in Soviet Russia. Evidences of secret opposition occasionally come to the surface, but leadership is lacking. Former opposition leaders are either in exile or in concentration camps. In fact, state and ruling political party are now one. Semimilitary organizations like the storm troopers are now a legal corporation, and their leaders, Herr Rudolf Hess and Herr Ernst Roehm, have Cabinet rank.

The power of Adolf Hitler today stands higher than ever. He is "der Führer" (the leader) in a very real sense in Germany. Others may propose, suggest or initiate, but his word is final in all Cabinet deliberations.

With this tremendous power in their hands, what have the National Socialists sought to do, and how far have they succeeded? Their program claims to be a combination of nationalism and socialism, the two great rallying-cries of European civilization during the past century.

In the case of the former, they have undoubtedly achieved great success. There has been a tremendous reawakening of German nationalism since their coming to power. They have brought national unification to Germany. What Bismarck dared not attempt, because the time was not ripe, Hitler has accomplished. Whereas the Weimar Constitution only succeeded in

© Wide World
Hitler Salutes the Swastika.

National Socialists, Now Firmly Entrenched, Bring High Hopes to German People

producing uniformity, to the extent of compelling various German states to depose their rulers, adopt the Republican Constitution and introduce parliamentary government, the National Socialists have succeeded in superimposing a Reich unification upon Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and the other states. All their actions have been along national lines, embracing the whole of Germany, so that it is hoped the coming generation will have learned to think, not as Prussians or Bavarians, but as Germans.

This uniformity has been attained under the influence of the so-called principle of leadership, which has superseded the former democratic principle of general equality. Parliamentary government, social democracy, trade unionism and all those other institutions in which the elective principle was recognized have been swept away. The Reichstag, the provincial diets and local councils have all been ironed out, and at their common level of unimportance are now subservient to the party will.

The far-reaching Reich reform to legalize administrative unification was ceremonially announced in the Reichstag on Jan. 30. This will mean much, but the establishment of a single system throughout the whole Reich in finance, education and other departments will take years to become effective.

But even this administrative unification of the Reich is only a small part of the National Socialist program, which seeks nothing less than "the national reconstruction of all branches of German life." Such reconstruction has either been attempted or is in progress in all spheres — cultural, social, legal, and economic.

Literature, theater, film, radio and the press have all been made conformable *(gleichgeschaltet)* to the desires of the new state. In accordance with the plan to make Germany a country of "pure Aryans," and to establish Aryan control unassailed, thousands of non-Aryans — notably Jews — were deprived of their positions in public offices, hospitals, universities and schools, and their participation in the national life reduced, as far as was practicable, to their percentage of the population. Many of these, together with numbers of persons whose political opinions were pronounced anti-National Socialist, are now in exile in different parts of Europe and the United States.

Propaganda on behalf of the new racial theories has been introduced into general education, and chairs dealing with this subject set up at various universities. In fact, a glance at any bookshop window or an hour spent listening to the radio will show how thoroughly racial propaganda has been introduced in so short a period. Racialism in education has meant the removal of non-Aryans to a very large extent from the higher institutions of learning. General admissions to higher institutions will also be reduced by half, as from the beginning of the new academic year, at Easter, 1934. This is done in order to reduce the number of unemployed in the professions.

A logical outcome of this racialism which preaches a Germany of "healthy parents, healthy children" was the sterilization law which became valid on Jan. 1, 1934. Sterilization is made compulsory in cases of certain specified diseases. Special tribunals have been set up to carry through sterilization. It has been estimated that 400,000 men and women will be so treated. Sterilization, it is emphasized, is "an act of welfare, not of punishment," and should be so regarded by the general public.

* * *

In the field of the arts, a revolution has been effected by the elimination of non-Aryan and liberal elements. The press today is just what the Government desired, "an instrument upon which it could play at will."

"The freedom of the press, which includes the right to work against national interests," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, once declared, "has no place in the National Government. The idea of the absolute freedom of the press originated in the liberal point of view which we are now fighting."

The new press law made journalists members of a state corporation, with much better material status, but practically no liberty of independent political expression. Recent statistics show that, while the National Socialist daily press has tremendously increased its circulation, more than 600 former journals have ceased to appear during the last 12 months.

Economically, the great task has been the reduction of the number of unemployed. By a series of special "pushes" it is hoped in the course of a few years to make Germany free from unemployment. Much has been done to solve this mighty problem by large public works schemes, such as land reclamation, building new roads and bridges, and displacing women by men in various trades and industries. Many millions have found temporary work, but whether this improvement will be real and continuous without a world economic revival remains to be seen.

Agriculture is also being given much attention. Just as May 1 was intended to express National Socialism's concern for the industrial worker, so Oct. 1 showed its interest in the land worker.

To help the home farmer by making Germany self-sufficient in foodstuffs and fats might be all right were not this country also compelled to consider its position as a great exporter of industrial goods. As it is, the policy adopted, in conjunction with world economic depression and the trade reaction following upon foreign opposition to certain political actions of this country, have brought tremendous losses to foreign trade and shipping.

The new government organization for aiding export certainly has plenty of work ahead.

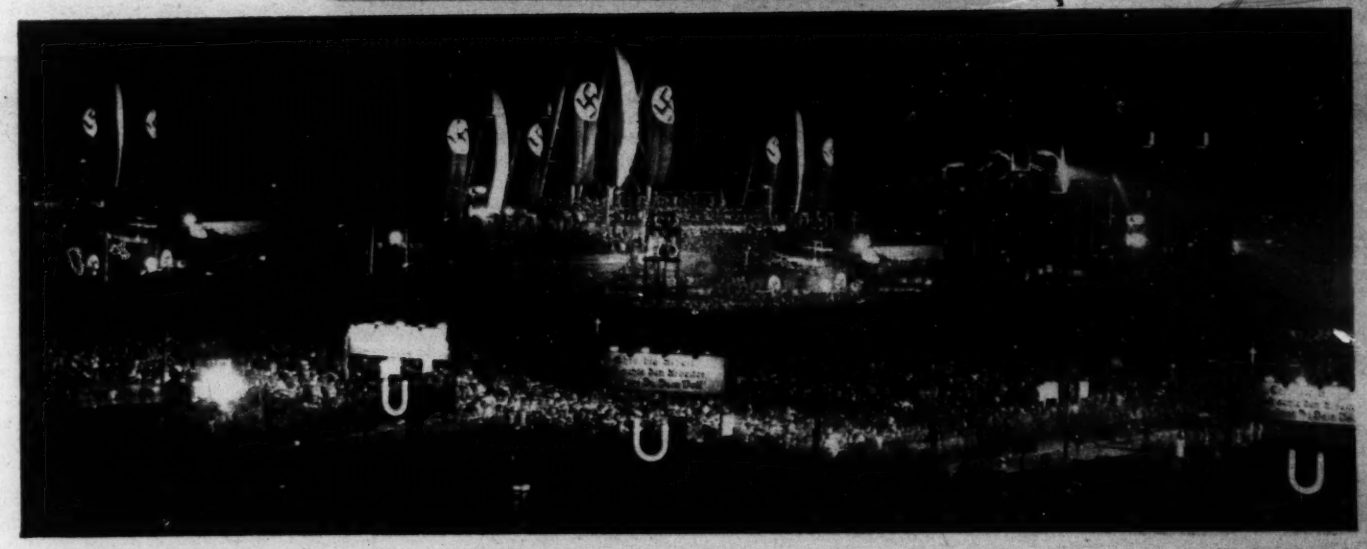
Germany's general economic structure has been much changed, on the surface, by such incidents as the confiscation of the trade unions and the creation of the "National Labor Front," composed of representatives of employer and employee. This is intended as the basis for the corporation of industry, of which so much has been written. But there have come no such fundamental changes as an Anglo-Saxon would associate with the term "Socialism."

It certainly has had nothing to do with socialization of property or communal ownership, as the recent labor law showed. As in other spheres, the principle of leadership, or control from above, will be maintained in industry. The worker may advise the entrepreneur, but nothing more. "The socialism of the Third Reich," a prominent National Socialist once said, "cannot be explained except by saying that it is a German ideology."

Much has been heard about the interests of the

(Continued on Page 13)

DER FÜHRER
Germany's Leader Addresses Some of His Followers.
Base Copyright on Map, Rand-McNally & Co.



HITLER SPEAKS: THOUSANDS LISTEN
Germany Is Noted for Its Vast Crowds, Which Turn Out on Many Occasions. Here the Leader of National Socialism Is Addressing a Night Meeting on Tempelhof Field, Berlin.
German Tourist Office

Idea and Character in Literature

True Realism Does Not Draw Its Inspiration From the Sordid and the Mundane, but From the Idealism Which Penetrates the Veil of Mere Seeming

By Evelyn F. Heywood

GOETHE PUT REALIST AND IDEALIST into opposite camps. Thus his realist is made to observe: "That which is not achieved is not demanded." Whereupon the idealist retorts: "That which is not demanded cannot be at once achieved."

Yet Goethe knew that only the logic of ineffectiveness was to be found in such admissions for he states elsewhere: "To live in the idea means treating the impossible as though it were possible." And he continues, "The same thing applies to character; if both an Idea and a Character come together, they give rise to events which fill the world with amazement for thousands of years." Here is given a definition of the realist whose example stands preeminent and unassailable, as a beacon to mankind.

The early Christian realists emphasised in their frescoes the triumph of the resurrection more than the tragedy of the crucifixion. Later artists, influenced by the materialism of an age which worshiped afar off, living no longer "in the Idea," which unites action with inspiration, portrayed the Founder of Christianity either as an Infant or upon the Cross.

Thus, in every age, is the trend of its thinkers impelled and influenced by their obedience or resistance to the forces they encounter.

While the greatest writers—from Isaiah to Robert Bridges, from Socrates to Browning—have claimed, with Goethe, that idealism and character combined produce for the individual his own heaven or his own hell, the intellectual descendants of a skeptical Pilate ask the same famous question, "What is truth?" and too often look for it, as did he, amidst a clamor and darkness bearing witness against it.

Reaction from conventional prudery and insincerity has driven writers to seek reality, not in that which according to Matthew Arnold makes for righteousness, and so carve out their own world; but, with selective obstinacy, specializing in one particular point of view, dwell almost exclusively upon the unpleasant, the murky and the disruptive.

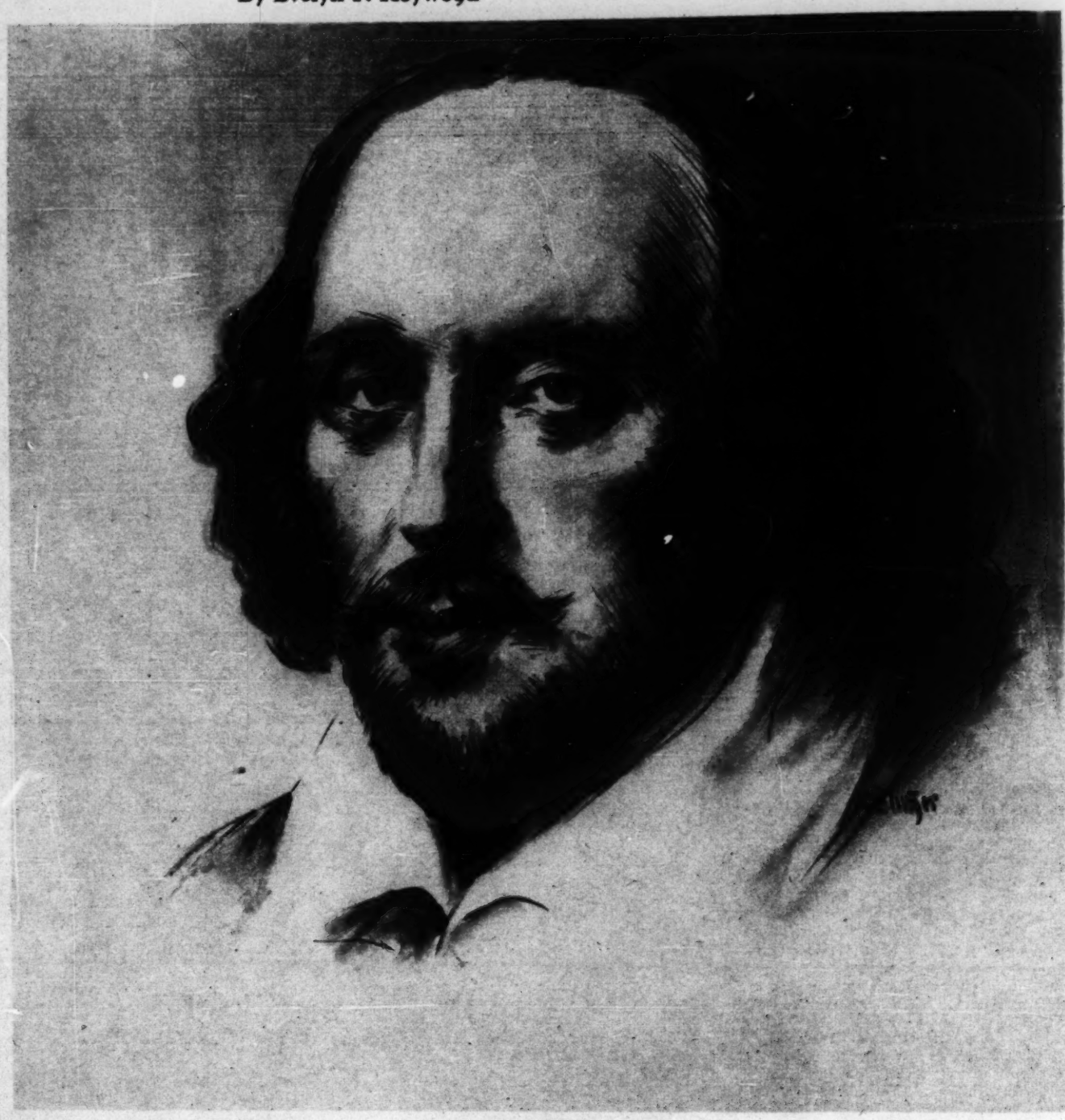
John Addington Symonds and Frederick Harrison were among the first of the later Victorian essayists to observe this modern trend of spurning Paul's invitation to the Philippians, when he wrote: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

With energy and eloquence they maintained that the sanity and permanence of all achievement whether in art or literature is to be found only in that which ministers to a nobler life. Whatever temporary popularity fashion may bring to those who resolutely dissect and analyze the worst they not so much *see* as *seek* around them, there can be no doubt that their fame is not of such as will endure.

It was said flippantly of Thomas Hardy that he went botanizing in a swamp. The loftiness of his purpose and the grandeur of his style place him among the great, yet when we compare his methods with those of Shakespeare, we see how darkly he saw through the glass, whereas for Shakespeare there was revealed what William Watson has called "a cloudless boundless human view." For everything, as Robert Louis Stevenson said, does depend upon "the point of view."

Each individual, whether he is aware of it or not, is responsible for his own realism, chooses day by day his own pathway, down into the swamp and the sewer—so much patronized by "modern" writers—or up to the mountain top, where he sees life as a whole and whither he is trending.

The fierce and violent prejudices of Carlyle, so reverent in his homage, so merciless in his contempt, made his influence upon the thought of his day as swift in its decline as it had been sudden in its growth. With him realist and idealist were sternly separate, though idealism he possessed of beauty and feeling. Actually, his world was a battle ground of eternally conflicting forces, where the stronger must vanquish the weaker, because in might lay right.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, REALIST

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

When Swinburne declared that "the only criticism of value is the criticism that praises," he must, with the poet's flash of inspiration, have meant that the constructive or positive remains, while the destructive and negative are forgotten. He meant the same thing that Goethe meant when he declares that "to live resolutely in the whole, the good and the beautiful," is the secret of true judgment, both with regard to men and things. To bear witness to Truth is to ally one's self with it and aid others in such allegiance.

The greatness of Shakespeare's genius was greatest of all in this, that he saw instinctively and unerringly what the writer of the Old Testament saw when he cried: "In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death." Here, indeed, is common ground upon which idealist and realist can unite.

Centuries later, other great poets, Shelley in his demand for beauty and freedom, Byron in his rebellion against tyranny and cruelty, Keats in his exquisite idealism, suffered violence in their efforts to take the Kingdom of Heaven by force. Shakespeare, his vision undimmed by personal disillusionment or prejudice, saw the true purpose of man and the true purpose of the genius with which he might be endowed. "Heaven does with us," he wrote, "as we with torches do, not light them for themselves."

The greatness of a poet, declared Matthew Arnold, "lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideas to life—to the question, 'How to Live.'" It was an appropriate introduction to such a moralist-poet as Wordsworth; it would have been appropriate also to many another; to such as Walt Whitman, whose courageous philosophy sought always to soften the hardships and enhance the virtues of mankind; and preëminently to Browning, whose range was narrower, but whose humanity was as robust as Shakespeare's.

Amidst much that is merely temporary in its brilliance and experimentation, one writer stands out in an age which has witnessed such gigantic upheavals in the human structure, and that man is Robert Bridges. He sought to teach men "How to Live," not as a visionary—he understood the modern world and watched it closely—but as a realist, offering them the only realism that could dissipate its distresses. He sought the recognition and adoption of that Kingdom which had been established by Jesus, "not in Athens or Rome but in the hearts of men."

"For He, wandering unarm'd save by the Spirit's flame,
In few years with few friends founded a world-empire."

This is written in "The Testament of Beauty." It will be found that the deepest thinkers and finest writers, in whatever age or language, have been those who called men, whether by endurance or aspiration, to high ideals and noble purpose. Such, in a sentence, was the exhortation of Emerson, when he wrote: "Hitch your wagon to a star," and none knew better than he that the hitching was only preliminary to what lay beyond. In commenting on this statement Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey."

All down the ages has come the call of the Founder of Christianity to men, how to live, how to combine idealism and realism, how to unite Idea and Character. And his words are so direct in their appeal, accompanied with rules so simple, with example so practical, that there has never remained anything necessary to do but to apply them in individual lives.

Among the New Books

Back Home to Yugoslavia

The Native's Return, by Louis Adamic. New York: Harper. $2.75.

NINETEEN YEARS AFTER Mr. Louis Adamic as a boy of 14 migrated from Carniola, then in Austria, to America he returned to his native province with an American wife and a Guggenheim fellowship. He had worked as a day laborer, become a protégé of Mr. Henry L. Mencken, written three books—a biography of Mr. Robinson Jeffers, a study of labor troubles in America called "Dynamite," and an autobiography called "Laughing in the Jungle"; he had made a reputation as an eager student of the way people live, and in 1932 he had received money to go to Europe for a year of "creative writing."

As a matter of duty he went first to his old home in Carniola, now a part of the new country of Yugoslavia. His brief filial visit of a few weeks lengthened into almost a year, for he found Yugoslavia fascinating; at first delightful, then puzzling, and finally an intricate tangle of racial traits, economic contradictions and political quagmires that roused his curiosity and demanded his investigation. He spent his whole time there, fell deeply in love with the common people, grew daily more dissatisfied with the régime of King Alexander, and left the country a little hurriedly lest his trunkful of notes should be seized by the government before he could get them across the border. Out of these notes has come the book, "The Native Returns."

* * *

In a measure Mr. Adamic's work is a lively and intelligent guidebook. He visited every province in Yugoslavia, beginning with the one where his parents live. He writes enthusiastically and vividly of the beauty and vigor of the people, of their characteristic dress, their communal farming and their folklore. He writes, too, of ancient historical relics, but he goes beyond a guidebook in bringing history to life and showing the way in which it has made Serbs, Slovenes and Croats, with the local peculiarities of old Serbia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia, et cetera, what each is today. To these he adds another type which he calls Balkanite, seemingly a modern composite—not so much racially as temperamentally—of some of the less desirable traits of all. He speaks often and with intense pride of the "heart culture" of the peasants, who are unschooled and poor beyond belief, but dignified, hospitable and born poets.

In some of the towns he found an eager devotion to culture of a more bookish kind. In Lublyana, the chief city of Slovenia, there were seven large bookshops, and 11 book clubs, one with 40,000 subscribers. Monuments were built to poets, streets were named for novelists. Away off in the mountains one village, 20 kilometers from a railway, was about to unveil a little monument to one of its favorite sons, a grammarian who lived a century ago.

* * *

He was received with a great amount of newspaper ballyhoo, visits from mayors and loans of official automobiles. Part of this publicity came from the fact that the papers were hard pressed on account of censorship to find anything interesting to print; part of it came from a genuine respect for a writer and a fantastic tale that got about regarding that rich "Mr. Gugnhaim" who had picked out their Loyzé Adamich (Louis Adamic in English) and told him to go over and find out all about the people, the politics and the crisis, and come back to tell him about it. Then, the people went on, when "Mr. Gugnhaim" hears how things are he will come over and make them right. "In it, although it was told with tongue in cheek, was a dash of the European peasant's old, still living faith in America as . . . a land of promise." The story came out of their discontent.

Mr. Adamic grew more out of conceit with the political and economic conditions the longer he stayed in Yugoslavia. He found these tall, lean, handsome, tenacious people able to subsist on very little food. There were thousands of students who regularly ate only every other day; whole countrysides that never had a breakfast. "The peasant is full—he's full," said King Alexander, meaning not hungry. Mr. Adamic thought, otherwise. He had an interview with King Alexander, as distasteful to one as to the other. The King had charm, Mr. Adamic admitted, and was a man of his times in the same category with Mussolini, Hitler, Pilsudski. Politically there is no cheer in this book that begins so gaily with laughing peasants and wedding feasts. Mr. Adamic sees exploitation of the Balkans by outside interests, he sees tyranny and a crumbling civilization; he sees the young turning their eyes to Russia's example.

The book is constantly interesting and of a limitless variety. The style is almost naïve in its forthrightness and all the more impressive in its enthusiasm for the unspoiled peasant of Yugoslavia, his heritage and his possibilities, because the author did not expect to be so impressed when he planned his return to his native land.

A DRAWING BY BERTRAND ZADIG OF LOUIS ADAMIC

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Gertrude Stein Year

THIS IS BEING GERTRUDE STEIN year . . . This is being Gertrude Stein season . . . This is being Gertrude Stein season in the book trade . . . This is being Gertrude Stein year in the book trade in America . . . Making of Americans Gertrude Stein-minded . . . Last fall there was the "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" and last fall there was the "Three Lives" by Gertrude Stein in the Modern Library . . . And now there is the opera "Four Saints in Three Acts" being published by Random House after having been presented on the stage and there is also "The Making of Americans" being republished by Harcourt Brace without having been presented on any stage . . . This is all very interesting . . . This is all very interesting to Gertrude Stein . . . This is all completely interesting to Gertrude Stein and to all Americans but especially to those Americans who find Gertrude Stein completely interesting . . . Some Americans do . . . Three hundred Americans attended the first performance of Gertrude Stein's opera "Four Saints in Three Acts" . . . It was Virgil Thomson's opera too but it was Gertrude Stein's opera first because Gertrude Stein wrote the words and Virgil Thomson set them to music and how could he have set the words to music if Gertrude Stein had not written the words first? . . . But Gertrude Stein wasn't there though Virgil Thomson was there and everybody wanted to see Gertrude Stein all the three hundred wanted to see Gertrude Stein but they had to be satisfied with seeing Virgil Thomson because Virgil Thomson was there and Gertrude Stein was not there . . . If there had been more seats in the Avery Memorial auditorium at Hartford more Americans would have heard the opera and more Americans would have been wanting to see Gertrude Stein but there were only three hundred seats and that is why only three hundred Americans were wanting to see Gertrude Stein that night but had to be satisfied with seeing Virgil Thomson because Virgil Thomson was there and Gertrude Stein was not there . . . How many Americans are wanting to hear Gertrude Stein's opera and see Gertrude Stein we don't know but it must be a lot because a lot of people especially in New York are being interested in Gertrude Stein and in fact are finding Gertrude Stein completely interesting . . . Next year they will be forgetting about Gertrude Stein and will be finding somebody else completely interesting . . . That is because the kind of Americans who find Gertrude Stein completely interesting are the kind of Americans who next year will be finding somebody else completely interesting . . . It is just the same as it is with Picasso and Schönberg . . . Many Americans are finding these men completely interesting although they know very well that other Americans do not find them interesting at all . . . But the kind of Americans who find Gertrude Stein and Picasso and Schönberg completely interesting are the kind of Americans who are always to be seen in the Fifty-seventh street art galleries and at the Metropolitan Opera House and at Carnegie Hall when there is something to be seen or heard that to other Americans is not interesting or meaningful . . . But the kind of Americans who find interesting the kind of art that other Americans do not understand are the kind of Americans who are always where that kind of art is to be seen or heard because that is the kind of art they are finding very interesting . . . If you do not believe that they find this kind of art very interesting, ask them and they will tell you what they think of this opera or that picture and they will always tell you that they are finding it very interesting . . . But if it is a kind of art that other Americans can understand and may find interesting too then these Americans who find Gertrude Stein completely interesting will not find very much to interest them in this art which other Americans can understand and are finding interesting . . . Another interesting thing about these Americans who find Gertrude Stein and Picasso and Schönberg completely interesting is that the opinions of these Americans are the opinions of all these Americans or else they do not have any opinions . . . That is to say, if you put before them a work of art that is not by Gertrude Stein or Picasso or Schönberg and then ask them what they think of this work of art they will not tell you that it is very interesting, they will only tell you that it is fair, fair . . . That is what these Americans were saying about Howard Han-

(Continued on Page 12)

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

President Eliot's Predecessor

Thomas Hill, by William G. Land. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

IT WAS THE misfortune of Thomas Hill, twentieth president of Harvard, to be succeeded in office by Charles W. Eliot, whose long and brilliant régime has almost completely wiped out the memory of Hill's brief period of service. Yet Hill was the pioneer advocate of many reforms and progressive ideals which came to fruition under the forceful leadership of President Eliot, who possessed the administrative and practical virtues that Hill lacked. Graduate studies and fellowships, the elective system, a rational student discipline and raised admission standards were all a part of Hill's program.

As early as 1862 he expressed the hope that Harvard might become "the first American university" instead of remaining simply an institution for the formal instruction of undergraduates. Three years later he made the outspoken declaration: "If the genius of our colleges is such that they must be confined to the diffusion of knowledge, and not allowed to contribute to its increase, then it is time that we should found a new institution, whose purpose it shall be to further sound learning."

The chief interest of this book lies in its exposition of Hill's educational theories, though in his own day the educator was no less distinguished as a mathematician, a natural scientist and a theologian. It is hardly the biographer's fault if his career appears colorless and inconclusive from the standpoint of today. It is frequently the sum of such little known and unappreciated efforts as his which makes possible the greater achievements of more gifted individuals. His varied contributions to progress having been so thoroughly and fairly assessed in the present volume, the admirable Dr. Hill may now be confidently resigned to a quiet place in the ranks of educational reform.

R. P.

BOOKS for MONITOR READERS

We publish only works worthy of advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

12 WOMEN LEADERS *during the past 100 years.* Includes biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott. 75c cloth bound; 25c paper. 2 for $1.00. Plus postage, 5c cloth, 3c paper.

THE 100 BEST BOOKS *by American Women during the past 100 years* as selected for National Council of Women. Lists and briefly reviews each book including Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. $1.25 cloth bound; 75c paper, 3 for $2.00. Plus postage, 10c cloth, 3c paper.

THE COMBINATION SET of the two above books bound alike. Cloth bound $2.00 the set; paper bound $1.00 the set. Plus 15c postage cloth, 6c paper.

THE NEW SALESMANSHIP from articles in The Christian Science Monitor. $1.00 cloth bound; 50c paper bound. Plus 10c postage cloth, 5c paper.

SOUVENIR BOOKLET *of Christian Science Exhibits at A Century of Progress.* Authorized edition. 25c each, 5 for $1.00. Plus 3c postage, each book.

All prices 10% extra outside U. S. A.

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 16 at 222 West Adams Street, Chicago

Mr. Roger W. Babson Looks Upon a Red Washington

Washington and the Revolutionists, by Roger W. Babson. New York: Harper. $2.50.

ONE HARDLY THINKS of Mr. Roger W. Babson, statistician and analyst of business conditions, as especially equipped to write a guide book, and yet this volume, wholly unconventional in form, is perhaps the most useful compendium of present-day facts concerning Washington that could possibly be read by anyone on the point of visiting that city. It is, to be sure, not so much a guide to art, architecture and history as to the thoughts, convictions and characteristics of the men who now constitute the Government.

Capitalist, and handy man for capitalists, as Mr. Babson is, he looks upon the present era in Washington as a period of revolution. He describes in his preface the condition existing as being that of a bridge connecting the two islands of capitalism and Socialism. The nation now, he thinks, stands in the middle of that bridge. Whether it is going to continue its way across, and take its position on the engaging isle of socialistic organization, or turn about and go back to the system which brought us into the dire days of 1929, he declines to prophesy. He thinks it quite possible that the radicalism of the Roosevelt Administration might lead to a Republican landslide in 1936, but he thinks it equally probable that the nation will become much more revolutionary, and that the present policy will be carried past another presidential election to the accomplishment of tremendous social and business investment changes during the next few years.

* * *

With what might perhaps be thought a measure of audacity, Mr. Babson describes the White House as "The Revolutionists' Headquarters." He briefly characterizes the executive staff with whom the President has surrounded himself by name and with apt estimate of the capacity of each. The swiftness, however, with which the list of intimate presidential advisers has been revised is indicated by the fact that this book cites among them Professor Moley, no longer an habitué of the White House; Governor Smith, who one fears hardly finds its atmosphere salubrious at the present moment, and certain of the college professors who have returned to their academic duties.

It is perhaps in his estimates of the members of the Cabinet that the writer is most interesting. His very first chapter he assigns to Miss Perkins, who in fact is Mrs. Paul C. Wilson. She, he holds, is the chief revolutionist. And while it is obvious he questions the advisability of having a woman as Secretary of Labor, he holds that she, above other women, is fitted for the place. Probably the fact that a woman holds the position is largely due to the arrogance of the American Federation of Labor, which, although a somewhat languishing organization before the NRA administered a stimulant to it, has for years embarrassed presidents by its insistence upon its right to name the Secretary of Labor. Rather than concede this right, Mr. Roosevelt turned to a woman who had proved her ability in the New York State government, and who is today unquestionably one of the most important figures in the new Administration, irrespective of sex. The chapter concerning her, its description of her educational endeavors, and her gradual development of an overwhelming interest in social conditions and the needs of the working classes, is in many respects the most important in the book. Few persons who have attained such high official standing have been so little written about personally, and Mr. Babson's analysis of her social ideals and intellectual equipment is of the utmost value to those who would understand what is going on in the relations of this revolutionary Administration to the labor movement.

* * *

Second, as an active revolutionist, he places the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes. I think this justifies complimenting Mr. Babson on a distinctly journalistic instinct. Mr. Ickes, who has always been a Republican—except when he was a Bull Mooser—is likely to prove an outstanding figure in this Administration. Already he has succeeded in impressing upon the eminent "Jim" Farley and others in the circle of power that his department, and particularly the PWA, is outside the scope of the spoils system. When he declared that there would be no politics in the PWA people laughed at Ickes. But the bitter outcry which is going up from organization Democrats concerning the appointments in the Department of the Interior and in the reconstruction organizations affiliated with it seems to demonstrate that he is making his promise good.

The story is that the President had never met Ickes, and knew practically nothing about him when he was appointed. Not infrequently in the rush of selecting an official family a President has to turn to strangers. At the first meeting of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, Frank Lane, who held the same position that Mr. Ickes holds with Mr. Roosevelt, observing a vague expression in the presidential eyes when they rested upon him, said smilingly, "You don't know me, Mr. President, but I am your Secretary of the Interior, and at your service."

A long-time fighter in Chicago for clean government, a Republican who wouldn't stand hitched, but who never quite got into the Democratic ranks, Mr. Ickes may be a revolutionist, but he is emphatically an individualist. He plays his own game; has the great advantage in politics of having served in his early days as a newspaper reporter, and is determined that no breath of scandal shall touch his spot in the Administration. With the Department of Education and NRA and PWA directly under his administration, he may be looked upon as a gentleman who has a real job cut out for him.

Continuing his survey of the Revolutionary Cabinet, Mr. Babson classes next Secretary Hull, who he describes as "Moley's friend," an internationalist and to some extent a pacifist. He is there, according to Babson, because he is one of the few men who know how to grapple with the question of international debts and the tariff. He is quoted by the author as saying: "Economic disarmament and military disarmament are patently the two most vital and outstanding factors in business recovery." It would be interesting if there could be presented evidence that disarmament of either type was in sight, but optimistic as Mr. Babson is, he does not offer this suggestion.

A meaty book, this. Thoroughly as Mr. Babson agrees with the goal which the President is seeking, he takes sharp issue with many of the methods by which he seeks to attain it. He visions a Roosevelt failing through "the noble experiment" with business, largely because the methods he is pressing are apt to be too slow to satisfy the temper of the people. In his closing chapters Mr. Babson clearly previsions the coming of the dictator, possibly of a Fascist form of government itself. He says:

> The real difficulty is that democracy has become too complicated. Unless there is a spiritual revival and a change in the motives, purposes and ambitions of the people, it may take a housecleaning to get us out of the jam. The whole process has become so involved that there may be only one solution; namely, clean it all out and start over again, depending upon a righteous dictator in the meantime.

The great issue out of which in his judgment a dictatorship may arise is the conflict over the redistribution of the nation's annual income. It is a fight between capital and labor; between private and government ownership. This fight he thinks will so long assume the nature of a stalemate that the middle classes will become impatient and demand a constitutional convention. Out of that convention he can see nothing come save a dictatorship. It is an interesting speculation, and perhaps the most interesting feature of it is that its conclusion should emanate from the mind of a man so wholly identified with the old capitalistic régime as Mr. Roger W. Babson.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Harcourt Brace is publishing the American edition of Signe Toksvig's "Life of Hans Christian Andersen." The English edition (Macmillan) was reviewed in these columns Dec. 23, 1933.

The Viking Press is the American publisher of Seán O'Faoláin's "A Nest of Simple Folk," the English edition of which (Cape) was noticed in these columns on Jan. 24.

Rash Miss Rockwell

Fools Rush In, by Anne Green. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

ANNE GREEN, who has spent much of her life in France, is known as a writer of light, clever romances about Americans in Europe. Her latest novel, "Fools Rush In," is a characteristic piece of work, though not her best. In autographical guise it gives an account of Eleanor Rockwell's childhood and early girlhood in America, and her later girlhood in France. There is a touch of mystery in the plot, a large number of unique and even eccentric characters, and the usual rapid, slightly Gallicized style.

When Eleanor Rockwell began to write the story of her life she was a prisoner in a handsome villa at Cannes, detained by the orders of an absent host whom she had never seen. The boredom of her captivity set her to writing her reminiscences, and thus the story unfolds.

Eleanor's parents were Southern, both estranged from their families because their marriage had been an elopement. They were proud, poor and impractical. Papa was lovable but improvident, Mamma was high-tempered but conscientious about bringing up their daughter. Eleanor's memories of her childhood were a medley of Mamma's teaching and reproofs, Papa's affection and wit, of continually moving from one town to another along the Atlantic seaboard, of being made to feel different from other children, and later of a queer change in Papa, his being shut up in a big building with attendants, and Mamma's taking her to visit around among relatives. One of the relatives finally left Mamma a little money, and mother and daughter went abroad.

Romance of the adventure type is furnished by Eleanor's gift for getting into predicaments. She is the foolish person who rushes thoughtlessly into situations that cause trouble for herself and her friends, and might cause disaster if Mrs. Green were willing to write an unpleasant book. She is not. She carefully draws the teeth of all the ogres and turns sinister threats into friendly smiles. Even Eleanor's mysterious detention in the handsome villa turns out to be perfectly all right.

There is not a great deal to be said for the plot of the story. Within the framework of a first-person life story, a narrative has been put together by attaching episode to episode. The earlier part is the better, for much of it rings true and promises well; the later episodes are more superficially treated. Anne Green's special gift lies in brief, vivid character drawing. This she does with zest as if she were a collector of characters, one who is continually hunting for oddities and variations in human beings, and recording them even though many of them are only birds of passage in her novels. Her style is deft and sparkling and she has a combined French and American viewpoint that is piquant. To these qualities is due the popularity of her books.

Bookman's Holiday

(Continued from Page 11)

son's new opera, "Merry Mount," at the first performance at the Metropolitan . . . They knew the opera was not by Gertrude Stein or Schönberg, but Howard Hanson had never written an opera before, so they did not know whether an opera by Howard Hanson was completely interesting or not, so they said it was fair, fair . . . By now though, they will be saying that it is dull, dull, because it is clear by now that an opera by Howard Hanson could hardly be completely interesting to Americans to whom an opera by Gertrude Stein is completely interesting . . . But at that time, merely from listening to the music itself, they had not realized that this must be so . . . That is why you should never ask an American who is finding Gertrude Stein completely interesting what he thinks of a work not by Gertrude Stein . . . But Americans are not the only people who are finding Gertrude Stein interesting . . . Some Frenchmen are finding her interesting too, and one of them is Bernard Faÿ, who has written a Preface to the new edition of "The Making of Americans" to say how interesting he finds Gertrude Stein . . . He finds Gertrude Stein so interesting that he tends to write like Gertrude Stein which is very polite of him but not very sensible because nobody but Gertrude Stein can write like Gertrude Stein it is too difficult except for Gertrude Stein . . . Bernard Faÿ began knowing Gertrude Stein only when he heard her laughing . . . When Bernard Faÿ heard Gertrude Stein laughing he wanted to read her books . . . So he read them . . . "They delighted me and filled me with ideas, but I couldn't know exactly what ideas they had given me, and I was angry against myself or against them. I was angry until I saw Miss Stein sharpening a pencil with great care and patience, brushing aside here and there on left and right little bits of wood and carefully working to find the lead . . . Suddenly as I was looking at Miss Gertrude Stein I realized she was sharpening her pencil as she was sharpening her ideas. Her books are filled with ideas, but in place of freeing her ideas and expressing them as ideas, which would have been the method of a French writer, Miss Stein keeps all her ideas alive and mixed with the facts which bear them, and also she keeps all her facts richly filled with ideas" . . . Now if all Americans could see Gertrude Stein sharpening her pencil they would all immediately become Americans who were finding Gertrude Stein completely interesting.

THE SHORT BIBLE

HENRY S. CANBY calls this book "A doorway to the greatest monument of spiritual literature." Examine for yourself its unusual features of Selection, Translation, Chronological Arrangement, Introductory Essays, Modern Format. THE SHORT BIBLE is edited by Edgar J. Goodspeed and J. M. P. Smith. $2.00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

What Manner of Love

BY MINNY M. H. AYERS

90 Helpful, Comforting Poems "*Come Walk With Love*," "*Miracle*," "*Abundance*," "*The Heritage*."

Foreword by Albert P. Gilmore "*It doubly blesses, blessing those who read it and those who give it to read.*"—From Canadian Churchman. Autographed and sent postpaid $1.10.

MARY B. AYERS PRESS

97 Greenwich Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS

save time; increase your ability to handle new problems, new conditions

with this great new 1873-page handbook covering modern expert practice from simple bookkeeping to higher accounting.

GIVES information you need to handle with professional skill and confidence any situation, every-day or emergency, you may meet.

Covers entire range of accounting and related business activities — not only principles, working procedures, systems, forms, audits, etc., but executive controls, analytical methods, use of reports and statements. Constantly useful, reliable guidance; 33 sections. In one handy volume for desk or brief case—the famous

ACCOUNTANTS' HANDBOOK

Widely used by executives, credit men, bankers — over 120,000 copies bought. Nothing else like it at any price. Best opinion on all angles—financial, legal, banking, accounting. Editorial Board of over 70 experts. Content would fill 10 usual books.

Sample Section FREE

Send for Free Section

Write today for 32-page sample section, with full details, including low cost, of this great Handbook. No charge.

Mail this form to

THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY
15 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y., Dept. 783

Please send me, without charge, the 32-page sample section of the Accountants' Handbook with full information about this book and its low cost.

Name.....
(Please print)

Address.....

City..... State.....

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Trade . .

. . . Mr. Donovan Richardson, in his article on "Trade" (Jan. 24), speaks of "regulations to prevent dumping," and it seems to me this is the crux of the whole subject of Free Trade, which must ultimately obtain all over the world. When Great Britain adopted Free Trade, she believed that other nations would follow suit; but even if they had, she would still have found herself what she did become, the dumping ground of every nation that employed cheap labor; and until this question of an equal standard of living can be arranged between nations, I can see no hope of real Free Trade. In self-defense Britain had to build tariff walls, but, like all evil, these walls will be self-destructive, and some better way out must be found. . . .

MRS. THYRZA HALLEY.
Seaford, Sussex, Eng.

Our Kind Readers . .

. . . . Congratulations . . . I appreciate the conciseness of the articles with their complete information. I have been a subscriber and reader of the Monitor for many years and thank you for this added attraction.

(MRS.) MILDRED CARD FOSTER
Lakewood, Ohio.

. . . I am particularly impressed with the attractiveness of the book reviews. I have looked forward in eager anticipation to this new issue, and it far exceeds my fondest hopes. . . .

(MRS.) PAULINE W. DERBY
Los Angeles, Calif.

Contributors . .

PAUL HYMANS has on four different occasions served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Belgian Government, besides holding other Cabinet portfolios. He has been a prominent figure at Geneva ever since the League of Nations was established, and has served as president both of the Assembly and of the Council. Along with Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Madariaga of Spain and Politis of Greece, he is one of the League delegates from the smaller countries who have proved themselves statesmen in the biggest sense of the word. The drawing is by DWIGHT C. STURGES, staff artist of the Monitor, whose work has been a prominent feature of recent issues of the Magazine.

HUGH ROSS WILLIAMSON contributes another sketch of an outstanding British personality, following his article on Anthony Eden, which appeared in our number for Jan. 31. Mr. Williamson is editor of The Bookman, London. He has written several plays, as well as literary criticism and biography.

ERWIN D. CANHAM is chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau.

HELEN HILL lives not far from Washington in a house she made out of an old Colonial inn. She contributes articles on foreign affairs and other subjects to various magazines. She is the joint author, with her husband, Francis P. Miller, of "The Giant of the Western World."

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN lives in Indiana and writes special articles for magazines.

J. EMLYN WILLIAMS wrote about Germany's quest for foreign markets in our number for Jan. 31. He is the Monitor's correspondent in Berlin.

EVELYN F. HEYWOOD of London has been a frequent contributor to the book columns of the Monitor.

LLOYD ROBERTS is Canadian correspondent of the Monitor. He makes his headquarters in Ottawa.

. . Hitler

(Continued from Page 9)

small trader during the last 12 months, but there is much foreign capital and home capital sunk into big stores like Woolworth, Wertheim, and "Kadewe," and to close them would simply mean increased unemployment, so that for the time being, at any rate, they appear safe.

In banking, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, continues to emphasize the importance of a stabilized currency, and continues to reduce still further Germany's payments of interest due on foreign debts, maintaining that such depletion of the Reichsbank's store of foreign *valuta* would upset the mark. That there will be no nationalization of German banks appears evident from the findings of the recent commission.

In foreign policy, the Hitler Government has certainly given Germany its place among the nations once more. Germany left Geneva last Oct. 14 because it considered that its demand for equal status in armaments—or disarmament—was not going to be granted. This fight Hitler intends to continue and he has the German people behind him, as the Nov. 12 elections showed. "An understanding with honor" and no "second-class nation treatment" are the great pleas in his foreign policy.

Finally, in all spheres of home activity the National Socialists have succeeded in introducing conformity to their will—except one, religion! The concordat between Germany and the Vatican guarantees a certain measure of independence to the Roman Catholic Church. The struggle in the Evangelical Church serves to show that many German Protestants, however much they may support the "leadership principle" in politics, are anxious to exclude it from the church. The struggle between Reichsbishop Ludwig M'iller and the Pfarrernotbund (the League of Dissenting Pastors), with its 7000 membership, still goes on at the time of writing.

. . Maple Sap

(Continued from Page 6)

the trees held in reserve. Nevertheless the maple farmers of one Vermont county — Franklin — pocket annually almost half a million dollars from intensive selling of the processed sap. There the industry has reached truly large proportions.

Climatic conditions quite noticeably affect production. If the wind is moderate and the weather not too warm, with the sky clear, the yield will be gratifying; but if these conditions do not prevail, the growers may be disappointed. There should be a succession of freezing nights and thawing days. Ordinarily, the run extends three weeks, but sometimes it exceeds a month. The trees average 10 to 20 gallons of sap; 50 gallons of the sugar water make one gallon of sirup or about six pounds of sugar. A camp numbering 100 trees should produce 200 pounds of sugar or 30 gallons of sirup.

The maple products are highly valued because of their characteristic flavor; and this flavor results from refining which is not carried too far but leaves the sirup and sugar in a condition of comparative rawness. If it were refined to the extent that other sugars are refined, it would be almost the same as the cane and beet product.

The percentage of sugar content in the sap varies from day to day as the season progresses. The first run gives the richest water, and then the sweetness gradually decreases. The final run is drawn off when the maple buds are swelling and preparing to burst open. This sugar water, always of poor quality, is called "buddy" sap; it has a peculiar inferior flavor that cannot be eliminated from it.

There is something poetic and especially proper about the satisfying thought that nature has provided sturdy shade-giving trees with a sweet sap coursing through their veins. There is something woefully unpoetic about the fact that we do not always appreciate her kindness enough to garner the sugar content so cunningly stored out of the sight of mankind but revealed to us by the red-skinned original Americans.

Entertain Economically

and have *Good Things to Eat.* You will find excellent suggestions in every copy of

American Cookery

A Household Magazine which tells you how to make and serve

"Vanderbilt Salad"
"Tuna-Cot Salad"
"Hawaiian Club Sandwich"
"Three Little Pigs"

"Vanderbilt Salad"

How to select and cook your favorite dish, how to serve it, and what to serve it with; forty or fifty choice and timely recipes in each number, many of them illustrated.

AMERICAN COOKERY also gives menus for every possible occasion. Dinners, Luncheons, Wedding Receptions, Card Parties, Sunday Night Suppers, etc.

If you have a family, you need this Magazine, for using it will help you to set a better table, for less money. You will save the dollar many times.

AMERICAN COOKERY is $1.50 a year, but if you will SEND ONE DOLLAR (check or money order, bill or stamps), we will send you AMERICAN COOKERY for the rest of the year 1934, starting with the March number, which contains recipes and directions for the four dishes mentioned, as well as many other good things.

The Boston Cooking School Magazine Co.
223 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

VER
ANA

● For this season of windblown and rough textured clothes, Walk-Over presents the 1934 CABANA. Smartly patterned with aerified perforations and stitching, it looks rough without looking or feeling heavy. Your choice of several styles and colors. Today at your neighborhood Walk-Over Shop. $8.50.

1934 CABANA
DESIGN PATENT
D91349

Made by the Geo. E. Keith Company, Campello, Brockton, Mass. . . . Agencies in all principal cities.

BOOK BINDING

Spink & Gaborc, Inc.

26 E. 13th, N. Y. C. Tel. AI 4-6629

Journals, Sentinels, Holy Bibles, Perjodicals, Text Books, Catalogues, Newspapers Bound in cloth or leather, also restored in their original covers. Stamping of individual names in gold on book covers is our specialty.

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

A trick you'll find very easy to do . . .

This little chick works "magic" with sinks and bathtubs. His trick is to clean them—keep them looking like new . . . without making scratches, as harsh cleansers do!

Bon Ami is the only cleanser to use on your sinks and bathtubs. Because it doesn't scratch, Bon Ami saves the surface of porcelain and enamel — keeps it not only clean but also nicely polished.

And besides, Bon Ami doesn't leave gritty sediment in the bottom of tubs or sinks . . . doesn't collect in and clog up drain pipes . . . and is odorless. Buy a package and see for yourself what a "magic" cleanser it really is!

with

BON AMI

Powder, Cake or the smart De luxe Package for Bathrooms

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions:—
1 year $9.00 6 months $4.50 3 months $2.25 1 month $.75
MB-3

Is Canada Going Socialist?

Coöperative Commonwealth Federation Would Eliminate the Profit Motive

By Lloyd Roberts
Monitor Staff Correspondent at Ottawa

CANADA, WITH ITS sound British traditions and lack of emotionalism, probably will never go "red" nor accept a dictator. In the last three years, however, it has certainly grown more broad and daring in its advocacy of new remedies for economic and social ills. This change is most strikingly shown in the formation of a new political party, the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation, and in its rise to a position where it already causes trepidation in the ranks of the two old parties.

The policies of the "C. C. F.," as it is commonly called, are not new. They are molded on those of the British Labor Party, broadened, however, so as to embrace those of the Farmer and Socialist groups and to rally to its standard all those individuals and organizations dissatisfied with the present "capitalist" system as the best machine for bringing about a truly democratic government. It declares for "the establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services," and, as the first step, "the socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation and control of utilities and natural resources."

Its policies are not dictated from Moscow, as its enemies would like to think. Indeed the Communist element in Canada is bitterly opposed, fearing that the new party will heal the body politic before it can be destroyed, and they denounce it as "the third capitalist party," which would uphold the shibboleths of equality, fraternity and brotherly love. On the other hand, the old parties attack it not because of its exalted aims but because it seeks to attain them through a radical change of government. They are traditionally opposed to Socialism, except in small doses.

Drawn by Phoebe Thomson
J. S. WOODSWORTH, M. P.
President, Coöperative Commonwealth Federation.

* * *

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member of the Canadian Parliament from Winnipeg and president of the C. C. F., has been dubbed "visionary," "idealist," "parson"—all with derogatory implication. He is all these, and more. He possesses a shrewd common sense which, added to his wide experience and academic knowledge of social and economic history, his patience and dogged zeal, far more than offsets an apparent lack of that magnetic and aggressive personality of "born" leaders. What is more, he has already been tried and has suffered to some extent for his views, and it is largely on account of such suffering that he was sent to represent independent labor in the federal house 11 years ago. If he dreams dreams, clings to old-fashioned conventions and still preaches, he has at least proved himself to be eminently practical in private life in putting his precepts into practice.

Recently, in the course of conversation, I referred to the common criticism that he is impractical and will be placed in an embarrassing position if suddenly called to power. "People say you have no clear-cut policies," I said.

"I have not," he replied. "My policies are general, but may be summed up in one sentence—Human needs before property rights. Conditions are changing so rapidly that one can scarcely say what the program should be at any given time. At present we have a federation of organizations, each pursuing its own way but all agreeing on this one general principle.

"The federation's platform is tentative and is based on the policies enunciated by the affiliated Labor, Farmer and Socialist groups."

The first and most important step of the C. C. F., upon assumption of office, so its spokesman explains, would be to take over control of key positions. Through national control of currency, credit and essential industries, it would be able to provide adequate work, food, clothing and housing for all.

* * *

Advocates of the new social order readily admit that there must be an incentive to work, but insist that the accumulation of wealth is neither the only nor the highest incentive. There are also self-respect, pride in accomplishment, duty to the state. Insure on the one hand abundance of commodities in return for responsibilities accepted, and on the other, only the bare necessities of life for those who shirk, and people will work, they say. How this differs from the Soviet system of withdrawing food checks for "non-coöperation" is not explained.

The day of unlimited accumulation of wealth by the few at the expense of the many is waning fast, even under the present system, members of the C. C. F. believe. No longer is it easy to steal the natural resources and sell them in driblets at exorbitant prices to the public, or build a monopoly of raw materials or manufactured goods and force the consumer to pay to the limit. The profit-spread between capital and labor is closing. Natural progress would inevitably wipe it out even if there were no political changes. Increasing populations, new inventions, easier and faster methods of communication and transportation are fusing the world into one people, so far as the problems of production and consumption are concerned. There is no other end in sight unless humanity is to revert to the primitive.

Such arguments have not fallen on deaf ears. From coast to coast crowded halls have greeted C. C. F. speakers, who include many of the Farm and Labor members in the federal house, university professors, school-teachers, and clergymen. In every province C. C. F. clubs have been organized. At a national conference at Regina last summer with the assistance of the League for Social Reconstruction—an association of purely academic clubs—a constitution was drawn up that satisfied groups ranging from Ontario farmers to British Columbia Marxian Socialists.

Most significant is the fact that the newspapers, favorable and unfavorable, have given a large amount of space to the activities of this new movement. In the British Columbia elections the C. C. F. captured six seats from the Conservatives.

Only a general election will prove whether or not the federation has caught the imagination of the people sufficiently to give it the power, or even the balance of power, in the next federal parliament. Such an election may come this year, and certainly must come in 1935.

WHEN you're cooking stew, pot roast or shoulder cuts, add Lea & Perrins Sauce. Then watch the family ask for more! They'll think you're serving *expensive* cuts. Because Lea & Perrins brings out the full, rich savor of the meat. Unlike some seasonings, it doesn't smother the natural flavor with a *new* one—doesn't give an unappetizing sameness. That's why Lea & Perrins makes food taste so good you eat with more relish.

This original Worcestershire Sauce costs less than other kinds of seasonings because you use so little at a time. Get a bottle at your grocer's *today*. Send for *free* cook book —over 50 pages. Address LEA & PERRINS, Inc., Dept. T-2, 241 West Street, New York, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL
of Landscape Architecture · Groton, Mass.
Courses in Landscape Architecture including Horticulture and Garden Design, given to a limited number of students in residence.
Anne Baker, *Director*.
Spring Term starts April 2, 1934. Summer School, June 25. Write for Catalog.

Old Gold Bought
NEW HIGH PRICES PAID IN CASH. BRING OR SEND TO
BONDED
OLD GOLD BUYING OFFICE
80 William St., cor. Maiden Lane
New York. U.S. Govt. Lic. No. 67

Tested Stability

It should be satisfying to know that a substantial, strong company like the Northern Assurance stands back of your insurance policy.

Founded 98 years ago, the Northern Assurance has attained an enviable record for reliable service and prompt and equitable adjustments. A world-wide diversification of business is an important factor in its strength and safety.

Under wise and able management, the Northern Assurance has successfully weathered many financial storms and stresses.

There is a Northern Assurance policy of insurance for every property hazard. The Northern Assurance agent in your city will gladly advise, assist and serve you. If you do not know the agent's name and address, write to us for it.

It is wise to insist that your insurance be placed with the Northern Assurance Company.

NORTHERN
Assurance Co., Ltd.
80 John Street, New York
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
60 Sansome St., San Francisco

HOUSEHOLD STICKERS
- Fine for mailing purposes, labeling storage packages, canned goods and many other uses. Size 3½x5½ inches. Your name and address in corner. 100 sent post paid for $1.
- *Ask for information on our Library Book Plates.*

VIQUESNEY'S-Terre Haute, Ind.

SANIFLOR Banishes Odors

Saniflor, an effective French discovery, keeps air purified and free from disagreeable odors. Protects clothing and furs from moths. Ideal for office use. It evaporates slowly through a special flower-wick. Economical because long-lasting. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Only $1.00 a Bottle Postpaid
Send check or money order to
PURO SALES CO. (of Boston)
200 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

Beauty
IN THE NEW SATIN PRINTS
Style and attractiveness are most pronounced in this late Afternoon and Dinner Gown, priced at $45.00, from the extensive collection of
WEATHERED MISSES SHOP
950 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

. . Roosevelt
Domestic

(Continued from Page 4)

ten in Washington. The great graft hunt began, and showed the President swinging a sledge hammer of reform. His first year in the White House ended on a note of confidence and of daring, backed by hopeful conditions looking toward a spring boom.

Through the pattern of the year there run threads. As regards the central figure—who also typifies the revolution—three things have been happening:

Franklin Roosevelt, leader of his political party, has been serving as President of the United States, in the old sense in which Hoover and Coolidge, Wilson and Cleveland, filled the highest elective post in the world.

Franklin Roosevelt, social and political reformer, servant and expression of the New Deal, has been reflecting the primal revolt away from old conditions, toward a planned economy, a social control for our teeming surpluses and our hit-or-miss, pioneer-produced nation — in short, toward the more abundant life for every man.

Franklin Roosevelt, hard-headed opportunist, has been fighting a catch-as-catch-can battle with a fearful business depression, deciding on one expedient only after another had failed of half succeeded.

How do things stand in these three related functions?

First, the Democratic Party has kept cleaner hands, and is still using the scrub brush more vigorously, than anyone would have dreamed possible under the circumstances. At the same time this Administration comes closer to being a National Government than any in peacetime history.

Second, President Roosevelt and his social planners—expressing forces growing from the very roots of our continuous national history—have laid the foundation of their vision. Despite compromises, their future looks bright.

Third, natural and induced forces for recovery are working here as in the rest of the world. The effect of the Roosevelt expedients is cumulative; it was hard getting the core of the snowball to stick together, but now it is rolling.

So, at the end of this *annus mirabilis*, the nation still feels that it has a leader, and that from the very springboard of its national history and tradition it is bound to leap—not into the dark, but at last upon the heights.

. . Roosevelt
Foreign

(Continued from Page 5)

be ready for an international stabilization agreement such as it declined to make eight months ago, and for renewed international commercial activity. A return to the export technique of the 1920's, with the sale of American products financed by American loans, was *foreshadowed* in July when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation arranged to credit China with $50,000,000 for the purchase of surplus stocks of American cotton. Part of the force behind Russian recognition was unquestionably Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's offer at London of a billion dollars worth of orders if suitable credits could be obtained; it is primarily with such orders in view that the Export-Import Bank is being set up under the R. F. C.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is, however, campaigning against a resumption of the haphazard lending-and-selling of the boom seasons. He has been reiterating that the American people must consciously adopt one of three possible programs for foreign commerce, either self-sufficiency, or free trade, or a compromise between the two. All have their advantages; all will cause discomfort to certain interests; but if past disasters are not to be repeated, a choice must be made.

Mr. George N. Peek, former administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has been transferred to the State Department to coördinate the Government's foreign trade dealings. During the autumn the United States put its signature to two important economic treaties—the world wheat and silver accords. The intensity of economic nationalism renders general tariff reductions improbable, but more modest negotiations to slot tariff walls for the entrance of specific commodities are under way with several South American countries, and since the repeal of prohibition similar arrangements have been made in connection with American licenses to a number of European exporters of liquor.

In the field of international economics the second year of the New Deal seems likely to be a more active period than its predecessor.

Forthcoming Articles . . .

RUFUS STEELE, who writes the Monitor's "March of the Nations" column, treats the liquor problem in its new aspects from an original angle.

LUTHER K. BELL, until recently general manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of the United States, estimates the enormous cost to American citizens of building up the nation's air mail and passenger services.

PERSONAL SERVICE

DEPENDABLE reports on established or prospective enterprises, except mining; lands examined; investments scrutinized; properties overseen for individuals, banks, insurance companies, industrial or commercial organizations; nothing to sell you except loyal, unbiased personal service; charges moderate; 23 active years in Oregon, Washington, California; considerable acquaintance with Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, British Columbia; may I serve you? Confidential correspondence invited. DWIGHT L. WOODRUFF, Post Office Box 23, Ben Lomond, California.

Blacksmiths *Shoeing Kit*

reproduced in solid maple

Ideally adapted to the modern use of magazine rack and serving boxes; height 21½ inches. Mahogany finish if desired. Sent express paid in U. S. for only $2.50. Send for photograph of this and other unusual Colonial pieces.

HOWARD L. PRIOR
1 MARKET SQ. BOSTON, MASS.

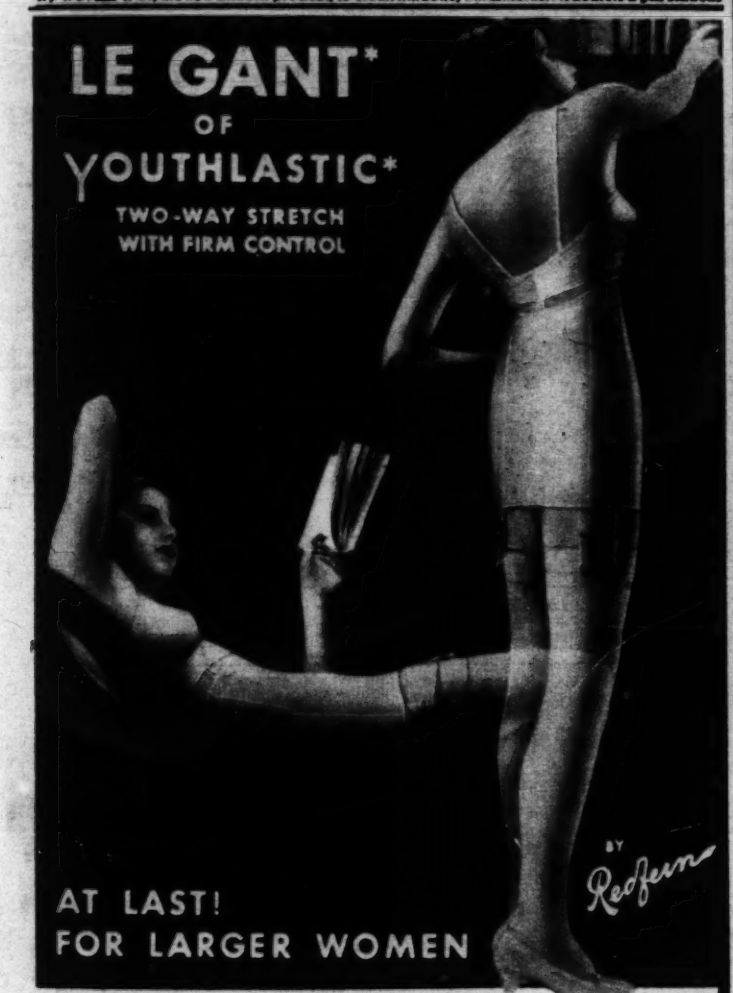
BAB-O restores "brand-new" brightness to bathrooms. A sprinkle of BAB-O ...a wipe...and everything shines! A little BAB-O goes a long way. It pours readily...and it's odorless. At all dealers.

LISTEN to Miss BAB-O's Surprise Party SUNDAYS 1:30 P.M. (E.S.T.) WEEI & N.B.C. Chain

BAB-O

BRIGHTENS BATHROOMS QUICKLY

Try WEYSE WET, the new Babbitt product, to clean windows, windshields. At dealers & gas stations



"TWOWAY-ONEWAY" Le Gant*

A flat back is yours with TWOWAY-ONEWAY Le Gant*, because the TWO-WAY Stretch Youthlastic* has a patented panel in the back that stretches only ONE-WAY—up and down. This flattens the back as a cloth panel does, without slipping up, and with the famous comfort and control of Le Gant.* Other models, for all figures. Look for the label "Le Gant* of Youthlastic*."

Step-Ins or Corselettes* at the better shops, $5 to $35

Write for free illustrated booklet of LE GANT of YOUTHLASTIC**

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Bros. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

HERE YOU HAVE "EVERYTHING for the GARDEN"

This is the title of our annual catalogue. It is a beautiful book with 32 color pages and hundreds of interesting illustrations direct from actual photographs of results from Henderson's Tested Seeds...the finest and most complete we've ever issued.

SEND FOR IT—

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Send Me Your 1934 Catalogue .....

.....

.....

.....

..... 78

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK

Attractive teeth are always CLEAN!

To keep them clean and sparkling use Pepsodent—the finest tooth paste science can produce.

PEPSODENT has been especially developed to clean your teeth in a way that will thoroughly satisfy you. The unique cleansing ability of Pepsodent is due to the kind of polishing and cleansing material it contains which is much softer than those used in the ordinary tooth pastes.

Prove to yourself that Pepsodent can keep your smile attractive and sparkling. Send for free 10-day tube. Use it twice a day regularly and watch the results.

Cut out this coupon—fill it out and mail it today.

FREE—10-Day Supply

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. 3302-28
919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.

Name _____

Address _____ 4381A

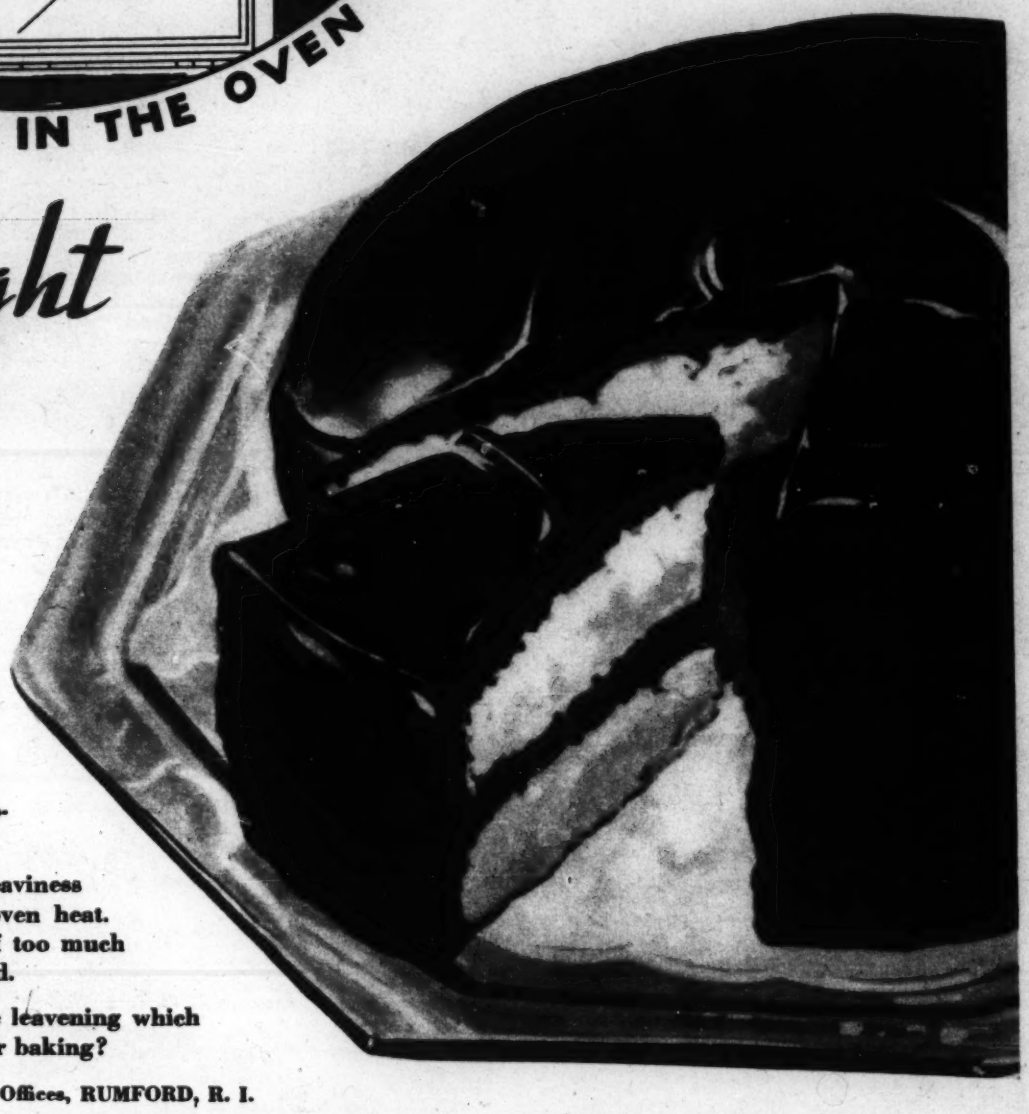
City _____ State _____

This coupon is not good after August 28, 1934

Only one tube to a family

TWO TO ONE LEAVENING

Exactly the Right proportion



● two-thirds of Rumford's leavening action takes place in the mixing and one-third takes place in the oven. That's why Rumford is called the two-to-one leavener. That's the secret of the superior results of every Rumford baking.

Fifty-two laboratory tests in the process of manufacture make certain that every Rumford baking has the advantage of two-to-one leavening.

For this reason a Rumford bake never has the sogginess and heaviness caused by leavening action which is delayed until exposed to oven heat. The dry, crumbly cakes and biscuits produced by the release of too much leavening gas in the mixing never occurs when Rumford is used.

Rumford leavening is always perfect two-to-one leavening—the leavening which produces perfect results. Why not have these advantages in your baking?

THE RUMFORD CO., Executive Offices, RUMFORD, R. I.

RUMFORD

ALL-PHOSPHATE

BAKING POWDER

THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

SAVE TIME! Mix RUMFORD dough at night ...keep in ice-box...bake in the morning...

NRA
WE DO OUR PART